

1990

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AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH(3)
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CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas

Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA

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**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
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Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA**

Issued June 1993



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Ronald H. Brown, Secretary**

Economics and Statistics Administration

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director**



**Economics and Statistics
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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	19	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The diagram illustrates the structure of a statistical table with the following components labeled:

- Table number and title:** 1990 CPH-2, Labor Force Characteristics: 1990
- Headnote:** (text in brackets below the title)
- Column head:** Labels for the columns, including a **Spanner** across multiple columns.
- Stubhead:** Labels for the rows, including a **Spanner** across multiple rows.
- Stub:** The main body of the table containing data.
- Sidehead:** Labels for the rows, including a **Spanner** across multiple rows.
- Boxhead:** The area containing the column and row headers.
- Data field:** The area containing the numerical data.
- Page number and State name:** 28 ALASKA
- Report title:** SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA		
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
12	Georgia			107	Charleston, SC MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
24	Michigan			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		
30	Nevada			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA		
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
41	Rhode Island				
42	South Carolina	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
43	South Dakota	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
44	Tennessee	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
45	Texas	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
46	Utah		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
47	Vermont	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
48	Virginia	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
49	Washington	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		
50	West Virginia	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
51	Wisconsin	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
52	Wyoming	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
53	Puerto Rico				
54	Not Assigned	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
55	Virgin Islands	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
		98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
				130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA		
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA		
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA			265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA			343	York, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
------------	------------

WASHINGTON COUNTY, OH

201.01 -----	201.01 (pt.)
202 -----	201.01 (pt.)
	202

WOOD COUNTY, WV

9.02 -----	9.02
	108 (pt.)
101.01 -----	101.01 (pt.)
102 -----	101.01 (pt.)
	102
106.01 -----	101.01 (pt.)
	106 (pt.)
106.02 -----	106 (pt.)
	107.03 (pt.)
107.01 -----	107.01
	107.03 (pt.)
107.02 -----	107.02 (pt.)
	108 (pt.)
108 -----	107.02 (pt.)
	108 (pt.)
	109 (pt.)
109.01 -----	108 (pt.)
	109 (pt.)
109.02 -----	108 (pt.)
	109 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
WASHINGTON COUNTY, OH	
201.01 -----	201.01
202 -----	202 (pt.)
	202 (pt.)
WOOD COUNTY, WV	
9.02 -----	9.02 (pt.)
101.01 -----	101.01
	102 (pt.)
	106.01 (pt.)
102 -----	102 (pt.)
106 -----	106.01 (pt.)
	106.02 (pt.)
107.01 -----	107.01 (pt.)
107.02 -----	107.02 (pt.)
	108 (pt.)
107.03 -----	106.02 (pt.)
	107.01 (pt.)
108 -----	9.02 (pt.)
	107.02 (pt.)
	108 (pt.)
	109.01 (pt.)
	109.02 (pt.)
109 -----	108 (pt.)
	109.01 (pt.)
	109.02 (pt.)

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg--Marietta, WV--OH MSA		Washington County, OH		West Virginia (pt.)	Wood County, WV			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Washington County, OH	
	Ohio (pt.)		Total	Marietta city		Total	Parkersburg city	Vienna city	Tract 203	Tract 204
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2 596.7	1 645.3	1 645.3	19.9	951.4	951.4	28.9	9.6	92.2	9.2
Square miles	1 002.6	635.2	635.2	7.7	367.4	367.4	11.2	3.7	35.6	3.6
AGE										
All persons	149 169	62 254	62 254	15 026	86 915	86 915	33 862	10 862	3 497	2 385
Under 5 years	9 516	4 040	4 040	935	5 476	5 476	2 001	581	259	154
5 to 9 years	10 324	4 487	4 487	981	5 837	5 837	2 006	693	321	195
10 to 14 years	10 790	4 680	4 680	962	6 110	6 110	2 037	748	299	165
15 to 19 years	10 997	4 719	4 719	1 221	6 278	6 278	2 143	706	252	140
20 to 24 years	9 431	4 127	4 127	1 377	5 304	5 304	2 211	578	211	124
25 to 34 years	22 501	9 440	9 440	2 262	13 061	13 061	4 905	1 497	637	359
35 to 44 years	22 592	9 351	9 351	1 999	13 241	13 241	4 672	1 725	557	336
45 to 54 years	17 263	6 904	6 904	1 327	10 359	10 359	3 574	1 332	401	284
55 to 64 years	14 380	6 004	6 004	1 390	8 376	8 376	3 579	1 162	312	246
65 to 74 years	12 089	4 839	4 839	1 288	7 250	7 250	3 577	1 061	169	169
75 to 84 years	7 020	2 742	2 742	895	4 278	4 278	2 318	629	59	125
85 years and over	2 266	921	921	389	1 345	1 345	839	150	20	86
3 and 4 years	3 974	1 721	1 721	384	2 253	2 253	819	226	120	63
16 years and over	116 297	48 141	48 141	11 989	68 156	68 156	27 372	8 683	2 575	1 845
18 years and over	111 856	46 286	46 286	11 626	65 570	65 570	26 474	8 409	2 455	1 788
21 years and over	105 537	43 437	43 437	10 568	62 100	62 100	25 217	8 029	2 317	1 704
60 years and over	28 656	11 522	11 522	3 333	17 134	17 134	8 670	2 435	399	508
62 years and over	25 770	10 262	10 262	3 021	15 508	15 508	7 953	2 196	339	454
Median	35.4	34.6	34.6	33.9	36.0	36.0	38.3	38.5	31.9	36.3
Female	77 819	32 250	32 250	8 122	45 569	45 569	18 392	5 732	1 753	1 252
Under 5 years	4 694	1 978	1 978	451	2 716	2 716	973	294	123	67
5 to 9 years	5 001	2 190	2 190	491	2 811	2 811	986	317	152	95
10 to 14 years	5 202	2 247	2 247	481	2 955	2 955	977	355	151	81
15 to 19 years	5 445	2 369	2 369	644	3 076	3 076	1 069	334	122	80
20 to 24 years	4 800	2 053	2 053	664	2 747	2 747	1 148	300	108	61
25 to 34 years	11 584	4 854	4 854	1 220	6 730	6 730	2 497	770	331	190
35 to 44 years	11 658	4 786	4 786	1 028	6 872	6 872	2 458	900	274	165
45 to 54 years	8 802	3 513	3 513	703	5 289	5 289	1 901	683	208	143
55 to 64 years	7 614	3 155	3 155	772	4 459	4 459	1 995	632	154	129
65 to 74 years	6 888	2 743	2 743	787	4 145	4 145	2 165	626	84	104
75 to 84 years	4 489	1 688	1 688	575	2 801	2 801	1 604	411	34	77
85 years and over	1 642	674	674	306	968	968	619	110	12	60
3 and 4 years	1 935	829	829	181	1 106	1 106	391	125	59	25
16 years and over	61 807	25 377	25 377	6 615	36 430	36 430	15 228	4 695	1 302	998
18 years and over	59 651	24 442	24 442	6 424	35 209	35 209	14 801	4 570	1 243	964
21 years and over	56 467	23 028	23 028	5 878	33 439	33 439	14 150	4 371	1 181	918
60 years and over	16 925	6 731	6 731	2 102	10 194	10 194	5 475	1 465	202	305
62 years and over	15 348	6 047	6 047	1 921	9 301	9 301	5 049	1 340	170	278
Median	36.8	35.9	35.9	35.9	37.4	37.4	41.0	40.3	32.0	37.7
Male	71 350	30 004	30 004	6 904	41 346	41 346	15 470	5 130	1 744	1 133
Median age	34.0	33.4	33.4	31.8	34.4	34.4	35.3	36.7	31.8	35.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	149 169	62 254	62 254	15 026	86 915	86 915	33 862	10 862	3 497	2 385
In households	146 662	60 708	60 708	13 768	85 954	85 954	33 327	10 862	3 497	2 272
Householder	57 804	23 636	23 636	5 935	34 168	34 168	14 463	4 514	1 225	901
Family householder	42 386	17 421	17 421	3 808	24 965	24 965	9 412	3 243	990	664
Nonfamily householder	15 418	6 215	6 215	2 127	9 203	9 203	5 051	1 271	235	237
Living alone	13 812	5 529	5 529	1 878	8 283	8 283	4 551	1 182	198	213
Spouse	35 187	14 613	14 613	2 874	20 574	20 574	7 104	2 795	870	563
Child	45 533	19 176	19 176	3 974	26 357	26 357	9 329	3 120	1 223	705
Other relatives	4 563	1 753	1 753	467	2 810	2 810	1 355	272	81	61
Nonrelatives	3 575	1 530	1 530	518	2 045	2 045	1 076	161	98	42
Institutionalized persons	1 396	638	638	366	758	758	489	—	—	113
Other persons in group quarters	1 111	908	908	892	203	203	46	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.54	2.57	2.57	2.32	2.52	2.52	2.30	2.41	2.85	2.52
Persons per family	3.01	3.04	3.04	2.92	2.99	2.99	2.89	2.91	3.20	3.00
Persons 65 years and over	21 375	8 502	8 502	2 572	12 873	12 873	6 734	1 840	248	380
In households	20 253	7 980	7 980	2 262	12 273	12 273	6 323	1 840	248	270
Householder	14 165	5 572	5 572	1 627	8 593	8 593	4 534	1 299	167	188
Nonfamily householder	6 821	2 683	2 683	881	4 138	4 138	2 415	641	69	95
Living alone	6 619	2 590	2 590	852	4 029	4 029	2 351	625	62	92
Spouse	4 737	1 861	1 861	466	2 876	2 876	1 357	452	59	68
Other relatives	1 112	425	425	120	687	687	365	75	14	12
Nonrelatives	239	122	122	49	117	117	67	14	8	2
Institutionalized persons	1 108	520	520	309	588	588	399	—	—	110
Other persons in group quarters	14	2	2	1	12	12	12	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	42 386	17 421	17 421	3 808	24 965	24 965	9 412	3 243	990	664
With own children under 18 years	19 652	8 270	8 270	1 787	11 382	11 382	3 916	1 390	543	310
Number of own children under 18 years	34 790	14 967	14 967	3 165	19 823	19 823	6 764	2 333	979	564
Married-couple families	35 187	14 613	14 613	2 874	20 574	20 574	7 104	2 795	870	563
With own children under 18 years	15 703	6 723	6 723	1 245	8 980	8 980	2 692	1 167	472	257
Number of own children under 18 years	28 489	12 495	12 495	2 313	15 994	15 994	4 760	2 011	874	483
Female householder, no husband present	5 655	2 179	2 179	763	3 476	3 476	1 883	343	85	78
With own children under 18 years	3 228	1 258	1 258	473	1 970	1 970	1 052	175	55	46
Number of own children under 18 years	5 230	2 039	2 039	752	3 191	3 191	1 733	266	85	70
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	55 617	23 212	23 212	5 449	32 405	32 405	12 362	4 074	1 291	862
Never married	12 979	5 529	5 529	1 648	7 450	7 450	3 121	826	267	170
Now married, except separated	36 196	15 025	15 025	3 006	21 171	21 171	7 389	2 844	884	584
Separated	705	295	295	82	410	410	205	50	19	13
Widowed	1 580	682	682	201	898	898	449	109	27	41
Divorced	4 157	1 681	1 681	512	2 476	2 476	1 198	245	94	54
Females 15 years and over	62 922	25 835	25 835	6 699	37 087	37 087	15 456	4 766	1 327	1 009
Never married	11 085	4 652	4 652	1 609	6 433	6 433	2 834	741	217	151
Now married, except separated	36 243	15 031	15 031	2 991	21 212	21 212	7 382	2 867	887	582
Separated	1 014	409	409	148	605	605	356	63	11	12
Widowed	8 772	3 506	3 506	1 191	5 266	5 266	2 980	714	105	175
Divorced	5 808	2 237	2 237	760	3 571	3 571	1 904	381	107	89

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Washington County, OH—Con.							Marietta city, Washington County, OH		
	Tract 205	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers .....	.7	2.6	7.3	14.1	32.3	86.7	27.6	.1	3.8	.7
Square miles .....	.3	1.0	2.8	5.5	12.5	33.5	10.7	—	1.5	.3
AGE										
All persons	1 242	4 497	2 511	3 879	4 073	4 145	1 322	24	1 946	1 221
Under 5 years	79	280	155	284	276	228	84	1	133	76
5 to 9 years	91	300	146	287	290	316	76	3	159	89
10 to 14 years	71	308	153	304	292	300	105	3	127	70
15 to 19 years	92	278	120	234	286	274	96	1	101	89
20 to 24 years	82	320	113	235	262	161	72	—	102	81
25 to 34 years	207	721	298	643	718	516	174	2	308	201
35 to 44 years	188	663	319	546	634	633	243	6	256	185
45 to 54 years	115	404	239	330	485	543	154	3	221	114
55 to 64 years	119	422	290	367	428	476	156	4	196	118
65 to 74 years	105	397	321	353	263	441	96	1	148	105
75 to 84 years	71	286	236	230	110	183	60	—	114	71
85 years and over	22	118	121	66	29	74	6	—	81	22
3 and 4 years	38	110	68	117	116	111	40	—	50	38
16 years and over	989	3 554	2 038	2 946	3 153	3 241	1 034	17	1 508	974
18 years and over	950	3 448	1 972	2 844	3 039	3 113	994	16	1 464	937
21 years and over	894	3 278	1 915	2 716	2 892	3 000	945	16	1 403	883
60 years and over	251	1 032	841	850	601	937	242	3	450	251
62 years and over	234	923	769	782	516	843	205	3	404	234
Median	34.9	35.6	43.1	34.1	33.9	39.4	37.4	36.3	36.6	35.2
Female	658	2 476	1 439	2 124	2 070	2 109	644	12	1 030	646
Under 5 years	36	140	83	136	131	106	34	1	58	35
5 to 9 years	41	153	64	151	152	137	37	2	79	39
10 to 14 years	29	155	81	149	123	140	47	2	64	28
15 to 19 years	50	147	56	140	149	137	52	—	55	47
20 to 24 years	52	164	59	121	143	80	37	—	51	51
25 to 34 years	103	391	173	349	353	265	79	1	164	102
35 to 44 years	96	350	162	283	336	321	120	3	123	95
45 to 54 years	53	220	127	181	237	280	73	1	114	52
55 to 64 years	70	232	161	206	223	252	83	1	103	69
65 to 74 years	70	237	208	214	137	230	45	1	91	70
75 to 84 years	39	184	172	147	64	107	33	—	71	39
85 years and over	19	103	93	47	22	54	4	—	57	19
3 and 4 years	13	57	35	57	48	53	18	—	19	13
16 years and over	546	2 002	1 202	1 653	1 634	1 701	513	7	822	538
18 years and over	518	1 951	1 176	1 592	1 572	1 627	491	7	796	512
21 years and over	493	1 854	1 144	1 520	1 495	1 579	464	7	764	489
60 years and over	162	656	569	528	324	524	119	1	271	162
62 years and over	152	596	523	485	284	471	100	1	249	152
Median	36.4	37.4	47.7	35.4	34.4	40.6	38.7	33.5	38.3	36.7
Male	584	2 021	1 072	1 755	2 003	2 036	678	12	916	575
Median age	33.2	33.4	38.9	32.5	33.5	37.8	36.3	37.5	34.9	33.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 242	4 497	2 511	3 879	4 073	4 145	1 322	24	1 946	1 221
In households	1 184	4 477	2 359	3 795	4 067	4 043	1 322	24	1 833	1 163
Householder	498	1 947	1 112	1 583	1 604	1 543	493	9	741	491
Family householder	316	1 209	642	1 057	1 194	1 241	394	6	546	311
Nonfamily householder	182	738	470	526	410	302	99	3	195	180
Living alone	149	640	446	474	378	280	83	3	177	147
Spouse	196	913	527	769	1 054	1 123	352	6	455	194
Child	343	1 260	625	1 197	1 241	1 238	415	9	557	333
Other relatives	73	155	46	131	99	89	34	—	48	73
Nonrelatives	74	202	49	115	69	50	28	—	32	72
Institutionalized persons	50	11	151	84	6	95	—	—	113	50
Other persons in group quarters	8	9	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	8
Persons per household	2.38	2.30	2.12	2.40	2.54	2.62	2.68	2.67	2.47	2.37
Persons per family	2.94	2.93	2.87	2.98	3.01	2.97	3.03	3.50	2.94	2.93
Persons 65 years and over	198	801	678	649	402	498	162	1	343	198
In households	154	789	534	599	402	607	162	1	233	154
Householder	115	557	420	429	275	397	98	1	162	115
Nonfamily householder	57	314	274	224	128	143	30	1	77	57
Living alone	55	299	271	219	125	139	27	1	76	55
Spouse	17	153	98	132	98	177	44	—	62	17
Other relatives	13	59	11	27	26	25	14	—	9	13
Nonrelatives	9	20	5	11	3	8	6	—	—	9
Institutionalized persons	44	11	144	50	—	91	—	—	110	44
Other persons in group quarters	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	316	1 209	642	1 057	1 194	1 241	394	6	546	311
With own children under 18 years	146	563	280	545	562	522	171	5	245	142
Number of own children under 18 years	244	985	521	966	975	993	312	6	455	236
Married-couple families	196	913	527	769	1 054	1 123	352	6	455	194
With own children under 18 years	86	394	205	366	487	459	152	5	197	85
Number of own children under 18 years	150	712	399	681	874	885	285	8	384	146
Female householder, no husband present	91	240	92	245	107	88	27	—	70	90
With own children under 18 years	50	147	61	160	56	48	13	—	42	49
Number of own children under 18 years	79	242	104	254	77	82	19	—	62	77
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	449	1 581	846	1 316	1 551	1 575	531	10	698	442
Never married	131	404	171	310	307	268	129	1	135	128
Now married, except separated	210	942	543	801	1 073	1 149	356	6	474	208
Separated	13	30	5	21	15	25	5	—	9	11
Widowed	30	40	56	50	42	51	17	—	34	30
Divorced	65	165	71	134	114	82	24	3	46	65
Females 15 years and over	552	2 021	1 211	1 688	1 664	1 726	526	7	829	544
Never married	124	422	176	353	280	221	85	—	116	122
Now married, except separated	215	948	544	798	1 071	1 149	358	6	470	213
Separated	25	53	15	45	13	19	1	—	10	23
Widowed	120	354	350	267	173	241	49	1	156	119
Divorced	68	251	126	225	127	96	33	—	77	67

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Marietta city, Washington County, OH—Con.								Remainder of Washington County, OH	
	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 214 (pt.)	Tract 215 (pt.)	Tract 201.01	Tract 201.02
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers .....	.5	.4	2.5	4.3	7.6	.1	.1	—	3.6	2.4
Square miles .....	.2	.2	1.0	1.7	2.9	—	—	—	1.4	.9
AGE										
All persons	180	1 209	4 497	2 208	3 630	83	28	—	3 870	2 453
Under 5 years	7	17	280	141	273	4	3	—	201	164
5 to 9 years	4	16	300	133	275	—	2	—	185	152
10 to 14 years	2	12	308	143	292	1	4	—	219	169
15 to 19 years	11	403	278	110	224	3	1	—	271	166
20 to 24 years	37	510	320	100	221	6	—	—	214	140
25 to 34 years	45	72	721	274	614	21	4	—	540	408
35 to 44 years	22	49	663	288	518	8	4	—	550	352
45 to 54 years	20	41	404	208	303	13	—	—	513	225
55 to 64 years	14	32	422	256	333	15	—	—	446	266
65 to 74 years	12	25	397	272	317	5	6	—	433	203
75 to 84 years	4	24	286	180	208	5	3	—	243	167
85 years and over	2	8	118	103	52	2	1	—	55	41
3 and 4 years	3	7	110	61	113	2	—	—	84	78
16 years and over	166	1 162	3 554	1 777	2 734	78	19	—	3 214	1 927
18 years and over	165	1 151	3 448	1 713	2 636	77	19	—	3 108	1 863
21 years and over	150	571	3 278	1 661	2 513	75	18	—	2 955	1 776
60 years and over	25	78	1 032	701	765	18	10	—	966	540
62 years and over	22	69	923	638	703	15	10	—	881	482
Median	32.0	20.8	35.6	41.5	33.3	44.3	36.5	—	40.6	35.7
Female	75	590	2 476	1 245	1 994	37	17	—	2 153	1 331
Under 5 years	2	9	140	75	128	1	2	—	99	88
5 to 9 years	1	10	153	60	145	—	2	—	108	84
10 to 14 years	2	9	155	75	144	—	2	—	112	81
15 to 19 years	6	201	147	53	132	2	1	—	155	81
20 to 24 years	14	213	164	52	116	3	—	—	116	78
25 to 34 years	10	44	391	162	334	9	3	—	276	200
35 to 44 years	9	26	350	146	270	5	1	—	292	191
45 to 54 years	11	19	220	111	171	4	—	—	271	116
55 to 64 years	8	21	232	139	190	9	—	—	250	147
65 to 74 years	8	16	237	168	191	1	4	—	270	127
75 to 84 years	3	16	184	128	132	1	1	—	166	109
85 years and over	1	6	103	76	41	2	1	—	38	29
3 and 4 years	2	5	57	31	54	—	—	—	41	43
16 years and over	69	561	2 002	1 027	1 542	36	11	—	1 808	1 056
18 years and over	68	557	1 951	1 001	1 485	36	11	—	1 750	1 027
21 years and over	61	269	1 854	973	1 417	34	10	—	1 657	979
60 years and over	17	51	656	455	476	7	6	—	609	338
62 years and over	15	45	596	415	437	5	6	—	559	311
Median	39.3	20.7	37.4	44.9	34.9	44.3	32.5	—	42.4	37.6
Male	105	619	2 021	963	1 636	46	11	—	1 717	1 122
Median age	29.8	20.9	33.4	38.6	31.8	43.0	42.5	—	38.5	33.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	180	1 209	4 497	2 208	3 630	83	28	—	3 870	2 453
In households	139	335	4 477	2 056	3 630	83	28	—	3 870	2 444
Householder	79	162	1 947	919	1 517	59	11	—	1 712	1 062
Family householder	30	89	1 209	584	1 009	17	7	—	1 153	703
Nonfamily householder	49	73	738	335	508	42	4	—	559	359
Living alone	40	56	640	311	458	42	4	—	502	329
Spouse	16	61	913	480	729	13	7	—	962	529
Child	21	61	1 260	571	1 144	8	10	—	990	685
Other relatives	8	12	155	41	128	2	—	—	117	104
Nonrelatives	15	39	202	45	112	1	—	—	89	64
Institutionalized persons	41	—	11	151	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	874	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
Persons per household	1.76	2.07	2.30	2.24	2.39	1.41	2.55	—	2.26	2.30
Persons per family	2.50	2.51	2.93	2.87	2.98	2.35	3.43	—	2.79	2.87
Persons 65 years and over	18	57	801	555	772	12	10	—	731	411
In households	18	57	789	411	577	12	10	—	731	410
Householder	13	40	557	308	413	11	7	—	506	299
Nonfamily householder	7	22	314	175	217	7	4	—	259	153
Living alone	7	19	299	172	212	7	4	—	252	151
Spouse	4	10	153	89	127	1	3	—	185	84
Other relatives	1	3	59	9	26	—	—	—	35	23
Nonrelatives	—	4	20	5	11	—	—	—	5	4
Institutionalized persons	—	—	11	144	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	30	89	1 209	584	1 009	17	7	—	1 153	703
With own children under 18 years	11	34	563	257	522	4	4	—	431	316
Number of own children under 18 years	12	50	985	479	926	4	9	—	702	535
Married-couple families	16	61	913	480	729	13	7	—	962	529
With own children under 18 years	5	18	394	190	346	1	4	—	345	217
Number of own children under 18 years	5	28	712	373	647	1	9	—	577	379
Female householder, no husband present	12	24	240	84	240	3	—	—	163	147
With own children under 18 years	6	14	147	55	158	2	—	—	78	85
Number of own children under 18 years	7	20	242	91	251	2	—	—	113	139
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	97	602	1 581	756	1 213	42	8	—	1 431	890
Never married	41	502	404	150	276	10	1	—	295	197
Now married, except separated	28	72	942	496	755	18	7	—	993	546
Separated	3	3	30	3	19	4	—	—	16	13
Widowed	—	5	40	49	41	2	—	—	32	34
Divorced	25	20	165	58	122	8	—	—	95	100
Females 15 years and over	70	562	2 028	1 035	1 577	36	11	—	1 834	1 078
Never married	25	440	422	158	317	8	1	—	294	160
Now married, except separated	19	65	948	494	755	14	7	—	997	547
Separated	5	1	53	11	44	1	—	—	28	34
Widowed	11	23	354	272	245	7	3	—	314	196
Divorced	10	33	251	100	216	6	—	—	201	141

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County, OH—Con.									
	Tract 202	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212	Tract 213
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	124.9	92.1	5.4	—	.1	3.0	6.5	32.3	483.0	219.5
Square miles	48.2	35.5	2.1	—	—	1.1	2.5	12.5	186.5	84.8
AGE										
All persons	6 905	3 473	439	21	—	303	249	3 990	6 210	5 435
Under 5 years	477	258	21	3	—	14	11	272	455	331
5 to 9 years	523	318	36	2	—	13	12	290	462	448
10 to 14 years	551	296	38	1	—	10	12	291	490	476
15 to 19 years	561	251	39	3	—	10	10	283	460	372
20 to 24 years	429	211	24	1	—	13	14	256	411	301
25 to 34 years	1 151	635	51	6	—	24	29	697	937	774
35 to 44 years	1 167	551	80	3	—	31	28	626	937	817
45 to 54 years	942	398	63	1	—	31	27	472	710	529
55 to 64 years	569	308	50	1	—	34	34	413	589	532
65 to 74 years	350	168	21	—	—	49	36	258	443	492
75 to 84 years	156	59	11	—	—	56	22	105	234	270
85 years and over	29	20	5	—	—	18	14	27	82	93
3 and 4 years	205	120	13	—	—	7	4	114	193	143
16 years and over	5 214	2 558	337	15	—	261	212	3 075	4 712	4 103
18 years and over	4 977	2 439	324	13	—	259	208	2 962	4 525	3 931
21 years and over	4 712	2 301	301	11	—	254	203	2 817	4 265	3 745
60 years and over	771	396	58	—	—	140	85	583	1 076	1 125
62 years and over	674	336	50	—	—	131	79	501	941	1 007
Median	33.2	31.8	35.7	25.5	—	56.5	48.1	33.7	33.8	35.2
Female										
All persons	3 482	1 741	222	12	—	194	130	2 033	3 117	2 778
Under 5 years	244	122	9	1	—	8	8	130	232	167
5 to 9 years	247	150	16	2	—	4	6	152	219	212
10 to 14 years	276	149	17	1	—	6	5	123	223	210
15 to 19 years	259	122	25	3	—	7	5	147	209	191
20 to 24 years	223	108	10	1	—	7	5	140	219	148
25 to 34 years	604	330	26	1	—	11	15	344	465	398
35 to 44 years	594	271	42	1	—	16	13	331	473	411
45 to 54 years	472	207	29	1	—	16	10	233	357	257
55 to 64 years	273	153	26	1	—	22	16	214	276	289
65 to 74 years	189	83	13	—	—	40	23	136	253	269
75 to 84 years	80	34	6	—	—	44	15	63	139	158
85 years and over	21	12	3	—	—	17	6	20	52	68
3 and 4 years	98	59	6	—	—	4	3	48	96	67
16 years and over	2 641	1 295	176	8	—	175	111	1 598	2 401	2 147
18 years and over	2 539	1 236	168	6	—	175	107	1 536	2 311	2 065
21 years and over	2 420	1 174	154	4	—	171	103	1 461	2 195	1 968
60 years and over	407	201	34	—	—	114	52	317	594	647
62 years and over	361	169	29	—	—	108	48	279	528	574
Median	33.4	32.0	35.8	18.5	—	67.3	50.0	34.2	34.8	36.5
Male										
All persons	3 423	1 732	217	9	—	109	119	1 957	3 093	2 657
Median age	33.0	31.7	35.5	29.5	—	41.8	47.5	33.3	32.9	33.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	6 905	3 473	439	21	—	303	249	3 990	6 210	5 435
In households	6 905	3 473	439	21	—	303	249	3 984	6 198	5 360
Householder	2 490	1 216	160	7	—	193	66	1 545	2 280	2 028
Family householder	2 044	984	118	5	—	58	48	1 777	3 033	2 653
Nonfamily householder	446	232	42	2	—	135	18	368	445	480
Living alone	382	195	36	2	—	135	16	336	445	480
Spouse	1 766	864	108	2	—	47	40	1 041	1 491	1 287
Child	2 314	1 214	148	10	—	54	53	1 233	2 077	1 774
Other relatives	176	81	13	—	—	5	3	97	198	137
Nonrelatives	159	98	10	2	—	4	3	68	152	134
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	6	12	75
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.77	2.86	2.74	3.00	—	1.57	2.50	2.58	2.72	2.64
Persons per family	3.05	3.19	3.28	3.40	—	2.83	3.00	3.01	3.12	3.15
Persons 65 years and over										
All persons	535	247	37	—	—	123	72	390	759	855
In households	535	247	37	—	—	123	22	390	759	855
Householder	349	166	26	—	—	112	16	264	531	563
Nonfamily householder	126	68	18	—	—	99	7	121	259	276
Living alone	122	61	16	—	—	99	7	118	249	265
Spouse	144	59	6	—	—	9	5	97	178	175
Other relatives	37	14	3	—	—	2	1	26	39	36
Nonrelatives	5	8	2	—	—	—	—	3	11	11
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	70
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	2 044	984	118	5	—	58	48	1 177	1 777	1 489
With own children under 18 years	1 028	538	65	4	—	23	23	558	857	740
Number of own children under 18 years	1 820	971	108	8	—	42	40	971	1 563	1 402
Married-couple families	1 766	864	108	2	—	47	40	1 041	1 491	1 287
With own children under 18 years	856	467	60	1	—	15	20	486	702	622
Number of own children under 18 years	1 539	866	99	4	—	26	34	873	1 298	1 205
Female householder, no husband present	209	85	8	1	—	8	5	104	208	164
With own children under 18 years	142	55	4	1	—	6	2	54	117	94
Number of own children under 18 years	236	85	8	2	—	13	3	75	200	152
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 639	1 281	164	7	—	90	103	1 509	2 360	1 991
Never married	566	266	35	3	—	21	34	297	584	439
Now married, except separated	1 808	878	110	2	—	47	46	1 055	1 530	1 322
Separated	31	19	4	2	—	2	2	11	28	18
Widowed	44	27	7	—	—	7	9	40	67	70
Divorced	190	91	8	—	—	13	12	106	151	142
Females 15 years and over	2 715	1 320	180	8	—	176	111	1 628	2 443	2 189
Never married	449	217	35	2	—	18	36	272	407	340
Now married, except separated	1 810	881	112	2	—	50	43	1 057	1 534	1 324
Separated	33	11	2	2	—	4	1	2	50	25
Widowed	191	104	19	1	—	78	22	166	301	377
Divorced	232	107	12	1	—	26	9	121	157	183

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County, OH—Con.				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Wood County, WV					
	Tract 214 (pt.)	Tract 215 (pt.)	Tract 216	Tract 217	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02	Tract 9.02	Tract 9.03
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	86.6	27.6	220.1	318.2	4.5	3.5	2.0	6.7	3.3	5.2
Square miles	33.5	10.7	85.0	122.9	1.8	1.3	.8	2.6	1.3	2.0
AGE										
All persons	4 117	1 322	3 671	4 770	3 501	2 830	1 801	3 524	1 816	4 613
Under 5 years	225	84	286	303	195	152	125	193	105	349
5 to 9 years	314	76	293	382	188	149	124	231	104	288
10 to 14 years	296	105	345	419	208	160	106	231	138	267
15 to 19 years	273	96	325	378	207	134	142	268	124	321
20 to 24 years	161	72	233	270	183	193	127	223	129	308
25 to 34 years	512	174	512	728	493	451	277	525	279	689
35 to 44 years	629	243	547	791	497	400	230	492	267	628
45 to 54 years	543	154	430	539	406	221	215	429	219	574
55 to 64 years	476	156	322	418	392	283	166	375	167	508
65 to 74 years	435	96	229	338	413	360	170	306	134	395
75 to 84 years	180	60	116	168	223	257	92	200	91	205
85 years and over	73	6	33	36	96	70	27	51	59	81
3 and 4 years	111	40	105	120	68	60	50	90	46	139
16 years and over	3 222	1 034	2 689	3 579	2 873	2 336	1 416	2 814	1 447	3 650
18 years and over	3 094	994	2 548	3 415	2 777	2 294	1 361	2 701	1 385	3 513
21 years and over	2 982	945	2 367	3 235	2 665	2 195	1 283	2 556	1 317	3 321
60 years and over	927	242	548	732	972	841	375	755	367	933
62 years and over	833	205	477	644	880	786	337	680	331	836
Median	39.4	37.4	32.2	33.6	40.1	39.2	35.0	36.6	35.9	36.5
Female	2 092	644	1 832	2 367	1 902	1 590	929	1 858	958	2 528
Under 5 years	104	34	133	148	97	72	49	94	54	170
5 to 9 years	135	37	154	173	91	75	62	120	45	153
10 to 14 years	138	47	178	200	96	79	47	117	69	131
15 to 19 years	136	52	150	184	105	69	61	126	62	172
20 to 24 years	80	37	92	125	89	115	62	119	66	159
25 to 34 years	262	79	251	372	255	223	140	267	145	374
35 to 44 years	320	120	280	403	273	210	112	248	139	353
45 to 54 years	280	73	220	268	212	112	117	231	111	301
55 to 64 years	252	83	167	214	219	176	96	195	84	270
65 to 74 years	226	45	114	168	242	241	101	167	77	243
75 to 84 years	106	33	68	92	146	176	62	139	58	141
85 years and over	53	4	25	20	77	42	20	35	48	61
3 and 4 years	53	18	52	60	34	30	23	47	25	58
16 years and over	1 690	513	1 343	1 800	1 599	1 348	757	1 500	778	2 041
18 years and over	1 616	491	1 277	1 714	1 556	1 325	738	1 446	748	1 976
21 years and over	1 569	464	1 193	1 638	1 496	1 273	698	1 377	715	1 871
60 years and over	518	119	303	376	597	557	230	450	226	584
62 years and over	465	100	263	332	544	516	206	407	204	527
Median	40.7	38.7	33.1	34.0	42.4	42.4	39.2	37.8	37.5	38.4
Male	2 025	678	1 839	2 403	1 599	1 240	872	1 666	858	2 085
Median age	37.7	36.3	31.3	33.3	36.9	35.7	32.0	35.2	33.9	34.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 117	1 322	3 671	4 770	3 501	2 830	1 801	3 524	1 816	4 613
In households	4 015	1 322	3 671	4 770	3 399	2 830	1 801	3 524	1 722	4 548
Householder	1 532	493	1 230	1 687	1 451	1 338	704	1 426	686	1 868
Family householder	1 234	394	1 030	1 399	1 017	786	493	1 041	520	1 352
Nonfamily householder	298	99	200	288	434	552	211	385	166	516
Living alone	276	83	183	251	386	510	185	350	153	470
Spouse	1 116	352	910	1 224	823	590	365	813	409	1 046
Child	1 228	415	1 387	1 620	934	697	555	1 050	528	1 411
Other relatives	89	34	92	140	97	122	102	140	66	139
Nonrelatives	50	28	52	99	94	83	75	95	33	84
Institutionalized persons	95	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	94	65
Other persons in group quarters	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.62	2.68	2.98	2.83	2.34	2.12	2.56	2.47	2.51	2.43
Persons per family	2.97	3.03	3.32	3.13	2.82	2.79	3.07	2.92	2.93	2.92
Persons 65 years and over	688	162	378	542	732	687	289	557	284	681
In households	597	162	378	542	639	687	289	557	202	621
Householder	139	98	254	371	442	512	211	397	136	440
Nonfamily householder	30	30	105	142	204	282	106	195	58	231
Living alone	135	27	102	134	198	276	101	189	58	227
Spouse	174	44	100	135	155	138	57	123	48	134
Other relatives	25	14	20	30	39	34	17	31	18	42
Nonrelatives	8	6	4	6	3	3	4	6	—	5
Institutionalized persons	91	—	—	—	93	—	—	—	82	60
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 234	394	1 030	1 399	1 017	786	493	1 041	520	1 352
With own children under 18 years	518	171	523	688	402	298	214	445	239	629
Number of own children under 18 years	984	312	1 075	1 269	681	496	381	749	390	1 038
Married-couple families	1 116	352	910	1 224	823	590	365	813	409	1 046
With own children under 18 years	455	152	469	611	302	215	146	327	176	433
Number of own children under 18 years	876	285	975	1 146	529	365	271	570	297	728
Female householder, no husband present	88	27	80	119	157	172	100	171	80	269
With own children under 18 years	48	13	33	53	87	73	60	93	49	184
Number of own children under 18 years	82	19	67	93	132	120	97	147	77	295
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 567	531	1 380	1 820	1 292	1 005	675	1 342	679	1 635
Never married	267	129	351	397	285	236	198	320	160	367
Now married, except separated	1 142	356	928	1 256	843	615	382	837	428	1 085
Separated	25	5	14	23	19	21	12	21	7	15
Widowed	51	17	26	50	52	42	24	37	24	49
Divorced	82	24	61	94	93	91	59	127	60	119
Females 15 years and over	1 715	526	1 367	1 846	1 618	1 364	771	1 527	790	2 074
Never married	220	85	216	298	255	256	126	253	137	359
Now married, except separated	1 142	358	928	1 255	844	615	382	835	422	1 092
Separated	19	1	17	22	23	22	20	28	15	39
Widowed	238	49	143	176	314	302	144	253	135	328
Divorced	96	33	63	95	182	169	99	158	81	256

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Wood County, WV—Con.								Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV	
	Tract 101.02	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02	Tract 106.02	Tract 107.02	Tract 109.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	17.5	3.6	3.0	2.3	5.9	134.6	158.9	16.3	2.5	3.0
Square miles	6.7	1.4	1.1	.9	2.3	52.0	61.3	6.3	1.0	1.1
AGE										
All persons	1 906	4 263	1 923	1 744	4 308	4 203	6 504	4 085	2 991	2 830
Under 5 years	157	251	107	75	241	275	474	337	164	152
5 to 9 years	169	288	110	103	262	274	533	283	158	149
10 to 14 years	143	306	135	107	267	333	512	311	177	160
15 to 19 years	142	260	117	121	339	342	521	318	177	134
20 to 24 years	109	215	93	110	309	255	374	282	147	193
25 to 34 years	260	558	251	261	640	598	1 120	652	395	451
35 to 44 years	304	715	299	244	637	692	1 056	614	421	400
45 to 54 years	289	504	217	190	559	562	817	599	350	221
55 to 64 years	179	492	199	206	404	378	532	338	342	283
65 to 74 years	105	417	223	195	337	313	347	217	365	360
75 to 84 years	36	211	145	100	235	150	185	113	205	257
85 years and over	13	46	27	32	78	31	33	21	90	70
3 and 4 years	72	99	38	33	99	106	194	138	57	60
16 years and over	1 399	3 355	1 541	1 437	3 482	3 234	4 883	3 086	2 462	2 336
18 years and over	1 332	3 257	1 495	1 383	3 379	3 104	4 662	2 963	2 380	2 294
21 years and over	1 272	3 120	1 441	1 312	3 121	2 938	4 372	2 769	2 283	2 195
60 years and over	245	933	503	431	844	676	819	517	874	841
62 years and over	204	833	465	380	764	611	703	453	793	786
Median	34.4	38.6	40.1	38.6	36.2	35.4	32.8	32.5	41.1	39.2
Female	949	2 235	1 041	918	2 270	2 156	3 277	2 125	1 635	1 590
Under 5 years	71	112	65	45	118	157	225	181	82	72
5 to 9 years	70	135	53	49	118	142	243	135	74	75
10 to 14 years	60	146	65	47	134	175	254	147	79	79
15 to 19 years	72	126	61	53	169	164	268	161	94	69
20 to 24 years	64	114	46	61	148	141	186	151	65	115
25 to 34 years	141	296	131	124	324	297	600	333	210	223
35 to 44 years	155	372	155	127	336	358	530	339	235	210
45 to 54 years	144	265	113	100	284	268	406	313	183	112
55 to 64 years	86	271	104	118	213	195	254	173	188	176
65 to 74 years	53	231	133	113	207	164	185	108	217	241
75 to 84 years	25	135	92	59	164	77	107	67	135	176
85 years and over	8	32	23	22	55	18	19	17	73	42
3 and 4 years	34	49	27	22	47	63	87	74	28	30
16 years and over	726	1 808	845	768	1 874	1 643	2 496	1 625	1 348	1 348
18 years and over	691	1 765	822	744	1 826	1 585	2 388	1 567	1 348	1 325
21 years and over	664	1 696	790	707	1 691	1 494	2 247	1 469	1 292	1 273
60 years and over	124	543	305	248	529	431	540	282	540	516
62 years and over	106	484	284	221	492	317	377	253	495	516
Median	34.9	39.7	41.8	41.2	38.1	35.1	33.0	33.2	43.7	42.4
Male	957	2 028	882	826	2 038	2 047	3 227	1 960	1 356	1 240
Median age	33.7	37.3	38.3	36.3	34.1	35.6	32.6	32.0	37.9	35.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 906	4 263	1 923	1 744	4 308	4 203	6 504	4 085	2 991	2 830
In households	1 906	4 263	1 923	1 744	4 143	4 173	6 504	4 059	2 889	2 830
Householder	688	1 717	784	745	1 785	1 529	2 309	1 490	1 230	1 338
Family householder	557	1 301	590	522	1 201	1 227	1 921	1 198	864	786
Nonfamily householder	131	416	194	223	584	302	388	292	366	552
Living alone	113	377	182	204	545	263	355	265	335	510
Spouse	487	1 142	502	430	1 035	1 070	1 692	989	710	590
Child	668	1 247	551	471	1 161	1 332	2 210	1 411	798	697
Other relatives	37	99	60	65	81	155	193	106	82	122
Nonrelatives	26	58	26	33	81	87	100	63	69	83
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	26	102	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	123	30	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.77	2.48	2.45	2.34	2.32	2.73	2.82	2.72	2.35	2.12
Persons per family	3.14	2.91	2.89	2.85	2.90	3.08	3.13	3.09	2.84	2.79
Persons 65 years and over	154	674	395	327	650	494	565	351	660	687
In households	154	674	395	327	609	494	565	326	567	687
Householder	105	465	259	222	462	334	388	226	393	512
Nonfamily householder	47	198	109	94	276	128	159	88	184	282
Living alone	46	190	108	89	272	124	155	87	179	276
Spouse	36	176	112	80	130	127	145	82	136	138
Other relatives	12	27	23	19	14	29	29	16	35	34
Nonrelatives	1	6	1	6	3	4	3	2	3	3
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	25	93	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	557	1 301	590	522	1 201	1 227	1 921	1 198	864	786
With own children under 18 years	299	576	239	200	530	558	1 001	608	338	298
Number of own children under 18 years	561	958	404	341	876	998	1 738	1 061	578	496
Married-couple families	487	1 142	502	430	1 035	1 070	1 692	989	710	590
With own children under 18 years	251	497	200	162	430	478	863	465	284	215
Number of own children under 18 years	481	849	355	280	730	866	1 521	837	466	365
Female householder, no husband present	62	127	70	70	123	108	171	182	122	172
With own children under 18 years	45	66	30	29	76	52	111	126	63	73
Number of own children under 18 years	77	94	38	51	118	91	177	199	94	120
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	689	1 576	713	682	1 638	1 639	2 430	1 492	1 092	1 005
Never married	139	280	138	161	401	357	479	333	232	236
Now married, except separated	494	1 156	513	441	1 056	1 103	1 727	1 015	727	615
Separated	6	16	8	8	22	18	21	12	14	21
Widowed	14	42	15	26	45	51	43	29	48	42
Divorced	36	82	39	46	114	110	160	103	71	91
Females 15 years and over	748	1 842	858	777	1 900	1 682	2 555	1 662	1 400	1 364
Never married	125	278	126	132	346	294	409	309	220	256
Now married, except separated	502	1 166	515	447	1 066	1 103	1 735	1 017	728	615
Separated	10	24	9	11	26	10	25	14	18	22
Widowed	55	236	146	116	291	168	210	137	289	362
Divorced	56	138	62	71	171	107	176	175	145	169

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV—Con.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.2	2.3	1.3	1.4	2.7	2.5	1.9
Square miles .....	.5	.9	.8	.4	.9	.5	.5	1.0	1.0	.7
AGE										
All persons	2 842	2 385	5 013	625	3 119	1 750	1 596	2 913	1 705	1 404
Under 5 years	153	86	310	21	238	107	110	158	79	76
5 to 9 years	164	92	353	21	191	114	107	197	95	83
10 to 14 years	152	129	330	24	194	113	92	184	117	95
15 to 19 years	130	130	377	42	187	100	118	225	114	99
20 to 24 years	168	118	350	52	262	100	118	182	121	103
25 to 34 years	398	276	710	104	491	285	245	421	243	198
35 to 44 years	334	338	786	97	397	247	204	399	221	188
45 to 54 years	222	282	483	88	269	165	194	361	185	161
55 to 64 years	281	332	490	62	280	176	152	312	204	141
65 to 74 years	348	366	413	57	313	177	156	258	199	118
75 to 84 years	317	184	314	38	223	138	77	172	95	85
85 years and over	175	52	97	19	74	28	23	44	32	57
3 and 4 years	59	39	124	10	101	49	42	76	26	31
16 years and over	2 342	2 046	3 933	551	2 457	1 394	1 266	2 329	1 394	1 131
18 years and over	2 289	1 992	3 767	541	2 390	1 350	1 219	2 230	1 344	1 084
21 years and over	2 200	1 920	3 573	513	2 257	1 299	1 148	2 110	1 274	1 029
60 years and over	1 010	776	1 089	149	762	444	332	645	431	327
62 years and over	954	712	993	139	706	398	296	583	396	300
Median	42.4	45.9	35.8	39.9	34.9	37.1	35.3	37.2	38.3	37.5
Female	1 624	1 334	2 725	298	1 675	947	830	1 544	884	748
Under 5 years	73	48	156	11	116	48	44	77	37	37
5 to 9 years	77	46	171	15	76	60	54	105	45	41
10 to 14 years	74	62	162	11	84	52	40	93	56	51
15 to 19 years	65	77	191	24	93	49	52	102	42	48
20 to 24 years	84	66	189	17	137	49	58	95	71	50
25 to 34 years	193	142	364	36	243	164	125	216	113	98
35 to 44 years	186	178	417	42	207	124	97	202	109	99
45 to 54 years	118	152	269	37	135	85	108	195	105	85
55 to 64 years	176	189	276	31	157	91	88	163	107	72
65 to 74 years	206	211	249	36	196	117	92	143	119	66
75 to 84 years	227	127	215	25	169	92	55	121	62	55
85 years and over	145	36	66	13	62	16	17	32	18	46
3 and 4 years	32	18	60	5	48	20	20	41	14	15
16 years and over	1 383	1 157	2 190	255	1 383	777	682	1 248	738	608
18 years and over	1 358	1 128	2 104	248	1 352	757	665	1 201	719	588
21 years and over	1 315	1 083	2 010	235	1 282	725	628	1 147	686	561
60 years and over	688	469	678	90	521	275	206	390	249	201
62 years and over	652	432	615	87	489	252	183	356	233	184
Median	49.8	47.7	37.9	43.0	38.9	39.3	39.6	38.5	42.0	40.1
Male	1 218	1 051	2 288	327	1 444	803	766	1 369	821	656
Median age	35.7	43.4	33.5	36.9	31.3	35.3	32.4	35.3	35.5	34.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	2 842	2 385	5 013	625	3 119	1 750	1 596	2 913	1 705	1 404
In households	2 703	2 334	4 982	564	3 104	1 750	1 596	2 913	1 705	1 310
Householder	1 280	1 082	2 065	309	1 425	758	635	1 182	718	529
Family householder	757	730	1 342	130	718	491	443	855	496	393
Nonfamily householder	523	352	723	179	707	267	192	327	222	136
Living alone	486	327	634	158	615	233	170	300	196	124
Spouse	574	611	939	87	437	384	321	668	382	300
Child	692	532	1 555	109	851	466	484	870	463	403
Other relatives	86	68	220	22	188	75	92	118	86	52
Nonrelatives	71	41	203	37	203	67	64	75	56	26
Institutionalized persons	139	51	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	94
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	31	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.11	2.16	2.41	1.83	2.18	2.31	2.51	2.46	2.37	2.48
Persons per family	2.79	2.66	3.02	2.68	3.06	2.88	3.02	2.94	2.88	2.92
Persons 65 years and over	840	602	824	114	610	343	256	474	326	260
In households	708	551	812	114	610	343	256	474	326	178
Householder	538	364	587	89	467	236	188	336	223	118
Nonfamily householder	326	149	314	65	321	127	93	166	99	49
Living alone	324	146	305	62	306	125	88	162	95	49
Spouse	142	161	167	13	80	84	51	105	78	43
Other relatives	26	21	51	5	48	21	15	28	16	17
Nonrelatives	2	5	7	7	15	2	2	5	9	—
Institutionalized persons	132	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	757	730	1 342	130	718	491	443	855	496	393
With own children under 18 years	298	238	619	44	337	204	187	368	178	176
Number of own children under 18 years	515	372	1 136	76	646	360	327	623	311	288
Married-couple families	574	611	939	87	437	384	321	668	382	300
With own children under 18 years	208	178	407	23	166	144	123	271	132	124
Number of own children under 18 years	379	292	765	43	328	254	224	472	233	210
Female householder, no husband present	155	99	332	33	233	79	96	143	84	66
With own children under 18 years	82	50	181	18	142	49	57	78	38	40
Number of own children under 18 years	127	68	316	28	257	89	93	126	61	64
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	973	900	1 784	298	1 097	629	595	1 105	668	531
Never married	210	166	528	109	374	143	174	270	175	133
Now married, except separated	602	625	986	101	470	392	336	687	397	317
Separated	15	9	27	9	41	9	9	19	12	6
Widowed	50	31	52	10	45	21	21	27	26	22
Divorced	96	69	191	69	167	64	55	102	58	53
Females 15 years and over	1 400	1 178	2 236	261	1 399	787	692	1 269	746	619
Never married	230	199	524	64	318	143	114	205	112	107
Now married, except separated	604	629	982	90	463	394	336	689	394	312
Separated	17	22	73	7	64	20	19	26	17	14
Widowed	374	214	337	50	339	141	131	216	137	122
Divorced	175	114	320	50	215	89	92	133	86	64
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS										

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV—Con.					Vienna city, Wood County, WV				
	Tract 9.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106.02 (pt.)	Tract 107.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	3.1	.6	.7	—	.1	1.2	2.4	1.3	1.5	3.2
Square miles	1.2	.2	.3	—	—	.5	.9	.5	.6	1.2
AGE										
All persons	4 087	312	287	3	—	3	3 843	1 877	1 722	3 417
Under 5 years	316	16	15	—	—	—	220	101	74	186
5 to 9 years	257	16	9	—	—	—	259	110	103	221
10 to 14 years	240	8	22	—	—	—	269	134	107	238
15 to 19 years	287	7	15	1	—	1	242	112	120	231
20 to 24 years	276	9	12	—	—	—	189	92	108	189
25 to 34 years	614	39	35	—	—	—	493	244	256	504
35 to 44 years	548	47	43	2	—	2	659	291	238	535
45 to 54 years	511	31	51	—	—	—	468	210	188	466
55 to 64 years	452	35	37	—	—	—	430	198	203	331
65 to 74 years	364	44	39	—	—	—	375	216	194	276
75 to 84 years	173	34	6	—	—	—	195	144	99	191
85 years and over	49	26	3	—	—	—	44	25	32	49
3 and 4 years	129	12	4	—	—	—	88	35	32	71
16 years and over	3 221	272	235	3	—	3	3 036	1 503	1 417	2 724
18 years and over	3 096	267	229	2	—	2	2 946	1 461	1 363	2 637
21 years and over	2 925	264	225	2	—	2	2 818	1 408	1 292	2 509
60 years and over	806	121	63	—	—	—	841	492	428	674
62 years and over	725	117	55	—	—	—	755	454	378	609
Median	36.0	49.6	42.8	37.5	—	40.3	38.8	40.2	38.5	37.1
Female	2 239	173	144	2	—	2	2 012	1 011	906	1 801
Under 5 years	156	8	8	—	—	—	98	61	44	91
5 to 9 years	134	9	4	—	—	—	120	53	49	95
10 to 14 years	118	4	12	—	—	—	124	65	47	119
15 to 19 years	153	4	5	1	—	1	116	56	53	108
20 to 24 years	140	5	7	—	—	—	101	45	59	95
25 to 34 years	333	21	16	—	—	—	263	126	122	259
35 to 44 years	308	23	20	1	—	1	344	151	123	281
45 to 54 years	272	18	27	—	—	—	245	110	99	229
55 to 64 years	242	18	21	—	—	—	233	103	117	179
65 to 74 years	229	23	20	—	—	—	212	128	113	173
75 to 84 years	120	22	3	—	—	—	125	92	58	136
85 years and over	34	18	1	—	—	—	31	21	22	36
3 and 4 years	53	5	2	—	—	—	46	24	21	34
16 years and over	1 802	152	119	2	—	2	1 640	820	757	1 476
18 years and over	1 742	150	115	1	—	1	1 599	801	733	1 436
21 years and over	1 651	147	114	1	—	1	1 536	770	696	1 368
60 years and over	505	73	33	—	—	—	492	297	247	429
62 years and over	456	71	28	—	—	—	444	276	220	400
Median	38.1	52.8	45.0	29.0	—	28.5	40.0	41.9	41.4	39.4
Male	1 848	139	143	1	—	1	1 831	866	816	1 616
Median age	33.8	45.8	40.9	37.5	—	40.5	37.4	38.1	36.3	35.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 087	312	287	3	—	3	3 843	1 877	1 722	3 417
In households	4 087	270	287	3	—	3	3 843	1 877	1 722	3 417
Householder	1 678	123	110	—	—	—	1 556	766	734	1 457
Family householder	1 222	88	96	1	—	1	1 171	576	516	979
Nonfamily householder	456	35	14	—	—	—	385	190	218	478
Living alone	313	30	12	—	—	—	351	178	201	452
Spouse	933	80	87	1	—	1	1 024	490	425	855
Child	1 272	60	76	1	—	1	1 123	538	469	989
Other relatives	129	4	11	—	—	—	87	57	64	64
Nonrelatives	75	3	3	—	—	—	53	26	30	52
Institutionalized persons	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.44	2.20	2.61	3.00	—	3.00	2.47	2.45	2.35	2.35
Persons per family	2.91	2.64	2.81	3.00	—	3.00	2.91	2.88	2.86	2.95
Persons 65 years and over	586	104	48	—	—	—	614	385	325	516
In households	586	63	48	—	—	—	614	385	325	516
Householder	414	41	28	—	—	—	422	254	220	403
Nonfamily householder	220	16	4	—	—	—	187	106	93	255
Living alone	216	14	4	—	—	—	179	105	88	253
Spouse	127	17	15	—	—	—	161	110	80	101
Other relatives	40	3	5	—	—	—	25	20	19	11
Nonrelatives	5	2	—	—	—	—	6	1	6	1
Institutionalized persons	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 222	88	96	1	—	1	1 171	576	516	979
With own children under 18 years	569	28	33	1	—	1	515	230	198	446
Number of own children under 18 years	935	44	56	1	—	1	856	392	339	745
Married-couple families	933	80	87	1	—	1	1 024	490	425	855
With own children under 18 years	383	25	28	1	—	—	441	192	161	372
Number of own children under 18 years	640	41	47	1	—	1	756	344	279	631
Female householder, no husband present	255	6	8	—	—	—	115	68	70	90
With own children under 18 years	175	2	4	—	—	—	61	29	29	56
Number of own children under 18 years	281	2	7	—	—	—	85	37	51	93
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 443	120	121	1	—	1	1 425	700	672	1 274
Never married	330	15	26	—	—	—	257	138	159	272
Now married, except separated	961	84	88	1	—	1	1 037	501	436	869
Separated	13	1	—	—	—	—	16	8	8	18
Widowed	38	14	2	—	—	—	40	14	26	29
Divorced	101	6	5	—	—	—	75	39	43	88
Females 15 years and over	1 831	152	120	2	—	2	1 670	832	766	1 496
Never married	314	16	11	1	—	1	259	119	132	230
Now married, except separated	969	85	91	1	—	1	1 045	503	442	876
Separated	36	1	—	—	—	—	21	8	10	24
Widowed	275	41	12	—	—	—	219	141	115	239
Divorced	237	9	6	—	—	—	126	61	67	127

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Wood County, WV									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.03 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2.1	.5	.6	4.0	1.3	2.2	29.6	16.2	6.0	1.2
Square miles	.8	.2	.2	1.6	.5	.8	11.4	6.3	2.3	.5
AGE										
All persons	510	—	205	611	412	526	1 738	1 903	2 857	420
Under 5 years	31	—	15	35	29	33	98	157	156	31
5 to 9 years	30	—	17	34	21	31	106	169	191	29
10 to 14 years	31	—	14	47	43	27	151	143	211	37
15 to 19 years	30	—	24	43	25	34	144	141	193	18
20 to 24 years	36	—	9	41	26	32	108	109	153	26
25 to 34 years	98	—	32	104	81	75	218	260	416	65
35 to 44 years	76	—	26	93	79	80	314	302	436	56
45 to 54 years	56	—	21	68	58	63	260	289	309	36
55 to 64 years	50	—	14	63	26	56	165	179	285	62
65 to 74 years	48	—	14	48	16	31	115	105	306	42
75 to 84 years	18	—	15	28	6	32	50	36	163	16
85 years and over	6	—	4	7	2	32	9	13	38	2
3 and 4 years	11	—	8	14	15	10	38	72	67	11
16 years and over	411	—	150	485	316	429	1 356	1 396	2 262	319
18 years and over	397	—	142	471	301	417	1 294	1 330	2 177	311
21 years and over	382	—	135	446	288	396	1 216	1 270	2 072	302
60 years and over	98	—	43	110	40	127	249	245	644	92
62 years and over	87	—	41	97	31	111	221	204	593	78
Median	34.8	—	33.1	35.1	33.0	40.3	36.5	34.4	37.4	35.5
Female	267	—	99	314	210	289	882	947	1 512	223
Under 5 years	15	—	5	17	17	14	54	71	76	14
5 to 9 years	17	—	8	15	4	19	59	70	89	15
10 to 14 years	17	—	7	24	18	13	75	60	97	22
15 to 19 years	11	—	9	24	14	19	61	71	95	10
20 to 24 years	24	—	4	24	16	19	47	64	73	13
25 to 34 years	45	—	15	51	47	41	120	141	219	33
35 to 44 years	38	—	15	46	40	45	159	154	227	28
45 to 54 years	29	—	9	36	26	29	135	144	163	20
55 to 64 years	31	—	8	32	12	28	81	86	159	38
65 to 74 years	25	—	9	24	11	14	57	53	177	19
75 to 84 years	11	—	7	18	3	21	27	25	114	10
85 years and over	4	—	3	3	2	27	7	8	23	1
3 and 4 years	6	—	3	6	10	5	20	34	30	3
16 years and over	215	—	75	252	170	239	681	724	1 236	168
18 years and over	208	—	73	245	160	234	656	690	1 189	166
21 years and over	204	—	70	230	154	220	624	663	1 140	160
60 years and over	57	—	24	60	25	79	129	124	400	51
62 years and over	49	—	23	51	20	71	116	106	365	40
Median	35.8	—	36.5	35.3	32.8	39.7	36.8	34.9	39.7	35.9
Male	243	—	106	297	202	237	856	956	1 345	197
Median age	33.5	—	29.3	34.9	33.1	40.9	36.2	33.7	35.1	34.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	510	—	205	611	412	526	1 738	1 903	2 857	420
In households	510	—	205	611	412	461	1 738	1 903	2 857	420
Householder	221	—	69	244	157	190	618	687	1 166	161
Family householder	153	—	50	186	127	130	522	556	851	130
Nonfamily householder	68	—	19	58	30	60	96	131	315	31
Living alone	51	—	15	50	29	52	86	113	291	26
Spouse	113	—	44	145	109	113	464	486	706	118
Child	136	—	71	180	125	139	576	667	860	124
Other relatives	15	—	10	22	14	10	53	37	70	12
Nonrelatives	25	—	11	20	7	9	27	26	55	5
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.31	—	2.97	2.50	2.62	2.43	2.81	2.77	2.45	2.61
Persons per family	2.73	—	3.50	2.87	2.95	3.02	3.09	3.14	2.92	2.95
Persons 65 years and over	72	—	33	83	24	95	174	154	507	60
In households	72	—	33	83	24	35	174	154	507	60
Householder	49	—	23	61	18	26	112	105	341	43
Nonfamily householder	20	—	13	29	9	11	35	47	149	11
Living alone	19	—	13	27	9	11	35	46	143	11
Spouse	19	—	6	18	5	7	49	36	130	15
Other relatives	4	—	2	3	1	2	12	12	30	2
Nonrelatives	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	6	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	153	—	50	186	127	130	522	556	851	130
With own children under 18 years	64	—	27	77	63	60	232	298	371	61
Number of own children under 18 years	103	—	54	126	102	103	412	560	654	102
Married-couple families	113	—	44	145	109	113	464	486	706	118
With own children under 18 years	38	—	23	56	50	204	250	297	56	56
Number of own children under 18 years	63	—	47	98	87	88	367	480	532	93
Female householder, no husband present	35	—	4	28	14	14	39	62	125	12
With own children under 18 years	24	—	3	15	9	9	17	45	65	5
Number of own children under 18 years	38	—	4	21	13	14	27	77	107	9
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	200	—	80	237	148	192	689	688	1 049	151
Never married	53	—	24	50	27	37	168	139	221	23
Now married, except separated	116	—	46	150	111	124	472	493	718	119
Separated	5	—	3	2	1	2	4	6	12	—
Widowed	4	—	3	10	2	11	16	14	23	2
Divorced	22	—	4	25	7	18	29	36	75	7
Females 15 years and over	218	—	79	258	171	243	694	746	1 250	172
Never married	35	—	12	48	30	45	111	124	189	19
Now married, except separated	116	—	46	146	110	123	471	501	722	121
Separated	5	—	1	2	1	3	12	10	18	3
Widowed	25	—	13	37	13	53	62	55	193	17
Divorced	37	—	7	25	17	19	38	56	128	12
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS										

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Wood County, WV—Con.									
	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106.01	Tract 106.02 (pt.)	Tract 107.01	Tract 107.02 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109.01	Tract 109.02 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1.7	.8	2.1	62.2	133.9	179.7	158.8	237.8	55.9	16.3
Square miles .....	.6	.3	.8	24.0	51.7	69.4	61.3	91.8	21.6	6.3
AGE										
All persons	46	22	579	4 578	3 916	5 679	6 501	2 985	4 618	4 085
Under 5 years	6	1	39	360	260	336	474	212	284	337
5 to 9 years	—	—	25	389	265	444	533	233	338	283
10 to 14 years	1	—	21	371	311	454	512	239	401	311
15 to 19 years	5	1	101	361	327	492	520	248	404	318
20 to 24 years	1	2	111	258	243	314	374	147	243	282
25 to 34 years	7	5	97	786	563	953	1 120	451	676	652
35 to 44 years	8	6	55	869	649	835	1 054	472	820	614
45 to 54 years	7	2	62	528	511	646	817	379	742	599
55 to 64 years	1	3	38	320	341	504	532	276	382	338
65 to 74 years	7	1	17	231	274	398	347	202	193	217
75 to 84 years	1	1	10	79	144	216	185	104	114	113
85 years and over	2	—	3	26	28	87	33	22	21	21
3 and 4 years	3	1	16	157	102	140	194	90	121	138
16 years and over	38	20	486	3 375	2 999	4 338	4 880	2 234	3 521	3 086
18 years and over	34	20	475	3 224	2 875	4 117	4 660	2 143	3 336	2 963
21 years and over	33	20	348	3 053	2 713	3 886	4 370	2 018	3 137	2 769
60 years and over	11	3	49	503	613	942	819	464	460	517
62 years and over	11	2	38	448	556	859	703	419	407	453
Median	38.5	40.0	24.3	32.4	34.8	33.4	32.8	34.1	34.6	32.5
Female	30	12	296	2 266	2 012	2 833	3 275	1 492	2 361	2 125
Under 5 years	4	1	19	157	149	151	225	116	163	181
5 to 9 years	—	—	14	182	138	214	243	119	167	135
10 to 14 years	—	—	11	184	163	225	254	106	200	147
15 to 19 years	5	—	57	178	159	195	267	120	217	161
20 to 24 years	1	2	48	142	134	157	186	74	120	151
25 to 34 years	5	2	44	403	281	498	600	235	350	333
35 to 44 years	4	4	32	431	338	416	529	238	431	339
45 to 54 years	3	1	37	254	241	314	406	191	354	313
55 to 64 years	1	1	16	171	174	258	254	133	176	173
65 to 74 years	5	—	11	106	144	211	185	96	99	108
75 to 84 years	—	1	6	44	74	131	107	51	69	67
85 years and over	2	—	1	14	17	63	19	13	15	17
3 and 4 years	3	1	8	67	61	62	87	39	71	74
16 years and over	25	11	246	1 702	1 524	2 200	2 494	1 123	1 797	1 625
18 years and over	21	11	240	1 632	1 470	2 117	2 387	1 073	1 699	1 567
21 years and over	20	11	176	1 535	1 380	2 016	2 246	1 013	1 587	1 469
60 years and over	8	1	27	248	314	520	431	227	247	282
62 years and over	8	1	21	217	289	479	377	205	221	253
Median	35.0	38.5	24.9	32.8	34.4	34.4	33.0	34.0	34.2	33.2
Male	16	10	283	2 312	1 904	2 846	3 226	1 493	2 257	1 960
Median age	43.0	42.5	23.6	32.0	35.2	32.4	32.6	34.1	35.0	32.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	46	22	579	4 578	3 916	5 679	6 501	2 985	4 618	4 085
In households	46	22	456	4 578	3 886	5 497	6 501	2 985	4 618	4 059
Householder	18	11	205	1 573	1 419	2 015	2 308	1 031	1 608	1 490
Family householder	14	6	134	1 338	1 131	1 599	1 920	874	1 391	1 198
Nonfamily householder	4	5	71	235	288	416	388	157	217	292
Living alone	3	3	60	195	251	358	355	142	204	265
Spouse	12	5	100	1 191	983	1 375	1 691	786	1 245	989
Child	13	2	112	1 597	1 256	1 797	2 209	1 027	1 606	1 411
Other relatives	3	1	13	113	144	170	193	90	107	106
Nonrelatives	—	3	26	104	84	140	100	51	52	63
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	178	—	—	—	26
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	123	—	30	4	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.56	2.00	2.22	2.91	2.74	2.73	2.82	2.90	2.87	2.72
Persons per family	3.00	2.33	2.68	3.17	3.11	3.09	3.13	3.18	3.13	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	10	2	30	336	446	701	565	328	328	351
In households	10	2	30	336	446	597	565	328	328	326
Householder	5	2	18	215	306	391	388	214	217	226
Nonfamily householder	3	1	5	68	124	151	159	75	84	88
Living alone	3	1	5	67	120	159	155	73	87	87
Spouse	2	—	12	62	112	159	145	90	86	82
Other relatives	3	—	—	28	24	39	29	19	21	16
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	1	4	8	3	5	2	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	25
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	14	6	134	1 338	1 131	1 599	1 920	874	1 391	1 198
With own children under 18 years	9	2	56	731	525	782	1 000	414	696	608
Number of own children under 18 years	12	2	87	1 267	942	1 391	1 737	783	1 228	1 061
Married-couple families	12	5	100	1 191	983	1 375	1 691	786	1 245	989
With own children under 18 years	8	1	33	642	450	656	862	370	608	465
Number of own children under 18 years	11	1	58	1 127	819	1 194	1 520	709	1 092	837
Female householder, no husband present	2	—	27	105	100	173	171	59	98	182
With own children under 18 years	1	—	18	67	48	97	111	28	55	126
Number of own children under 18 years	1	—	23	110	84	151	177	48	89	199
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	13	10	242	1 715	1 518	2 202	2 429	1 150	1 764	1 492
Never married	—	2	114	357	331	549	479	245	351	333
Now married, except separated	12	5	103	1 209	1 015	1 413	1 726	813	1 278	1 015
Separated	—	—	3	20	18	24	21	8	14	12
Widowed	1	—	2	28	49	60	43	19	24	29
Divorced	—	3	20	101	105	156	160	65	97	100
Females 15 years and over	26	11	252	1 743	1 562	2 243	2 553	1 151	1 831	1 642
Never married	7	—	100	283	283	336	408	199	320	300
Now married, except separated	12	5	105	1 213	1 012	1 418	1 734	814	1 277	1 017
Separated	1	1	25	99	10	16	25	13	15	24
Widowed	5	1	11	99	156	282	210	79	124	137
Divorced	1	4	35	123	101	191	176	46	95	175

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wood County, WV					Total	Parkersburg city
	Parkersburg--Marietta, WV--OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Washington County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)			
AGE							
All persons	146 698	61 129	61 129	85 569	85 569	33 083	
Under 5 years	9 289	3 967	3 967	5 322	5 322	1 907	
5 to 9 years	10 124	4 407	4 407	5 717	5 717	1 942	
10 to 14 years	10 587	4 580	4 580	6 007	6 007	1 983	
15 to 19 years	10 759	4 616	4 616	6 143	6 143	2 069	
20 to 24 years	9 250	4 055	4 055	5 195	5 195	2 138	
25 to 34 years	22 101	9 273	9 273	12 828	12 828	4 765	
35 to 44 years	22 236	9 177	9 177	13 059	13 059	4 589	
45 to 54 years	17 002	6 779	6 779	10 223	10 223	3 510	
55 to 64 years	14 169	5 880	5 880	8 289	8 289	3 514	
65 to 74 years	11 982	4 774	4 774	7 208	7 208	3 548	
75 to 84 years	6 959	2 712	2 712	4 247	4 247	2 291	
85 years and over	2 240	909	909	1 331	1 331	827	
3 and 4 years	3 869	1 687	1 687	2 182	2 182	779	
16 years and over	114 505	47 287	47 287	67 218	67 218	26 819	
18 years and over	110 174	45 473	45 473	64 701	64 701	25 961	
21 years and over	103 964	42 682	42 682	61 282	61 282	24 732	
60 years and over	28 364	11 358	11 358	17 006	17 006	8 570	
62 years and over	25 519	10 130	10 130	15 389	15 389	7 859	
Median	35.5	34.6	34.6	36.1	36.1	38.6	
Female	76 611	31 692	31 692	44 919	44 919	18 011	
Under 5 years	4 585	1 941	1 941	2 644	2 644	930	
5 to 9 years	4 899	2 144	2 144	2 755	2 755	956	
10 to 14 years	5 101	2 200	2 200	2 901	2 901	946	
15 to 19 years	5 341	2 323	2 323	3 018	3 018	1 031	
20 to 24 years	4 712	2 019	2 019	2 693	2 693	1 110	
25 to 34 years	11 400	4 772	4 772	6 628	6 628	2 438	
35 to 44 years	11 490	4 705	4 705	6 785	6 785	2 425	
45 to 54 years	8 669	3 447	3 447	5 222	5 222	1 869	
55 to 64 years	7 501	3 089	3 089	4 412	4 412	1 960	
65 to 74 years	6 829	2 709	2 709	4 120	4 120	2 147	
75 to 84 years	4 458	1 673	1 673	2 785	2 785	1 591	
85 years and over	1 626	670	670	956	956	608	
3 and 4 years	1 886	809	809	1 077	1 077	375	
16 years and over	60 934	24 957	24 957	35 977	35 977	14 959	
18 years and over	58 827	24 044	24 044	34 783	34 783	14 553	
21 years and over	55 689	22 652	22 652	33 037	33 037	13 916	
60 years and over	16 767	6 650	6 650	10 117	10 117	5 416	
62 years and over	15 207	5 980	5 980	9 227	9 227	4 991	
Median	36.9	35.9	35.9	37.6	37.6	41.3	
Male	70 087	29 437	29 437	40 650	40 650	15 072	
Median age	34.1	33.4	33.4	34.6	34.6	35.6	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	146 698	61 129	61 129	85 569	85 569	33 083	
In households	144 258	59 620	59 620	84 638	84 638	32 560	
Householder	56 954	23 239	23 239	33 715	33 715	14 183	
Family householder	41 783	17 136	17 136	24 647	24 647	9 228	
Nonfamily householder	15 171	6 103	6 103	9 068	9 068	4 955	
Living alone	13 600	5 433	5 433	8 167	8 167	4 467	
Spouse	34 749	14 399	14 399	20 350	20 350	7 008	
Child	44 657	18 810	18 810	25 847	25 847	9 030	
Other relatives	4 431	1 685	1 685	2 746	2 746	1 308	
Nonrelatives	3 467	1 487	1 487	1 980	1 980	1 031	
Institutionalized persons	1 364	624	624	740	740	479	
Other persons in group quarters	1 076	885	885	191	191	44	
Persons per household	2.53	2.57	2.57	2.51	2.51	2.30	
Persons per family	3.01	3.04	3.04	2.99	2.99	2.89	
Persons 65 years and over	21 181	8 395	8 395	12 786	12 786	6 666	
In households	20 070	7 881	7 881	12 189	12 189	6 258	
Householder	14 042	5 507	5 507	8 535	8 535	4 489	
Nonfamily householder	6 768	2 658	2 658	4 110	4 110	2 393	
Living alone	6 566	2 565	2 565	4 001	4 001	2 329	
Spouse	4 701	1 839	1 839	2 862	2 862	1 347	
Other relatives	1 093	416	416	677	677	357	
Nonrelatives	234	119	119	115	115	65	
Institutionalized persons	1 097	512	512	585	585	396	
Other persons in group quarters	14	2	2	12	12	12	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	41 783	17 136	17 136	24 647	24 647	9 228	
With own children under 18 years	19 305	8 124	8 124	11 181	11 181	3 806	
Number of own children under 18 years	34 103	14 700	14 700	19 403	19 403	6 530	
Married-couple families	34 754	14 403	14 403	20 351	20 351	6 998	
With own children under 18 years	15 451	6 615	6 615	8 836	8 836	2 630	
Number of own children under 18 years	27 995	12 293	12 293	15 702	15 702	4 626	
Female householder, no husband present	5 530	2 125	2 125	3 405	3 405	1 824	
With own children under 18 years	3 160	1 230	1 230	1 930	1 930	1 017	
Number of own children under 18 years	5 081	1 986	1 986	3 095	3 095	1 654	
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	54 672	22 768	22 768	31 904	31 904	12 072	
Never married	12 645	5 387	5 387	7 258	7 258	2 999	
Now married, except separated	35 723	14 792	14 792	20 931	20 931	7 268	
Separated	689	285	285	404	404	200	
Widowed	1 553	665	665	888	888	441	
Divorced	4 062	1 639	1 639	2 423	2 423	1 164	
Females 15 years and over	62 026	25 407	25 407	36 619	36 619	15 179	
Never married	10 849	4 543	4 543	6 306	6 306	2 740	
Now married, except separated	35 783	14 801	14 801	20 982	20 982	7 283	
Separated	997	404	404	593	593	347	
Widowed	8 671	3 455	3 455	5 216	5 216	2 941	
Divorced	5 726	2 204	2 204	3 522	3 522	1 868	

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA				Wood County, WV	
	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Washington County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Total	Parkersburg city
AGE						
All persons	1 567	774	774	793	793	574
Under 5 years	148	52	52	96	96	72
5 to 9 years	119	58	58	61	61	43
10 to 14 years	135	72	72	63	63	44
15 to 19 years	141	61	61	80	80	53
20 to 24 years	114	50	50	64	64	50
25 to 34 years	252	112	112	140	140	95
35 to 44 years	204	116	116	88	88	57
45 to 54 years	150	73	73	77	77	49
55 to 64 years	147	88	88	59	59	53
65 to 74 years	83	52	52	31	31	25
75 to 84 years	52	28	28	24	24	23
85 years and over	22	12	12	10	10	10
3 and 4 years	65	24	24	41	41	29
16 years and over	1 139	580	580	559	559	405
18 years and over	1 070	555	555	515	515	377
21 years and over	1 006	520	520	486	486	356
60 years and over	232	139	139	93	93	86
62 years and over	202	114	114	88	88	81
Median	30.4	33.2	33.2	27.5	27.5	27.6
Female	732	363	363	369	369	281
Under 5 years	71	26	26	45	45	34
5 to 9 years	63	32	32	31	31	22
10 to 14 years	64	31	31	33	33	25
15 to 19 years	59	26	26	33	33	27
20 to 24 years	58	27	27	31	31	25
25 to 34 years	109	52	52	57	57	42
35 to 44 years	80	48	48	32	32	18
45 to 54 years	72	34	34	38	38	25
55 to 64 years	73	43	43	30	30	28
65 to 74 years	43	25	25	18	18	15
75 to 84 years	27	15	15	12	12	11
85 years and over	13	4	4	9	9	9
3 and 4 years	30	15	15	15	15	11
16 years and over	522	269	269	253	253	195
18 years and over	493	258	258	235	235	180
21 years and over	468	244	244	224	224	170
60 years and over	121	67	67	54	54	50
62 years and over	109	56	56	53	53	49
Median	30.2	32.7	32.7	27.2	27.2	27.1
Male	835	411	411	424	424	293
Median age	30.6	34.1	34.1	27.6	27.6	27.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	1 567	774	774	793	793	574
In households	1 526	753	753	773	773	566
Householder	594	291	291	303	303	222
Family householder	413	207	207	206	206	144
Nonfamily householder	181	84	84	97	97	78
Living alone	156	73	73	83	83	67
Spouse	222	127	127	95	95	57
Child	546	261	261	285	285	214
Other relatives	92	49	49	43	43	38
Nonrelatives	72	25	25	47	47	35
Institutionalized persons	29	14	14	15	15	7
Other persons in group quarters	12	7	7	5	5	1
Persons per household	2.61	2.68	2.68	2.55	2.55	2.47
Persons per family	3.16	3.24	3.24	3.09	3.09	3.06
Persons 65 years and over	157	92	92	65	65	58
In households	146	84	84	62	62	55
Householder	100	58	58	42	42	37
Nonfamily householder	43	22	22	21	21	19
Living alone	43	22	22	21	21	19
Spouse	29	19	19	10	10	8
Other relatives	14	6	6	8	8	8
Nonrelatives	3	1	1	2	2	2
Institutionalized persons	11	8	8	3	3	3
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	413	207	207	206	206	144
With own children under 18 years	226	99	99	127	127	87
Number of own children under 18 years	412	183	183	229	229	169
Married-couple families	275	151	151	124	124	73
With own children under 18 years	150	74	74	76	76	43
Number of own children under 18 years	264	134	134	130	130	85
Female householder, no husband present	98	39	39	59	59	53
With own children under 18 years	51	17	17	34	34	31
Number of own children under 18 years	114	41	41	73	73	64
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	631	318	318	313	313	215
Never married	228	102	102	126	126	91
Now married, except separated	302	166	166	136	136	83
Separated	12	7	7	5	5	4
Widowed	23	15	15	8	8	8
Divorced	66	28	28	38	38	29
Females 15 years and over	534	274	274	260	260	200
Never married	167	79	79	88	88	77
Now married, except separated	227	132	132	95	95	58
Separated	8	3	3	5	5	5
Widowed	77	40	40	37	37	34
Divorced	55	20	20	35	35	26

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
AGE	
All persons	520
Under 5 years	44
5 to 9 years	50
10 to 14 years	42
15 to 19 years	54
20 to 24 years	32
25 to 34 years	69
35 to 44 years	102
45 to 54 years	70
55 to 64 years	41
65 to 74 years	12
75 to 84 years	3
85 years and over	1
3 and 4 years	20
16 years and over	368
18 years and over	345
21 years and over	323
60 years and over	31
62 years and over	24
Median	31.6
Female	285
Under 5 years	20
5 to 9 years	24
10 to 14 years	24
15 to 19 years	27
20 to 24 years	12
25 to 34 years	43
35 to 44 years	62
45 to 54 years	38
55 to 64 years	27
65 to 74 years	7
75 to 84 years	1
85 years and over	-
3 and 4 years	9
16 years and over	211
18 years and over	198
21 years and over	187
60 years and over	18
62 years and over	15
Median	34.1
Male	235
Median age	25.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
All persons	520
In households	503
Householder	134
Family householder	106
Nonfamily householder	28
Living alone	22
Spouse	147
Child	196
Other relatives	15
Nonrelatives	11
Institutionalized persons	-
Other persons in group quarters	17
Persons per household	3.01
Persons per family	3.45
Persons 65 years and over	16
In households	16
Householder	9
Nonfamily householder	4
Living alone	4
Spouse	4
Other relatives	3
Nonrelatives	-
Institutionalized persons	-
Other persons in group quarters	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families	106
With own children under 18 years	72
Number of own children under 18 years	173
Married-couple families	95
With own children under 18 years	65
Number of own children under 18 years	155
Female householder, no husband present	10
With own children under 18 years	7
Number of own children under 18 years	11
MARITAL STATUS	
Males 15 years and over	167
Never married	52
Now married, except separated	104
Separated	-
Widowed	2
Divorced	9
Females 15 years and over	217
Never married	37
Now married, except separated	158
Separated	3
Widowed	9
Divorced	10

Table 6. **General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg–Marietta, WV–OH MSA
AGE	
All persons	479
Under 5 years	49
5 to 9 years	50
10 to 14 years	51
15 to 19 years	63
20 to 24 years	36
25 to 34 years	75
35 to 44 years	67
45 to 54 years	31
55 to 64 years	27
65 to 74 years	18
75 to 84 years	11
85 years and over	1
3 and 4 years	18
16 years and over	315
18 years and over	290
21 years and over	253
60 years and over	42
62 years and over	38
Median	23.5
Female	253
Under 5 years	25
5 to 9 years	21
10 to 14 years	25
15 to 19 years	29
20 to 24 years	17
25 to 34 years	45
35 to 44 years	44
45 to 54 years	12
55 to 64 years	16
65 to 74 years	11
75 to 84 years	7
85 years and over	1
3 and 4 years	13
16 years and over	176
18 years and over	161
21 years and over	146
60 years and over	27
62 years and over	26
Median	26.8
Male	226
Median age	20.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
All persons	479
In households	467
Householder	132
Family householder	97
Nonfamily householder	35
Living alone	32
Spouse	87
Child	201
Other relatives	24
Nonrelatives	23
Institutionalized persons	3
Other persons in group quarters	9
Persons per household	2.86
Persons per family	3.37
Persons 65 years and over	30
In households	30
Householder	22
Nonfamily householder	8
Living alone	7
Spouse	4
Other relatives	3
Nonrelatives	1
Institutionalized persons	—
Other persons in group quarters	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families	97
With own children under 18 years	68
Number of own children under 18 years	171
Married-couple families	65
With own children under 18 years	42
Number of own children under 18 years	98
Female householder, no husband present	27
With own children under 18 years	21
Number of own children under 18 years	61
MARITAL STATUS	
Males 15 years and over	147
Never married	56
Now married, except separated	68
Separated	4
Widowed	3
Divorced	16
Females 15 years and over	182
Never married	41
Now married, except separated	96
Separated	8
Widowed	18
Divorced	19

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
AGE	
All persons	146 309
Under 5 years	9 247
5 to 9 years	10 083
10 to 14 years	10 546
15 to 19 years	10 706
20 to 24 years	9 224
25 to 34 years	22 050
35 to 44 years	22 180
45 to 54 years	16 974
55 to 64 years	14 145
65 to 74 years	11 966
75 to 84 years	6 949
85 years and over	2 239
3 and 4 years	3 854
16 years and over	114 254
18 years and over	109 942
21 years and over	103 763
60 years and over	28 325
62 years and over	25 484
Median	35.5
Female	76 404
Under 5 years	4 565
5 to 9 years	4 882
10 to 14 years	5 081
15 to 19 years	5 317
20 to 24 years	4 699
25 to 34 years	11 368
35 to 44 years	11 451
45 to 54 years	8 657
55 to 64 years	7 488
65 to 74 years	6 820
75 to 84 years	4 451
85 years and over	1 625
3 and 4 years	1 876
16 years and over	60 790
18 years and over	58 694
21 years and over	55 569
60 years and over	16 742
62 years and over	15 183
Median	36.9
Male	69 905
Median age	34.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
All persons	146 309
In households	143 878
Householder	56 839
Family householder	41 698
Nonfamily householder	15 141
Living alone	13 572
Spouse	34 683
Child	44 490
Other relatives	4 413
Nonrelatives	3 453
Institutionalized persons	1 362
Other persons in group quarters	1 069
Persons per household	2.53
Persons per family	3.01
Persons 65 years and over	21 154
In households	20 043
Householder	14 021
Nonfamily householder	6 760
Living alone	6 559
Spouse	4 697
Other relatives	1 092
Nonrelatives	233
Institutionalized persons	1 097
Other persons in group quarters	14
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families	41 698
With own children under 18 years	19 246
Number of own children under 18 years	33 961
Married-couple families	34 698
With own children under 18 years	15 415
Number of own children under 18 years	27 915
Female householder, no husband present	5 505
With own children under 18 years	3 141
Number of own children under 18 years	5 029
MARITAL STATUS	
Males 15 years and over	54 557
Never married	12 601
Now married, except separated	35 666
Separated	686
Widowed	1 551
Divorced	4 053
Females 15 years and over	61 876
Never married	10 814
Now married, except separated	35 707
Separated	991
Widowed	8 655
Divorced	5 709

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg—Marietta, WV—OH MSA	Washington County, OH		West Virginia (pt.)	Wood County, WV		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County, OH									
		Marietta city			Parkersburg city	Vienna city	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210				
		Total														
RACE																
All persons	149 169	62 254	62 254	15 026	86 915	86 915	33 862	10 862	3 497	2 385	1 242	4 497	2 511	3 879	3 879	
White	146 698	61 129	61 129	14 734	85 569	85 569	33 083	10 734	3 476	2 362	1 217	4 392	2 444	3 838	3 838	
Black	1 567	111	111	193	793	793	574	53	2	16	17	77	50	21	21	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	242	111	111	24	131	131	66	6	6	3	2	7	2	6	6	
American Indian	237	111	111	24	126	126	66	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Eskimo	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aleut	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	520	185	185	62	335	335	101	62	3	1	6	17	13	12	12	
Asian	506	183	183	62	323	323	92	62	3	1	6	17	13	12	12	
Chinese	95	40	40	13	55	55	14	13	3	1	—	3	—	3	3	
Filipino	78	23	23	6	55	55	11	5	1	—	—	2	1	3	3	
Japanese	73	33	33	10	40	40	18	6	2	—	4	1	—	4	4	
Asian Indian	120	34	34	12	86	86	13	25	1	1	1	5	3	1	1	
Korean	84	26	26	8	58	58	26	10	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	
Vietnamese	15	10	10	2	5	5	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai	7	5	5	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian	34	12	12	11	22	22	9	3	—	1	—	2	5	—	—	
Pacific Islander	14	2	2	—	12	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hawaiian	9	2	2	—	7	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Samoan	5	—	—	—	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	142	55	55	13	87	87	38	7	10	3	—	4	2	2	2	
HISPANIC ORIGIN																
All persons	149 169	62 254	62 254	15 026	86 915	86 915	33 862	10 862	3 497	2 385	1 242	4 497	2 511	3 879	3 879	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	479	225	225	72	254	254	99	25	18	7	4	27	8	19	19	
Mexican	184	80	80	23	104	104	47	4	3	3	2	13	—	5	—	
Puerto Rican	69	34	34	8	35	35	11	6	3	2	—	5	—	—	—	
Cuban	11	7	7	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Hispanic	215	104	104	39	111	111	41	15	12	2	2	8	7	14	14	
Not of Hispanic origin	148 690	62 029	62 029	14 954	86 661	86 661	33 763	10 837	3 479	2 378	1 238	4 470	2 503	3 860	3 860	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																
All persons	149 169	62 254	62 254	15 026	86 915	86 915	33 862	10 862	3 497	2 385	1 242	4 497	2 511	3 879	3 879	
White	146 698	61 129	61 129	14 734	85 569	85 569	33 083	10 734	3 476	2 362	1 217	4 392	2 444	3 838	3 838	
Hispanic origin	479	225	225	72	254	254	99	25	18	7	4	27	8	19	19	
Not of Hispanic origin	146 389	60 931	60 931	14 671	85 378	85 378	33 012	10 712	3 465	2 357	1 213	4 369	2 436	3 820	3 820	
Black	1 567	111	111	193	793	793	574	53	2	16	17	77	50	21	21	
Hispanic origin	8	1	1	—	7	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	1 559	773	773	193	786	786	571	53	2	16	17	77	50	21	21	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	242	111	111	24	131	131	66	6	6	3	2	7	2	6	6	
Hispanic origin	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	238	111	111	24	127	127	63	5	6	3	2	7	2	6	6	
Asian or Pacific Islander	520	185	185	62	335	335	101	62	3	1	6	17	13	12	12	
Hispanic origin	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	517	185	185	62	332	332	101	62	3	1	6	17	13	12	12	
Other race	142	55	55	13	87	87	38	7	10	3	—	4	2	2	2	
Hispanic origin	75	26	26	9	29	29	16	2	7	2	—	4	1	1	1	
Not of Hispanic origin	67	29	29	4	38	38	16	5	3	1	—	—	2	2	2	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County, OH—Con.										Marietta city, Washington County, OH				
	Tract 211										Tract 205				
	Tract 211	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 214	Tract 215	(pt.)
RACE															
All persons	4 073	4 145	1 322	24	1 946	1 221	180	1 209	4 497	2 208	3 630	83	28	28	
White	4 032	4 088	1 297	24	1 923	1 196	177	1 185	4 392	2 143	3 591	79	24	24	
Black	10	17	14	—	16	17	2	3	7	48	19	3	4	4	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	9	2	2	—	3	2	—	3	7	2	6	1	—	—	
American Indian	9	2	2	—	3	2	—	3	7	2	6	1	—	—	
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	18	38	6	—	1	6	1	12	17	13	12	—	—	—	
Asian	18	37	6	—	1	6	1	12	17	13	12	—	—	—	
Chinese	6	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	
Filipino	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	—	—	
Japanese	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	
Korean	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	
Vietnamese	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Camboodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	
Native Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	4	—	3	—	3	—	—	2	4	2	2	—	—	—	
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons	4 073	4 145	1 322	24	1 946	1 221	180	1 209	4 497	2 208	3 630	83	28	28	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	17	8	5	—	6	4	1	7	27	8	19	—	—	—	
Mexican	5	—	2	—	2	2	—	1	13	—	5	—	—	—	
Puerto Rican	10	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	
Cuban	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Hispanic	2	3	2	—	2	2	1	5	8	7	14	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	4 056	4 137	1 317	24	1 940	1 217	179	1 202	4 470	2 200	3 611	83	28	28	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons	4 073	4 145	1 322	24	1 946	1 221	180	1 209	4 497	2 208	3 630	83	28	28	
White	4 032	4 088	1 297	24	1 923	1 196	177	1 185	4 392	2 143	3 591	79	24	24	
Black	10	17	14	—	16	17	2	3	7	48	19	3	4	4	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	9	2	2	—	3	2	—	3	7	2	6	1	—	—	
American Indian	9	2	2	—	3	2	—	3	7	2	6	1	—	—	
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	18	38	6	—	1	6	1	12	17	13	12	—	—	—	
Asian	18	38	6	—	1	6	1	12	17	13	12	—	—	—	
Chinese	6	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	
Filipino	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	—	—	
Japanese	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	
Korean	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	
Vietnamese	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Camboodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	
Native Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	4	—	3	—	3	—	—	2	4	2	2	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	17	8	5	—	6	4	1	7	27	8	19	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	4 056	4 137	1 317	24	1 940	1 217	179	1 202	4 470	2 200	3 611	83	28	28	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Washington County, OH													
RACE		Tract 201.01	Tract 201.02	Tract 202	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212	Tract 213	Tract 214 (pt.)	Tract 215 (pt.)
All persons		3 870	2 453	6 905	3 473	439	21	—	303	249	3 990	6 210	5 435	4 117	1 322
White		3 729	2 377	6 773	3 452	439	21	—	301	247	3 953	6 195	5 408	4 064	1 297
Black		122	59	91	2	—	—	—	2	—	7	4	8	13	14
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		2	7	22	6	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	10	2	2
American Indian		2	7	22	6	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	10	2	2
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		13	8	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	18	5	7	38	6
Asian		13	8	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	18	5	7	37	6
Chinese		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	14	5
Filipino		5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	—
Japanese		5	2	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—
Asian Indian		3	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	11	—
Korean		1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
Vietnamese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		4	2	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	3
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons		3 870	2 453	6 905	3 473	439	21	—	303	249	3 990	6 210	5 435	4 117	1 322
Hispanic origin (of any race)		11	11	13	18	1	—	—	—	—	17	17	13	8	5
Mexican		6	4	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	5	9	2	—	2
Puerto Rican		—	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	—	—	—
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		5	4	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	11	3	2
Not of Hispanic origin		3 859	2 442	6 892	3 455	438	21	—	303	249	3 973	6 193	5 422	4 109	1 317
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons		3 870	2 453	6 905	3 473	439	21	—	303	249	3 990	6 210	5 435	4 117	1 322
White		3 729	2 377	6 773	3 452	439	21	—	301	247	3 953	6 195	5 408	4 064	1 297
Hispanic origin		10	11	10	11	1	—	—	—	—	14	17	10	8	5
Not of Hispanic origin		3 719	2 366	6 763	3 441	438	21	—	301	247	3 939	6 178	5 398	4 056	1 292
Black		122	59	91	2	—	—	—	2	2	7	4	8	13	14
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		122	59	91	2	—	—	—	2	2	7	4	1	13	14
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		2	7	22	6	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	10	2	2
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	2	2
Asian or Pacific Islander		13	8	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	18	5	7	38	6
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		13	8	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	18	5	7	38	6
Other race		1	2	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		1	2	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	3

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Wood County, WV													
Remainder of Washington County, OH—Con.		Tract 216	Tract 217	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02	Tract 9.02	Tract 9.03	Tract 101.02	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02	Tract 106.02
RACE															
All persons		3 671	4 770	3 501	2 830	1 801	3 524	1 816	4 613	1 906	4 263	1 923	1 744	4 308	4 203
White		3 654	4 465	3 437	2 776	1 784	3 504	1 799	4 546	1 809	4 196	1 899	1 734	4 250	4 157
Black		10	247	32	20	7	7	3	48	17	22	13	7	27	23
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		4	18	7	5	4	9	3	6	4	—	2	—	4	5
Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese		2	10	23	27	—	2	5	13	70	43	9	3	20	12
Filipino		1	10	2	3	—	—	—	—	20	13	9	3	20	12
Japanese		—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	3	1
Korean Indian		—	2	3	6	—	1	4	1	20	2	—	2	3	1
Korean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1
Vietnamese		1	5	6	12	—	1	1	6	25	20	5	—	5	7
Cambodian		—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	2	1	5	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	2	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		1	10	2	2	6	2	1	—	6	2	—	—	6	6
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons		3 671	4 770	3 501	2 830	1 801	3 524	1 816	4 613	1 906	4 263	1 923	1 744	4 308	4 203
Hispanic origin (of any race)		19	20	14	6	10	3	4	12	19	14	4	1	12	11
Mexican		10	11	1	2	7	2	4	5	5	1	—	—	5	3
Puerto Rican		1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	3	2
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		8	9	10	4	2	1	—	7	12	8	4	1	4	5
Not of Hispanic origin		3 652	4 750	3 487	2 824	1 791	3 521	1 812	4 601	1 887	4 249	1 919	1 743	4 296	4 192
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons		3 671	4 770	3 501	2 830	1 801	3 524	1 816	4 613	1 906	4 263	1 923	1 744	4 308	4 203
White		3 654	4 465	3 437	2 776	1 784	3 504	1 799	4 546	1 809	4 196	1 899	1 734	4 250	4 157
Hispanic origin		18	20	12	4	2	2	4	14	14	14	4	1	8	4
Not of Hispanic origin		3 636	4 465	3 425	2 772	1 782	3 502	1 795	4 536	1 795	4 182	1 895	1 733	4 242	4 153
Black		10	247	32	20	7	7	8	48	17	22	13	7	27	23
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3
Not of Hispanic origin		10	247	32	20	7	7	8	46	17	22	13	7	27	20
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		4	18	7	5	4	9	3	6	4	—	2	—	5	5
Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		2	18	7	5	2	9	3	6	4	43	9	3	20	12
Not of Hispanic origin		2	10	23	27	—	2	5	13	70	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		2	10	23	27	—	2	5	13	70	43	9	3	20	12
Other race		1	10	2	2	6	2	1	—	6	—	—	—	6	6
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		1	10	2	2	6	2	1	—	6	—	—	—	3	4

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Wood County, WV—Con.										Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV									
		Tract 107.02	Tract 109.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 8.01 (pt.)									
RACE																					
All persons		6 504	4 085	2 991	2 830	2 842	2 385	5 013	625	3 119	1 750	1 596									
White		6 469	4 028	2 938	2 776	2 776	2 363	4 794	602	2 944	1 709	1 579									
Black		11	37	29	20	57	18	186	15	145	31	7									
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		12	3	4	5	3	—	4	5	17	—	4									
American Indian		12	3	4	5	3	—	4	5	17	—	4									
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Asian or Pacific Islander		9	15	18	27	5	4	15	3	5	6	—									
Asian		8	15	18	21	5	4	15	3	5	6	—									
Chinese		—	5	2	3	—	—	2	3	1	—	—									
Filipino		1	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Japanese		—	1	3	6	4	—	1	—	—	—	—									
Asian Indian		7	6	6	—	—	4	4	—	1	—	—									
Korean		—	2	1	12	—	—	4	—	1	—	—									
Vietnamese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Hawaiian		1	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	2	—	—									
Samoan		—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—									
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Other race		3	2	2	2	1	—	14	—	8	3	6									
HISPANIC ORIGIN																					
All persons		6 504	4 085	2 991	2 830	2 842	2 385	5 013	625	3 119	1 750	1 596									
Hispanic origin (of any race)		12	12	13	6	2	3	17	5	6	14	10									
Mexican		10	6	1	2	—	—	10	2	2	11	7									
Puerto Rican		—	1	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	3	1									
Cuban		—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Other Hispanic		2	2	9	4	2	1	—	3	4	—	2									
Not of Hispanic origin		6 492	4 073	2 978	2 824	2 840	2 382	4 996	620	3 113	1 736	1 586									
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																					
All persons		6 504	4 085	2 991	2 830	2 842	2 385	5 013	625	3 119	1 750	1 596									
White		6 469	4 028	2 938	2 776	2 776	2 363	4 794	602	2 944	1 709	1 579									
Hispanic origin		12	11	11	4	1	3	11	4	5	10	7									
Not of Hispanic origin		6 457	4 017	2 977	2 772	2 775	2 380	4 783	598	2 939	1 699	1 577									
Black		11	37	29	20	57	18	186	15	145	31	7									
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Not of Hispanic origin		11	37	29	20	57	18	186	15	145	30	7									
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		12	3	4	5	3	—	4	5	17	—	4									
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Not of Hispanic origin		12	3	4	5	3	—	4	4	17	—	2									
Asian or Pacific Islander		9	15	18	27	5	4	15	3	5	6	—									
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Not of Hispanic origin		9	15	18	27	5	4	15	3	5	6	—									
Other race		3	2	2	2	1	—	14	—	8	3	6									
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Not of Hispanic origin		3	1	2	2	1	—	8	—	7	—	—									

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV—Con.										Vienna city, Wood County, WV	
	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106.02 (pt.)	Tract 107.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	
RACE												
All persons	2 913	1 705	1 404	4 087	312	287	3	3	3	3 843	1 877	
White	2 895	1 693	1 399	4 025	307	280	3	3	3	3 782	1 853	
Black	7	4	2	47	1	5	—	—	—	20	13	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8	5	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	
American Indian	8	5	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	3	—	9	3	2	—	—	—	39	9	
Asian	1	3	—	8	3	2	—	—	—	39	9	
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	
Filipino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Japanese	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	4	
Asian Indian	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	
Korean	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	2 913	1 705	1 404	4 087	312	287	3	3	3	3 843	1 877	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	3	4	12	—	1	—	—	—	13	4	
Mexican	2	—	4	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Hispanic	1	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	
Not of Hispanic origin	2 910	1 702	1 400	4 075	312	286	3	3	3	3 830	1 873	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	2 913	1 705	1 404	4 087	312	287	3	3	3	3 843	1 877	
Hispanic origin	2 895	1 693	1 399	4 025	307	280	3	3	3	3 782	1 853	
Not of Hispanic origin	2 893	1 690	1 395	4 015	307	279	3	3	3	3 769	1 849	
Black	7	4	2	47	1	5	—	—	—	20	13	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	7	4	2	45	1	5	—	—	—	20	13	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8	5	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	8	5	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	3	—	9	3	2	—	—	—	39	9	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	1	3	—	9	3	2	—	—	—	39	9	
Other race	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Hispanic origin	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Vienna city, Wood County, WV—Con.		Remainder of Wood County, WV								
		Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.03 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 102
RACE												
All persons		1 722	3 417	510	-	205	611	412	526	1 738	1 903	2 857
White		1 712	3 384	499	-	205	609	400	521	1 737	1 806	2 849
Black		7	13	3	-	-	1	6	1	-	17	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		-	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	-
American Indian		-	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
Eskimo		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian		3	11	5	-	-	1	5	4	-	70	4
Asian or Pacific Islander		3	11	5	-	-	1	5	4	-	70	4
Asian		3	11	5	-	-	1	5	4	-	18	1
Chinese		2	1	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	20	-
Filipino		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japanese		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Indian		-	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	25	1
Korean		1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Vietnamese		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodian		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hmong		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laotian		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thai		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asian		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pacific Islander		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Hawaiian		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guamanian		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race		-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	-
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		1 722	3 417	510	-	205	611	412	526	1 738	1 903	2 857
Hispanic origin (of any race)		1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	1
Mexican		-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-
Puerto Rican		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cuban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Hispanic		1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1
Not of Hispanic origin		1 721	3 410	509	-	205	611	412	526	1 737	1 884	2 856
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		1 722	3 417	510	-	205	611	412	526	1 738	1 903	2 857
White		1 712	3 384	499	-	205	609	400	521	1 737	1 806	2 849
Hispanic origin		1	4	-	-	205	609	400	521	1 736	14	1
Not of Hispanic origin		1 711	3 380	498	-	-	-	6	1	-	1 792	2 848
Black		7	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	3
Hispanic origin		-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin		7	13	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	17	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	-
Hispanic origin		-	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	-
Not of Hispanic origin		-	1	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	70	4
Asian or Pacific Islander		3	11	5	-	-	1	5	4	-	-	-
Hispanic origin		-	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	-	70	4
Not of Hispanic origin		3	11	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other race		-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
Hispanic origin		-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-
Not of Hispanic origin		-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Wood County, WV—Con.												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area												
Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106.01	Tract 106.02 (pt.)	Tract 107.01	Tract 107.02 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109.01	Tract 109.02 (pt.)		
RACE												
420	46	22	579	4 578	3 916	5 679	6 501	2 985	4 618	4 085		
414	46	22	559	4 507	3 877	5 637	6 466	2 983	4 587	4 028		
2	—	—	13	26	18	21	11	—	8	37		
—	—	—	—	13	5	7	12	1	9	3		
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	8	3		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
4	—	—	6	17	10	9	9	1	12	15		
4	—	—	6	16	10	8	8	1	12	15		
—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	5	5		
—	—	—	1	4	3	2	1	—	5	1		
—	—	—	4	3	1	1	—	1	1	1		
4	—	—	—	3	1	—	7	—	1	6		
—	—	—	—	4	5	4	—	—	1	2		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg--Marietta, WV--OH MSA		Washington County, OH		West Virginia (pt.)	Wood County, WV			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County, OH	
	Parkersburg--Marietta, WV--OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Total	Marietta city		Total	Parkersburg city	Vienna city	Tract 203	Tract 204
All housing units	63 372	25 752	25 752	6 481	37 620	37 620	16 341	4 825	1 278	952
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	57 804	23 636	23 636	5 935	34 168	34 168	14 463	4 514	1 225	901
Owner-occupied housing units	42 814	17 614	17 614	3 537	25 200	25 200	9 102	3 448	1 051	706
Percent of occupied housing units	74.1	74.5	74.5	59.6	73.8	73.8	62.9	76.4	85.8	78.4
White	42 291	17 340	17 340	3 488	24 951	24 951	8 971	3 419	1 046	702
Black	368	208	208	37	160	160	108	15	—	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	54	27	27	2	27	27	10	2	3	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	84	31	31	10	53	53	8	12	1	1
Other race	17	8	8	—	9	9	5	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	79	38	38	11	41	41	11	5	3	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	42 219	17 303	17 303	3 477	24 916	24 916	8 964	3 414	1 044	700
Renter-occupied housing units	14 990	6 022	6 022	2 398	8 968	8 968	5 361	1 066	174	195
White	14 663	5 899	5 899	2 352	8 764	8 764	5 212	1 050	172	192
Black	226	83	83	27	143	143	114	8	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	42	18	18	9	24	24	15	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	50	19	19	8	31	31	19	5	—	—
Other race	9	3	3	2	6	6	1	2	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	53	26	26	16	27	27	14	3	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	14 620	5 876	5 876	2 338	8 744	8 744	5 200	1 048	172	192
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	5 568	2 116	2 116	546	3 452	3 452	1 878	311	53	51
For sale only	929	324	324	99	605	605	322	67	18	17
For rent	1 546	459	459	196	1 087	1 087	691	114	8	17
Rented or sold, not occupied	755	275	275	53	480	480	211	42	2	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	653	377	377	24	276	276	49	23	4	1
For migrant workers	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Other vacant	1 683	680	680	174	1 003	1 003	605	64	21	15
Boarded up	84	27	27	5	57	57	41	1	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room	309	130	130	44	179	179	113	11	1	1
2 rooms	1 049	404	404	159	645	645	389	62	11	10
3 rooms	3 990	1 474	1 474	645	2 516	2 516	1 588	299	24	43
4 rooms	10 496	4 208	4 208	1 081	6 288	6 288	2 974	632	174	132
5 rooms	15 189	5 996	5 996	1 294	9 193	9 193	3 742	1 092	371	231
6 rooms	14 024	5 790	5 790	1 404	8 234	8 234	3 659	1 045	318	241
7 rooms	8 758	3 709	3 709	829	5 049	5 049	2 030	749	207	134
8 or more rooms	9 557	4 041	4 041	1 025	5 516	5 516	1 846	935	172	160
Median, all housing units	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.7
Median, all housing units	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.4	6.0	5.9	5.9
Median, occupied housing units	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.9	5.7	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	46 772	18 699	18 699	4 268	28 073	28 073	11 612	4 004	978	796
1, attached	2 573	218	218	101	355	355	189	35	2	3
2	2 421	873	873	569	1 548	1 548	1 222	121	14	16
3 or 4	2 337	936	936	425	1 401	1 401	1 005	101	7	30
5 to 9	1 659	652	652	282	1 007	1 007	531	147	7	22
10 to 19	1 165	414	414	298	751	751	438	145	—	51
20 to 49	778	214	214	147	564	564	441	49	—	—
50 or more	522	99	99	—	423	423	318	105	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	6 454	3 397	3 397	293	3 057	3 057	353	66	259	33
Other	691	250	250	98	441	441	232	52	11	1
Occupied housing units	57 804	23 636	23 636	5 935	34 168	34 168	14 463	4 514	1 225	901
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	13 812	5 529	5 529	1 878	8 283	8 283	4 551	1 182	198	213
2 persons	19 605	8 041	8 041	2 006	11 564	11 564	4 880	1 603	367	318
3 persons	10 615	4 196	4 196	925	6 419	6 419	2 452	802	270	155
4 persons	9 035	3 732	3 732	698	5 303	5 303	1 662	659	251	138
5 persons	3 367	1 525	1 525	307	1 842	1 842	629	194	96	59
6 or more persons	1 370	613	613	121	757	757	289	74	43	18
Median, occupied housing units	2.27	2.28	2.28	2.04	2.26	2.26	2.05	2.17	2.68	2.25
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.35	2.36	2.36	2.15	2.34	2.34	2.14	2.28	2.71	2.30
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.96	1.98	1.98	1.84	1.95	1.95	1.82	1.63	2.48	2.05
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	57 046	23 295	23 295	5 868	33 751	33 751	14 326	4 486	1 202	894
1.01 to 1.50	629	284	284	55	345	345	105	25	21	7
1.51 or more	129	57	57	12	72	72	32	3	2	—
Mean .....	.44	.44	.44	.41	.44	.44	.42	.40	.48	.42
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	32 028	12 045	12 045	3 039	19 983	19 983	8 233	3 208	646	639
Less than \$20,000	2 060	785	785	243	1 275	1 275	732	94	44	21
\$20,000 to \$39,999	8 180	2 742	2 742	871	5 438	5 438	2 936	680	116	119
\$40,000 to \$59,999	10 089	3 956	3 956	972	6 133	6 133	2 505	1 054	254	280
\$60,000 to \$79,999	6 515	2 660	2 660	481	3 855	3 855	1 202	680	160	141
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2 699	1 056	1 056	207	1 643	1 643	452	287	52	39
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 796	640	640	174	1 156	1 156	292	241	15	30
\$150,000 to \$199,999	417	128	128	57	289	289	76	87	5	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999	162	47	47	22	115	115	19	54	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	70	24	24	10	46	46	11	20	—	1
\$300,000 or more	40	7	7	2	33	33	8	11	—	2
Median (dollars)	50 300	51 600	51 600	46 400	49 500	49 500	42 600	54 400	50 900	51 700
Mean (dollars)	57 200	57 100	57 100	55 600	57 300	57 300	49 200	66 800	53 800	57 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	14 221	5 560	5 560	2 361	8 661	8 661	5 291	1 056	152	189
Median contract rent (dollars)	238	224	224	226	248	248	246	259	240	244
Mean contract rent (dollars)	237	225	225	229	245	245	242	262	242	246
With meals included in rent	44	14	14	5	30	30	22	1	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	348	170	170	223	431	431	508	237	—	50
No meals included in rent	13 070	5 079	5 079	2 242	7 991	7 991	4 973	989	129	178
No cash rent	1 107	467	467	114	640	640	296	66	23	10

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Washington County, OH—Con.							Marietta city, Washington County, OH		
	Tract 205	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)
All housing units	584	2 164	1 181	1 670	1 688	1 638	522	10	784	576
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Owner-occupied housing units	498	1 947	1 112	1 583	1 604	1 543	493	9	741	491
Percent of occupied housing units	50.8	57.2	58.2	58.3	79.1	88.5	87.2	88.9	76.9	51.1
White	248	1 091	637	916	1 261	1 349	420	8	566	246
Black	5	20	6	4	1	4	5	—	2	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	2	4	3	4	11	2	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	5	1	2	2	2	1	—	2	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	247	1 086	636	914	1 259	1 347	419	8	564	245
Renter-occupied housing units	245	833	465	660	336	178	63	1	171	240
White	242	812	454	656	329	177	61	1	168	237
Black	1	15	8	1	5	1	2	—	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2
Other race	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	6	2	3	1	—	—	—	1	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	239	807	452	653	328	177	61	1	168	234
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	86	217	69	87	84	95	29	1	43	85
For sale only	6	33	18	25	17	20	9	—	14	6
Rented or sold, not occupied	37	82	18	23	27	13	4	—	16	36
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	13	16	5	11	9	4	2	—	1	13
For migrant workers	—	13	5	5	5	19	7	—	—	—
Other vacant	30	73	23	23	26	39	7	1	11	30
Boarded up	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room	6	19	4	13	3	4	—	—	1	6
2 rooms	14	58	42	24	75	6	4	—	9	14
3 rooms	73	225	170	161	87	26	24	—	36	73
4 rooms	110	313	180	328	295	149	62	—	111	107
5 rooms	142	384	192	375	389	317	114	1	189	138
6 rooms	127	428	218	423	359	379	129	2	199	127
7 rooms	43	305	157	199	214	326	98	3	108	43
8 or more rooms	69	432	218	147	266	431	91	4	131	68
Median, all housing units	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.5	6.3	5.9	7.2	5.7	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.7	6.5	6.1	7.2	5.9	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.2	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.5	6.4	6.0	7.0	5.8	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	6.6	6.5	5.9	5.9	6.5	6.1	7.2	6.1	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.5	4.4	3.7	4.3	3.9	5.3	4.7	5.0	4.3	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	333	1 382	763	1 107	1 108	1 453	453	10	650	329
1, attached	7	50	11	13	7	16	2	—	3	7
2	95	311	30	70	9	16	11	—	16	95
3 or 4	52	170	31	92	96	22	3	—	30	52
5 to 9	4	62	23	130	63	8	—	—	22	4
10 to 19	14	68	87	59	41	1	—	—	49	14
20 to 49	—	—	118	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	66	91	10	136	354	108	49	—	13	62
Other	13	30	9	17	10	14	4	—	1	13
Occupied housing units	498	1 947	1 112	1 583	1 604	1 543	493	9	741	491
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	149	640	446	474	378	280	83	3	177	147
2 persons	165	635	365	507	540	622	184	—	278	165
3 persons	92	307	127	271	294	237	102	3	121	89
4 persons	53	233	101	208	271	255	75	3	104	52
5 persons	22	97	50	91	96	118	35	—	47	22
6 or more persons	17	35	23	32	25	31	14	—	14	16
Median, occupied housing units	2.11	2.03	1.80	2.13	2.29	2.29	2.39	3.00	2.20	2.10
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.02	2.15	2.10	2.19	2.45	2.31	2.42	3.17	2.22	2.01
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.22	1.80	1.50	2.02	1.56	2.09	2.11	1.50	2.10	2.21
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	491	1 928	1 100	1 561	1 596	1 530	485	9	737	484
1.01 to 1.50	6	13	9	20	6	12	7	—	4	6
1.51 or more	1	6	3	2	2	1	1	—	—	1
Mean .....	.45	.39	.38	.45	.44	.40	.44	.39	.41	.44
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	188	944	589	762	846	1 055	326	7	532	187
Less than \$20,000	61	69	28	67	18	8	7	—	18	60
\$20,000 to \$39,999	96	253	110	303	98	121	42	—	104	96
\$40,000 to \$59,999	20	305	139	263	295	283	119	2	236	20
\$60,000 to \$79,999	5	170	116	81	279	266	120	3	109	5
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2	59	87	24	112	199	28	1	30	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4	60	65	13	43	151	7	1	26	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	19	25	7	12	19	1	—	5	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	3	17	2	6	6	2	—	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	6	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	23 800	47 800	62 600	40 500	61 200	68 800	59 000	72 500	51 100	23 900
Mean (dollars)	29 400	56 500	73 500	45 400	65 600	74 200	59 800	77 100	57 800	29 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	240	824	458	649	323	140	52	1	168	234
Median contract rent (dollars)	211	224	260	203	263	272	216	—	246	211
Mean contract rent (dollars)	219	234	238	195	257	296	223	—	247	218
With meals included in rent	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	406	127	—	—	50	113	—	—	50	406
No meals included in rent	225	786	443	611	297	118	49	—	160	222
No cash rent	13	36	15	38	25	21	3	1	7	12

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Marietta city, Washington County, OH—Con.								Remainder of Washington County, OH	
	Troct 206	Troct 207	Troct 208 (pt.)	Troct 209 (pt.)	Troct 210 (pt.)	Troct 211 (pt.)	Troct 214 (pt.)	Troct 215 (pt.)	Troct 201.01	Troct 201.02
All housing units	111	172	2 164	978	1 599	75	12	—	1 795	1 205
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	79	162	1 947	919	1 517	59	11	—	1 712	1 062
Owner-occupied housing units	20	79	1 114	600	884	3	8	—	1 179	704
Percent of occupied housing units	25.3	48.8	57.2	65.3	58.3	5.1	72.7	—	68.9	66.3
White	20	79	1 091	590	877	3	8	—	1 142	681
Black	—	—	20	6	4	—	—	—	33	16
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	2	4	3	—	—	—	1	1
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	2	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	20	79	1 086	589	875	3	8	—	1 140	679
Renter-occupied housing units	59	83	833	319	633	56	3	—	533	358
White	58	81	812	310	629	54	2	—	514	346
Black	—	—	15	6	1	2	1	—	14	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	4	2
Other race	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	—	6	2	3	—	—	—	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	57	81	807	308	626	54	2	—	514	345
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	32	10	217	59	82	16	1	—	83	143
For sale only	2	1	33	18	25	—	—	—	18	13
For rent	12	5	82	12	23	10	—	—	35	45
Rented or sold, not occupied	5	—	16	4	9	5	—	—	14	41
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2	—	13	4	4	—	—	—	9	6
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	11	4	73	21	21	1	1	—	7	38
Boarded up	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	10
ROOMS										
1 room	—	3	19	2	12	1	—	—	23	2
2 rooms	9	7	58	13	23	26	—	—	31	14
3 rooms	27	20	225	73	154	35	2	—	130	54
4 rooms	27	30	313	166	318	7	2	—	302	310
5 rooms	21	27	384	176	352	4	2	—	502	311
6 rooms	11	28	428	204	403	1	1	—	366	251
7 rooms	5	24	305	142	194	—	5	—	225	139
8 or more rooms	11	33	432	202	143	1	—	—	216	124
Median, all housing units	4.2	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.3	2.8	5.5	—	5.3	5.2
Median, all housing units	4.7	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.4	3.0	5.4	—	5.5	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.3	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.3	3.0	5.3	—	5.3	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.5	5.9	6.0	5.5	—	5.9	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.3	2.9	5.0	—	4.2	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	16	98	1 382	709	1 061	3	10	—	1 267	837
1, attached	10	8	50	10	13	—	—	—	15	8
2	18	31	311	28	70	—	—	—	48	74
3 or 4	35	20	170	19	92	7	—	—	150	105
5 to 9	7	8	62	14	130	35	—	—	104	19
10 to 19	2	—	68	81	54	30	—	—	39	15
20 to 49	—	—	—	105	42	—	—	—	50	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	1	91	4	120	—	2	—	112	131
Other	23	6	30	8	17	—	—	—	10	16
Occupied housing units	79	162	1 947	919	1 517	59	11	—	1 712	1 062
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	40	56	640	311	458	42	4	—	502	329
2 persons	25	68	635	333	486	13	3	—	653	366
3 persons	9	20	307	114	259	2	1	—	279	173
4 persons	4	11	233	95	194	1	1	—	193	135
5 persons	—	4	97	47	88	1	1	—	64	42
6 or more persons	1	3	35	19	32	—	1	—	21	17
Median, occupied housing units	1.50	1.87	2.03	1.95	2.12	1.50	2.00	—	2.04	2.05
Median, owner-occupied housing units	1.80	2.01	2.15	2.12	2.18	2.25	1.83	—	2.18	2.02
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.50	1.70	1.80	1.50	2.01	1.50	3.00	—	1.61	2.13
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	78	159	1 928	909	1 495	59	10	—	1 702	1 048
1.01 to 1.50	1	3	13	7	20	—	1	—	9	11
1.51 or more	—	—	6	3	2	—	—	—	1	3
Median .....	.38	.35	.39	.37	.44	.45	.48	—	.41	.42
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	13	65	944	550	736	3	2	—	990	566
Less than \$20,000	1	2	69	28	65	—	—	—	15	29
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	19	253	105	293	—	1	—	155	177
\$40,000 to \$59,999	2	22	305	125	257	2	1	—	417	230
\$60,000 to \$79,999	—	7	170	109	77	1	—	—	253	84
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2	9	59	81	23	—	—	—	91	28
\$100,000 to \$149,999	6	2	60	63	12	—	—	—	50	11
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2	1	19	23	7	—	—	—	5	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	3	3	14	1	—	—	—	—	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	6	2	1	—	—	—	3	1
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Median (dollars)	109 400	50 300	47 800	62 700	40 500	48 800	37 500	—	55 000	44 300
Mean (dollars)	103 700	62 500	56 500	73 000	44 700	57 500	37 500	—	60 400	49 600
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	59	80	824	312	623	56	2	—	530	355
Median contract rent (dollars)	241	233	224	288	200	271	188	—	252	246
Mean contract rent (dollars)	247	254	234	264	192	283	187	—	249	240
With meals included in rent	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	—	127	—	—	—	—	—	213	—
No meals included in rent	59	71	786	299	590	54	1	—	501	330
No cash rent	—	9	36	13	33	2	1	—	28	25

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County, OH—Con.									
	Tract 202	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212	Tract 213
All housing units	2 631	1 268	168	8	—	203	71	1 613	2 559	2 297
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	2 490	1 216	160	7	—	193	66	1 545	2 280	2 028
Owner-occupied housing units	2 034	1 043	136	2	—	47	39	1 265	1 736	1 583
Percent of occupied housing units	81.7	85.8	85.0	28.6	—	24.4	59.1	81.9	76.1	78.1
White	2 003	1 038	136	2	—	47	39	1 258	1 735	1 578
Black	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1
Other race	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
White, nat of Hispanic origin	2 003	1 036	136	2	—	47	39	1 256	1 734	1 575
Renter-occupied housing units	456	173	24	5	—	146	27	280	544	445
White	448	171	24	5	—	144	27	275	542	444
Black	6	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—
White, nat of Hispanic origin	448	171	24	5	—	144	27	274	537	444
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	141	52	8	1	—	10	5	68	279	269
For sale only	31	18	3	—	—	—	—	17	23	28
For rent	35	8	1	1	—	6	—	17	25	31
Rented or sold, not occupied	31	2	—	—	—	1	2	4	53	19
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	12	4	—	—	—	1	1	5	63	97
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	32	20	4	—	—	2	2	25	115	94
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
ROOMS										
1 room	11	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	6	11
2 rooms	19	11	1	—	—	29	1	49	28	29
3 rooms	88	24	7	—	—	97	7	52	93	111
4 rooms	400	174	21	3	—	14	10	288	503	410
5 rooms	672	370	42	4	—	16	23	385	656	520
6 rooms	583	316	42	—	—	14	20	358	620	518
7 rooms	387	204	26	—	—	15	5	214	367	358
8 or more rooms	471	168	29	1	—	16	4	265	286	340
Median, all housing units	5.7	5.7	5.8	4.8	—	3.2	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.6
Mean, all housing units	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.0	—	4.0	5.2	5.8	5.7	5.8
Median, occupied housing units	5.8	5.7	5.9	4.9	—	3.2	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.8
Mean, occupied housing units	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.5	—	6.5	5.3	5.9	5.8	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	—	3.0	5.0	4.2	4.9	4.9
Mean, owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 957	968	146	4	—	54	46	1 105	1 823	1 740
1, attached	22	2	—	—	—	1	—	7	18	14
2	15	14	—	—	—	—	—	9	50	42
3 or 4	38	7	—	—	—	12	—	89	32	44
5 to 9	87	7	—	—	—	9	—	28	82	24
10 to 19	29	—	2	—	—	6	5	11	6	2
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	13	4	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	467	259	20	4	—	6	16	354	531	408
Other	16	11	—	—	—	1	—	10	17	23
Occupied housing units	2 490	1 216	160	7	—	193	66	1 545	2 280	2 028
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	382	195	36	2	—	135	16	336	445	480
2 persons	862	367	40	—	—	32	21	527	743	655
3 persons	516	267	34	3	—	13	12	292	441	333
4 persons	494	248	34	1	—	6	14	270	412	323
5 persons	167	96	12	—	—	3	3	95	171	169
6 or more persons	69	43	4	1	—	4	—	25	68	68
Median, occupied housing units	2.50	2.67	2.62	3.00	—	1.50—	2.31	2.33	2.44	2.32
Mean, occupied housing units	2.56	2.70	2.80	4.50	—	1.84	2.27	2.45	2.43	2.36
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.34	2.49	1.50—	2.75	—	1.50—	2.42	1.73	2.47	2.08
Mean, owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	2 454	1 193	157	7	—	191	66	1 537	2 236	1 996
1.01 to 1.50	29	21	3	—	—	2	—	6	40	29
1.51 or more	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	3
Mean .....	.46	.48	.46	.58	—	.39	.48	.44	.48	.45
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 379	639	107	1	—	39	26	843	875	973
Less than \$20,000	42	44	3	1	—	—	2	18	120	132
\$20,000 to \$39,999	229	116	15	—	—	5	10	98	261	332
\$40,000 to \$59,999	397	252	44	—	—	14	6	293	278	285
\$60,000 to \$79,999	387	157	32	—	—	7	1	278	158	164
\$80,000 to \$99,999	185	51	9	—	—	6	1	112	40	41
\$100,000 to \$149,999	111	14	4	—	—	2	1	43	14	17
\$150,000 to \$199,999	20	5	—	—	—	2	—	12	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	3	—	—	—	—	3	1	6	2	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Median (dollars)	61 000	50 800	54 200	10 000—	—	61 300	42 500	61 300	43 700	41 200
Mean (dollars)	65 000	53 600	56 800	9 000	—	80 300	64 300	65 600	46 000	44 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	418	151	21	4	—	146	26	267	436	373
Median contract rent (dollars)	244	240	200	281	—	161	243	260	156	184
Mean contract rent (dollars)	248	242	231	254	—	184	261	252	155	183
With meals included in rent	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	187	113
No meals included in rent	384	129	18	3	—	144	21	243	352	327
No cash rent	33	22	3	1	—	2	5	23	83	45

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 — Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County, OH—Con.				Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Wood County, WV					
	Tract 214 (pt.)	Tract 215 (pt.)	Tract 216	Tract 217	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02	Tract 9.02	Tract 9.03
All housing units	1 626	522	1 445	1 860	1 532	1 488	810	1 553	756	1 940
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 532	493	1 230	1 687	1 451	1 338	704	1 426	686	1 868
Owner-occupied housing units	1 357	430	1 070	1 452	1 092	761	485	1 042	500	1 126
Percent of occupied housing units	88.6	87.2	87.0	86.1	73.3	56.9	68.9	73.1	72.9	60.3
White	1 341	420	1 065	1 367	1 077	753	482	1 039	495	1 120
Black	4	5	4	7	7	6	1	1	2	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	11	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	1
Other race	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	1	5	6	5	—	1	1	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 339	419	1 060	1 361	1 073	753	482	1 038	495	1 120
Renter-occupied housing units	175	63	160	235	359	577	219	384	186	742
White	175	61	156	215	350	564	217	382	185	725
Black	—	2	1	16	4	5	1	2	—	15
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	2	4	3	1	—	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	1	1
Other race	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	4
White, not of Hispanic origin	175	61	155	214	350	563	217	382	185	722
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	94	29	215	173	81	150	106	127	70	72
For sale only	20	9	14	31	32	19	12	18	8	15
For rent	13	4	22	20	29	58	34	37	22	38
Rented or sold, not occupied	4	2	8	41	8	13	23	36	7	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	19	7	108	21	1	7	2	6	1	6
For migrant workers	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	38	7	62	60	11	53	35	30	32	11
Boarded up	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	1	2	—
ROOMS										
1 room	4	—	3	20	2	10	8	21	7	9
2 rooms	6	4	12	11	14	27	17	29	9	61
3 rooms	24	24	42	76	65	145	68	96	49	166
4 rooms	147	62	203	280	286	370	166	305	165	343
5 rooms	315	114	343	429	415	334	210	512	217	486
6 rooms	378	129	336	455	362	327	193	340	150	428
7 rooms	321	98	237	284	185	152	102	156	92	245
8 or more rooms	431	91	269	305	203	123	46	94	67	202
Median, all housing units	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3
Median, all housing units	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4
Median, occupied housing units	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.6	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.3	4.7	5.5	5.1	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 443	453	1 148	1 440	1 244	890	663	1 229	561	1 271
1, attached	16	2	5	7	31	10	9	14	3	24
2	16	11	10	13	56	90	49	42	35	51
3 or 4	22	3	5	4	26	58	33	27	34	192
5 to 9	8	—	2	—	38	26	10	22	34	142
10 to 19	1	—	—	—	5	42	—	50	4	88
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	44	191	—	—	—	46
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92
Mobile home or trailer	106	49	257	384	77	150	26	142	76	24
Other	14	4	18	12	11	31	20	27	9	10
Occupied housing units	1 532	493	1 230	1 687	1 451	1 338	704	1 426	686	1 868
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	276	83	183	251	386	510	185	350	153	470
2 persons	619	184	389	577	543	443	222	503	244	651
3 persons	236	102	227	343	264	193	118	264	135	361
4 persons	254	75	250	325	183	131	113	206	112	282
5 persons	117	35	111	133	53	42	43	78	31	75
6 or more persons	30	14	70	58	22	19	23	25	11	29
Median, occupied housing units	2.29	2.39	2.69	2.55	2.13	1.86	2.25	2.22	2.28	2.21
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.31	2.42	2.72	2.55	2.15	2.04	2.24	2.20	2.32	2.38
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.08	2.11	2.45	2.51	2.01	1.50	2.28	2.27	2.14	1.84
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 520	485	1 195	1 640	1 442	1 330	684	1 405	680	1 860
1.01 to 1.50	11	7	26	35	9	5	16	19	5	7
1.51 or more	1	1	9	12	—	3	4	2	1	1
Mean .....	.40	.44	.48	.47	.41	.40	.48	.47	.46	.45
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 053	326	490	679	981	604	427	881	413	1 049
Less than \$20,000	8	7	46	75	45	33	91	118	63	14
\$20,000 to \$39,999	120	42	153	158	286	194	240	422	168	252
\$40,000 to \$59,999	282	119	147	219	332	219	78	261	110	377
\$60,000 to \$79,999	266	120	104	165	148	109	14	64	39	273
\$80,000 to \$99,999	199	28	24	34	71	31	3	13	23	81
\$100,000 to \$149,999	151	7	14	27	57	13	1	2	9	41
\$150,000 to \$199,999	19	1	2	1	20	3	—	1	1	8
\$200,000 to \$249,999	6	2	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	1
\$300,000 or more	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	68 800	59 000	45 100	48 000	47 600	45 400	29 400	36 200	37 600	52 600
Mean (dollars)	74 300	59 800	48 700	50 800	59 800	49 400	31 500	37 200	41 700	57 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	138	52	117	165	352	571	215	376	181	736
Median contract rent (dollars)	273	216	186	191	267	282	213	258	245	238
Mean contract rent (dollars)	297	223	192	194	270	280	224	253	245	213
With meals included in rent	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	3
Mean contract rent (dollars)	113	—	50	187	—	187	163	—	—	146
No meals included in rent	117	49	90	129	319	544	190	336	169	697
No cash rent	20	3	26	34	33	26	24	40	12	36

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Wood County, WV—Con.								Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV	
	Tract 101.02	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02	Tract 106.02	Tract 107.02	Tract 109.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
All housing units.....	732	1 843	840	807	1 903	1 651	2 453	1 614	1 301	1 488
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	688	1 717	784	745	1 785	1 529	2 309	1 490	1 230	1 338
Owner-occupied housing units.....	506	1 413	647	551	1 217	1 311	2 015	1 122	955	761
Percent of occupied housing units.....	73.5	82.3	82.5	74.0	68.2	85.7	87.3	75.3	77.6	56.9
White.....	487	1 397	643	547	1 208	1 302	2 006	1 114	943	753
Black.....	3	7	3	3	4	8	3	5	7	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	15	9	1	1	3	1	3	2	4	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	4	2	—	1	—	3	1	4	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	484	1 393	641	547	1 207	1 302	2 003	1 113	940	753
Renter-occupied housing units.....	182	304	137	194	568	218	294	368	275	577
White.....	177	301	136	193	552	217	293	358	269	564
Black.....	4	1	1	1	10	—	—	7	3	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	2	2	7
Other race.....	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	—	—	1	3	1	—	2	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	175	301	136	192	550	217	293	356	269	563
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	44	126	56	62	118	122	144	124	71	150
For sale only.....	21	28	13	14	20	18	21	21	30	19
For rent.....	16	39	14	16	69	18	28	53	25	58
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	4	23	7	9	13	17	40	12	7	13
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	11	11	3	1	12	27	11	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	3	24	11	20	15	57	28	27	9	53
Boarded up.....	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	4	1	—	1	10	11	2	3	2	10
2 rooms.....	15	8	3	6	49	22	23	15	8	27
3 rooms.....	27	56	11	40	215	61	99	67	51	145
4 rooms.....	86	240	95	134	319	314	431	281	197	370
5 rooms.....	115	408	182	253	371	459	694	375	359	334
6 rooms.....	79	369	198	208	359	348	492	340	332	327
7 rooms.....	71	285	160	94	282	224	328	223	167	152
8 or more rooms.....	335	476	191	71	298	212	384	310	185	123
Median, all housing units.....	7.1	6.1	6.2	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.9	6.4	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.2
Median, occupied housing units.....	7.0	6.1	6.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.9	6.4	6.4	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	6.2	5.9	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.5	3.7	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	556	1 565	788	670	1 302	1 313	1 828	1 097	1 147	890
1, attached.....	3	11	10	6	12	6	6	48	16	10
2.....	—	43	24	39	34	12	4	41	51	90
3 or 4.....	16	12	4	45	83	9	17	33	16	58
5 to 9.....	79	72	—	10	94	26	20	67	8	26
10 to 19.....	13	41	—	17	105	5	10	75	4	42
20 to 49.....	29	—	—	—	59	—	23	—	44	191
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	32	83	3	6	96	270	535	249	6	150
Other.....	4	16	11	14	13	10	10	4	9	31
Occupied housing units.....	688	1 717	784	745	1 785	1 529	2 309	1 490	1 230	1 338
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	113	377	182	204	545	263	355	265	335	510
2 persons.....	241	635	299	287	587	526	744	482	448	443
3 persons.....	133	327	145	116	309	307	490	320	223	193
4 persons.....	124	277	108	95	251	293	498	300	159	131
5 persons.....	52	80	33	23	72	93	154	92	43	42
6 or more persons.....	25	21	17	20	21	47	68	31	22	19
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.46	2.26	2.20	2.09	2.09	2.45	2.61	2.50	2.13	1.86
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.57	2.31	2.18	2.17	2.36	2.45	2.64	2.64	2.15	2.04
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.15	1.97	2.37	1.75	1.50	2.46	2.45	2.18	1.97	1.50
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	681	1 710	782	738	1 768	1 501	2 271	1 473	1 223	1 330
1.01 to 1.50.....	7	6	2	7	13	23	35	15	7	5
1.51 or more.....	—	1	—	—	4	5	3	2	—	3
Mean.....	.40	.39	.38	.42	.41	.47	.48	.45	.40	.40
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	431	1 267	615	513	1 077	805	1 213	865	903	604
Less than \$20,000.....	8	26	10	23	42	80	44	44	35	33
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	16	191	122	171	227	247	211	137	266	194
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	62	391	170	216	326	227	417	249	310	219
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	55	235	153	86	273	132	258	242	138	109
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	72	164	47	14	94	55	142	114	65	31
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	169	137	62	3	16	8	99	69	53	13
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	34	61	24	—	—	—	27	7	18	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	11	39	18	—	—	—	7	2	14	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	2	14	5	—	3	—	3	1	1	2
\$300,000 or more.....	2	9	4	—	2	—	5	—	3	—
Median (dollars).....	100 600	61 800	60 600	44 500	56 200	44 700	54 800	60 200	47 800	45 400
Mean (dollars).....	102 700	79 500	75 100	46 200	62 100	52 000	65 600	62 800	59 300	49 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	176	300	134	192	566	183	261	360	269	571
Median contract rent (dollars).....	214	281	273	263	248	219	213	254	266	282
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	218	293	298	270	245	230	211	238	268	280
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	237	—	133	263	—	187
No meals included in rent.....	164	280	118	180	542	161	216	327	243	544
No cash rent.....	12	20	16	12	23	22	42	32	26	26

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV—Can.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
All housing units	1 398	1 140	2 477	448	1 831	848	729	1 293	815	585
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 280	1 082	2 065	309	1 425	758	635	1 182	718	529
Owner-occupied housing units	758	822	1 223	86	607	534	432	867	482	367
Percent of occupied housing units	59.2	76.0	59.2	27.8	42.6	70.4	68.0	73.4	67.1	69.4
White	749	818	1 179	84	576	528	429	865	480	366
Black	8	4	40	2	29	5	1	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	749	817	1 179	83	576	527	429	864	480	366
Renter-occupied housing units	522	260	842	223	818	224	203	315	236	162
White	506	255	808	214	784	218	201	313	232	162
Black	14	4	32	6	26	4	1	2	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	—	1	1	6	1	—	—	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	1	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	2	1	3	1	1	—	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	506	255	806	213	781	217	201	313	231	162
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	118	58	412	139	406	90	94	111	97	56
For sale only	25	18	68	45	46	21	9	17	5	6
For rent	40	23	119	46	189	33	33	36	29	18
Rented or sold, not occupied	3	4	14	6	43	19	19	30	47	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	—	4	6	9	5	2	5	2	1
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	49	13	207	36	119	12	31	23	14	28
Boarded up	1	—	23	1	11	—	2	1	—	2
ROOMS										
1 room	19	—	5	17	8	1	7	20	9	6
2 rooms	32	10	40	48	106	13	16	22	13	8
3 rooms	184	72	211	106	342	62	63	87	69	45
4 rooms	244	143	385	102	362	123	152	244	189	121
5 rooms	299	235	418	47	301	230	180	422	253	178
6 rooms	324	296	601	26	330	242	176	289	160	120
7 rooms	171	216	363	29	185	112	94	134	59	73
8 or more rooms	125	168	454	73	197	65	41	75	63	34
Median, all housing units	5.2	5.9	5.8	4.0	4.8	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1
Mean, all housing units	5.3	5.9	5.9	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	5.9	5.9	4.1	5.0	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	6.3	6.5	7.8	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.2	4.7	3.5	3.8	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 003	932	1 695	129	971	716	595	1 052	664	456
1, attached	17	7	43	15	17	4	8	13	14	3
2	107	23	381	54	269	44	49	39	36	27
3 or 4	72	18	201	95	192	24	33	24	49	30
5 to 9	19	35	60	67	105	17	10	14	11	32
10 to 19	38	48	42	40	85	22	—	37	3	4
20 to 49	2	64	—	42	64	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	125	—	—	—	101	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	2	3	—	—	—	12	18	89	20	26
Other	13	10	52	6	27	9	16	25	18	7
Occupied housing units	1 280	1 082	2 065	309	1 425	758	635	1 182	718	529
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	486	327	634	158	615	233	170	300	196	124
2 persons	431	448	636	93	373	259	202	411	257	189
3 persons	184	170	384	32	197	126	111	216	140	101
4 persons	116	95	228	12	119	97	99	166	77	82
5 persons	47	33	119	9	81	28	33	67	26	24
6 or more persons	16	9	64	5	40	15	20	22	22	9
Median, occupied housing units	1.86	1.98	2.13	1.50—	1.76	2.06	2.23	2.21	2.13	2.24
Median, owner-occupied housing units	1.99	2.05	2.16	1.97	2.05	2.00	2.22	2.19	2.16	2.30
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.51	1.60	2.07	1.50—	1.50—	2.30	2.26	2.25	2.08	2.08
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 268	1 080	2 041	308	1 399	751	623	1 164	709	525
1.01 to 1.50	7	2	20	—	17	7	10	16	5	3
1.51 or more	5	—	4	1	9	—	2	2	4	1
Mean	.40	.36	.40	.37	.43	.41	.47	.46	.46	.47
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	704	771	1 099	69	536	486	388	760	450	330
Less than \$20,000	32	6	123	12	150	26	74	101	67	57
\$20,000 to \$39,999	246	99	386	16	236	241	222	381	227	158
\$40,000 to \$59,999	301	233	302	7	91	172	74	222	104	97
\$60,000 to \$79,999	73	231	172	7	38	39	14	47	41	14
\$80,000 to \$99,999	28	127	62	8	14	6	3	6	10	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	21	51	38	14	5	2	1	2	1	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	19	12	5	—	—	—	1	—	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	43 100	64 700	42 100	53 800	30 000	38 300	29 900	35 900	34 500	34 600
Mean (dollars)	47 800	69 900	48 400	69 700	34 600	40 100	32 300	36 400	37 300	35 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	515	260	832	221	803	222	199	309	233	159
Median contract rent (dollars)	234	274	235	217	222	254	214	256	214	243
Mean contract rent (dollars)	250	285	245	228	220	252	226	252	215	241
With meals included in rent	13	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	748	—	90	50	263	—	163	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	477	249	791	213	767	207	178	278	216	150
No cash rent	25	11	40	7	34	15	20	31	17	9
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS										

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV—Con.					Vienna city, Wood County, WV				
	Tract 9.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106.02 (pt.)	Tract 107.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 744	129	114	1	—	1	1 666	821	791	1 546
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 678	123	110	1	—	1	1 556	766	734	1 457
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 000	104	103	1	—	1	1 277	631	544	995
Percent of occupied housing units.....	59.6	84.6	93.6	100.0	—	100.0	82.1	82.4	74.1	68.3
White.....	996	103	101	1	—	1	1 263	627	540	988
Black.....	3	—	2	—	—	—	6	3	3	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	996	103	101	1	—	1	1 260	625	540	988
Renter-occupied housing units.....	678	19	7	—	—	—	279	135	190	462
White.....	661	18	7	—	—	—	276	134	189	451
Black.....	15	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	658	18	7	—	—	—	276	134	188	450
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	66	6	4	—	—	—	110	55	57	89
For sale only.....	12	—	1	—	—	—	24	13	13	17
For rent.....	36	5	1	—	—	—	31	14	15	54
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	2	—	1	—	—	—	21	7	9	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	6	—	1	—	—	—	11	10	2	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	10	1	—	—	—	—	22	11	18	13
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	9
2 rooms.....	46	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	6	46
3 rooms.....	147	4	—	—	—	—	49	11	40	199
4 rooms.....	325	14	3	—	—	—	204	94	127	207
5 rooms.....	444	14	28	—	—	1	370	179	249	293
6 rooms.....	384	22	30	—	—	—	337	193	205	310
7 rooms.....	215	28	31	1	—	—	261	155	93	240
8 or more rooms.....	174	47	22	—	—	—	437	186	70	242
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	6.9	6.4	7.0	—	5.0	6.1	6.1	5.4	5.6
Mean, all housing units.....	5.4	7.0	6.6	7.0	—	5.0	6.4	6.4	5.5	5.6
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.3	6.9	6.4	7.0	—	5.0	6.1	6.2	5.5	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.9	7.3	6.4	7.0	—	5.0	6.4	6.4	5.7	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	4.3	5.1	—	—	—	4.5	5.2	4.5	3.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 138	110	113	1	—	—	1 433	770	661	1 140
1, attached.....	22	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	6	8
2.....	49	3	—	—	—	—	41	23	35	22
3 or 4.....	187	6	—	—	—	—	12	4	45	40
5 to 9.....	119	8	—	—	—	—	64	—	10	73
10 to 19.....	72	1	—	—	—	—	40	—	17	88
20 to 49.....	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
50 or more.....	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105
Mobile home or trailer.....	22	1	1	—	—	1	51	3	3	8
Other.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	14	11	14	13
Occupied housing units.....	1 678	123	110	1	—	1	1 556	766	734	1 457
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	418	33	12	—	—	—	351	178	201	452
2 persons.....	588	51	51	—	—	—	575	295	282	451
3 persons.....	329	23	22	1	—	1	292	138	113	258
4 persons.....	248	14	19	—	—	—	244	106	95	214
5 persons.....	70	2	5	—	—	—	75	32	23	64
6 or more persons.....	25	—	1	—	—	—	19	17	20	18
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.22	2.06	2.34	3.00	—	3.00	2.24	2.19	2.09	2.11
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.37	2.17	2.36	3.00	—	3.00	2.29	2.16	2.17	2.42
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.89	1.50	2.20	—	—	—	1.92	2.39	1.75	1.50
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 671	123	110	1	—	1	1 549	764	727	1 445
1.01 to 1.50.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	7	10
1.51 or more.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Mean.....	.45	.31	.39	.43	—	.60	.38	.38	.42	.42
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	934	101	98	—	—	—	1 164	600	508	936
Less than \$20,000.....	14	—	2	—	—	—	24	9	23	38
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	238	7	19	—	—	—	177	120	171	212
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	335	15	23	—	—	—	365	168	216	305
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	235	18	26	—	—	—	210	144	85	241
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	66	11	14	—	—	—	151	47	12	77
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	36	40	13	—	—	—	127	61	1	52
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	7	8	1	—	—	—	55	24	—	8
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	36	18	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	—	3
\$300,000 or more.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—
Median (dollars).....	51 800	99 400	63 600	—	—	—	61 400	60 300	44 300	54 000
Mean (dollars).....	56 300	101 700	66 100	—	—	—	78 700	75 500	45 700	58 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	673	19	6	—	—	—	275	133	188	460
Median contract rent (dollars).....	226	353	263	—	—	—	288	274	259	230
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	206	317	432	—	—	—	300	299	266	228
With meals included in rent.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	237
No meals included in rent.....	635	19	6	—	—	—	256	117	176	440
No cash rent.....	35	—	—	—	—	—	19	16	12	19

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Wood County, WV									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.03 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)
All housing units.....	231	—	81	260	171	196	650	731	1 239	177
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	221	—	69	244	157	190	618	687	1 166	161
Owner-occupied housing units.....	137	—	53	175	133	126	540	505	904	136
Percent of occupied housing units.....	62.0	—	76.8	71.7	84.7	66.3	87.4	73.5	77.5	84.5
White.....	134	—	53	174	129	124	540	486	901	134
Black.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	2	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	15	1	1
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	133	—	53	174	129	124	540	483	901	133
Renter-occupied housing units.....	84	—	16	69	24	64	78	182	262	25
White.....	81	—	16	69	23	64	78	177	260	25
Black.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	81	—	16	69	23	64	77	175	260	25
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	10	—	12	16	14	6	32	44	73	16
For sale only.....	2	—	3	1	2	3	9	21	6	4
For rent.....	4	—	1	1	4	2	5	16	23	8
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	1	—	4	6	4	—	7	4	13	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	10	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	2	—	4	7	4	1	10	3	21	2
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	4	—	—
2 rooms.....	6	—	1	7	1	15	—	15	9	1
3 rooms.....	14	—	5	9	4	19	14	27	70	7
4 rooms.....	89	—	14	61	44	18	74	86	161	36
5 rooms.....	56	—	30	90	39	42	140	114	289	38
6 rooms.....	30	—	17	51	30	44	148	79	299	32
7 rooms.....	18	—	8	22	19	30	137	71	205	24
8 or more rooms.....	18	—	5	19	33	28	134	335	206	39
Median, all housing units.....	4.6	—	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.6	6.1	7.1	5.8	5.7
Mean, all housing units.....	5.0	—	5.3	5.2	5.8	5.6	6.3	6.9	5.9	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.7	—	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.6	6.1	7.0	5.9	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.2	—	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.3	7.9	6.1	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	—	4.9	4.4	4.8	3.5	5.3	4.4	4.4	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	97	—	68	177	105	133	545	556	990	132
1, attached.....	15	—	1	1	—	2	5	3	9	—
2.....	5	—	—	3	8	2	3	—	61	2
3 or 4.....	10	—	—	3	4	5	14	16	98	—
5 to 9.....	30	—	—	8	2	23	—	79	20	8
10 to 19.....	1	—	—	13	—	16	—	13	5	1
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	29	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	71	—	8	53	50	2	79	31	41	32
Other.....	2	—	4	2	2	1	4	4	15	2
Occupied housing units.....	221	—	69	244	157	190	618	687	1 166	161
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	51	—	15	50	29	52	86	113	291	26
2 persons.....	95	—	20	92	55	63	209	241	410	60
3 persons.....	41	—	7	48	34	32	144	132	218	35
4 persons.....	24	—	14	40	30	34	124	124	167	33
5 persons.....	10	—	10	11	7	5	39	52	60	5
6 or more persons.....	—	—	3	3	2	4	16	25	20	2
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.13	—	2.47	2.28	2.40	2.18	2.60	2.46	2.21	2.41
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.16	—	2.46	2.26	2.40	2.57	2.59	2.57	2.29	2.42
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.06	—	2.50	2.33	2.41	1.50	2.64	2.15	1.82	2.33
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	219	—	61	241	155	189	609	680	1 161	161
1.01 to 1.50.....	2	—	6	3	2	1	7	7	5	—
1.51 or more.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Mean.....	.46	—	.57	.47	.44	.43	.45	.40	.41	.43
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	78	—	39	121	83	115	406	431	807	103
Less than \$20,000.....	10	—	17	17	6	—	19	8	16	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	20	—	18	41	10	14	43	16	175	14
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	22	—	4	39	13	42	112	62	355	26
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	10	—	—	17	25	38	151	55	166	25
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	6	—	—	7	22	15	54	72	57	13
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	4	—	—	—	7	5	19	169	27	10
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	34	7	6
\$200,000 to \$299,999.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	2	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
\$300,000 or more.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Median (dollars).....	44 500	—	24 200	40 900	74 300	60 600	63 700	100 600	50 100	64 800
Mean (dollars).....	65 100	—	23 500	42 600	66 700	63 000	65 100	102 700	55 800	89 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	83	—	16	67	22	63	64	176	256	25
Median contract rent (dollars).....	272	—	187	269	277	290	246	214	223	233
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	275	—	195	257	277	282	238	218	227	224
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	213	—
No meals included in rent.....	76	—	12	58	19	62	51	164	236	24
No cash rent.....	7	—	4	9	3	1	13	12	19	1

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Wood County, WV—Con.									
	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106.01	Tract 106.02 (pt.)	Tract 107.01	Tract 107.02 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109.01	Tract 109.02 (pt.)
All housing units	19	16	228	1 678	1 537	2 297	2 452	1 172	1 705	1 614
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	18	11	205	1 573	1 419	2 015	2 308	1 031	1 608	1 490
Owner-occupied housing units	16	7	118	1 374	1 208	1 708	2 014	907	1 467	1 122
Percent of occupied housing units	88.9	63.6	57.6	87.3	85.1	84.8	87.3	88.0	91.2	75.3
White	16	7	117	1 356	1 201	1 701	2 005	907	1 462	1 114
Black	—	—	1	7	6	4	3	—	2	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	4	—	2	3	—	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	5	1	—	3	—	1	2
Other race	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	1	7	—	1	3	2	5	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	16	7	116	1 351	1 201	1 700	2 002	905	1 457	1 113
Renter-occupied housing units	2	4	87	199	211	307	294	124	141	368
White	2	4	83	194	210	300	293	124	141	358
Black	—	—	4	2	—	3	—	—	—	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Other race	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	2	4	82	194	210	300	293	124	141	356
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	1	5	23	105	118	282	144	141	97	124
For sale only	—	1	3	21	17	55	21	7	19	21
For rent	—	1	10	32	17	42	28	19	16	53
Rented or sold, not occupied	—	—	8	10	16	69	40	20	11	12
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	1	1	6	11	62	27	30	41	11
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	—	2	1	36	57	54	28	65	10	27
Boarded up	—	1	—	—	2	4	1	3	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room	—	—	1	4	11	12	2	9	3	3
2 rooms	—	—	3	7	22	42	23	10	17	15
3 rooms	—	—	12	32	61	111	99	31	47	67
4 rooms	1	7	98	186	311	393	431	200	191	281
5 rooms	3	4	64	473	431	779	694	347	351	375
6 rooms	5	3	27	369	318	526	492	287	433	340
7 rooms	5	1	14	259	193	221	327	148	345	223
8 or more rooms	5	1	9	348	190	213	384	140	318	310
Median, all housing units	6.6	4.8	4.5	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	6.1	5.7
Median, all housing units	6.8	5.1	4.8	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.7	6.2	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.7	5.3	4.5	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.1	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.9	5.8	4.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.6	6.2	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.0	4.5	4.2	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	18	9	52	1 365	1 200	1 803	1 827	870	1 413	1 097
1, attached	—	—	4	7	6	11	6	5	8	48
2	1	4	9	12	12	31	4	4	3	41
3 or 4	—	—	37	6	9	32	17	1	10	33
5 to 9	—	—	13	—	26	30	20	—	3	67
10 to 19	—	—	16	—	5	12	10	1	—	75
20 to 49	—	—	10	—	—	—	23	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	3	87	276	269	354	535	277	221	249
Other	—	—	—	12	10	24	10	14	47	4
Occupied housing units	18	11	205	1 573	1 419	2 015	2 308	1 031	1 608	1 490
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	4	3	60	195	251	358	355	142	204	265
2 persons	4	5	85	497	475	664	744	345	535	482
3 persons	7	3	28	363	285	431	489	201	347	320
4 persons	2	—	23	348	274	373	498	214	360	300
5 persons	1	—	6	130	88	136	154	93	120	92
6 or more persons	—	—	3	40	46	53	68	36	42	31
Median, occupied housing units	2.64	2.00	2.00	2.76	2.47	2.48	2.61	2.64	2.69	2.50
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.79	2.25	2.14	2.76	2.46	2.47	2.64	2.58	2.69	2.64
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.50	1.83	1.83	2.76	2.48	2.54	2.45	3.22	2.71	2.18
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	18	11	200	1 558	1 391	1 966	2 270	989	1 587	1 473
1.01 to 1.50	—	—	3	13	23	40	35	32	21	15
1.51 or more	—	—	2	2	5	9	3	10	—	2
Mean	.37	.37	.46	.47	.48	.49	.48	.50	.46	.45
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	15	5	40	1 012	707	1 086	1 213	307	1 109	865
Less than \$20,000	1	—	4	24	78	88	44	45	26	44
\$20,000 to \$39,999	2	—	8	257	228	411	211	85	132	137
\$40,000 to \$59,999	2	—	6	288	204	301	417	85	347	249
\$60,000 to \$79,999	9	1	14	252	106	177	258	54	373	242
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	2	6	98	41	69	142	25	161	114
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	2	2	66	42	35	99	8	58	69
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	18	7	4	27	3	7	7
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	5	1	—	7	1	6	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	1
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	1	—
Median (dollars)	66 300	95 000	62 500	53 900	43 400	41 800	54 800	45 100	62 000	60 200
Mean (dollars)	61 800	96 500	58 600	61 900	50 000	48 800	65 600	51 000	65 000	62 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1	4	87	179	177	256	261	90	127	360
Median contract rent (dollars)	238	437	289	270	216	279	213	195	263	254
Mean contract rent (dollars)	237	425	319	277	222	264	211	194	275	228
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	1
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	313	133	—	313	263
No meals included in rent	1	4	83	167	155	217	216	55	102	327
No cash rent	—	—	4	12	22	38	42	35	24	32

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg–Moretto, WV–OH MSA			Ohio (pt.)		Washington County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)		Wood County, WV	
	56 954	23 239	23 239	33 715	33 715	33 715	33 715	33 715	Total	Parkersburg city
Occupied housing units -----										14 183
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	42 291	17 340	17 340	24 951	24 951	24 951	24 951	24 951	24 951	8 971
Percent of occupied housing units -----	74.3	74.6	74.6	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	63.3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	14 663	5 899	5 899	8 764	8 764	8 764	8 764	8 764	8 764	5 212
Percent of occupied housing units -----	25.7	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	36.7
ROOMS										
1 room -----	195	79	79	116	116	116	116	116	116	77
2 rooms -----	777	311	311	466	466	466	466	466	466	289
3 rooms -----	3 194	1 214	1 214	1 980	1 980	1 980	1 980	1 980	1 980	1 229
4 rooms -----	8 906	3 629	3 629	5 277	5 277	5 277	5 277	5 277	5 277	2 399
5 rooms -----	13 802	5 422	5 422	8 380	8 380	8 380	8 380	8 380	8 380	3 357
6 rooms -----	12 948	5 352	5 352	7 596	7 596	7 596	7 596	7 596	7 596	3 277
7 rooms -----	8 189	3 459	3 459	4 730	4 730	4 730	4 730	4 730	4 730	1 858
8 or more rooms -----	8 943	3 773	3 773	5 170	5 170	5 170	5 170	5 170	5 170	1 697
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached -----	43 013	17 156	17 156	25 857	25 857	25 857	25 857	25 857	25 857	10 493
1, attached -----	462	182	182	280	280	280	280	280	280	143
2 -----	1 866	724	724	1 142	1 142	1 142	1 142	1 142	1 142	880
3 or 4 -----	1 878	784	784	1 094	1 094	1 094	1 094	1 094	1 094	762
5 to 9 -----	1 394	574	574	820	820	820	820	820	820	414
10 to 19 -----	991	373	373	618	618	618	618	618	618	371
20 to 49 -----	690	206	206	484	484	484	484	484	484	310
50 or more -----	510	96	96	414	414	414	414	414	414	298
Mobile home or trailer -----	5 652	2 945	2 945	2 707	2 707	2 707	2 707	2 707	2 707	1 64
Other -----	498	199	199	299	299	299	299	299	299	164
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person -----	13 600	5 433	5 433	8 167	8 167	8 167	8 167	8 167	8 167	4 467
2 persons -----	19 373	7 926	7 926	11 447	11 447	11 447	11 447	11 447	11 447	4 803
3 persons -----	10 460	4 131	4 131	6 329	6 329	6 329	6 329	6 329	6 329	2 396
4 persons -----	8 885	3 661	3 661	5 224	5 224	5 224	5 224	5 224	5 224	1 629
5 persons -----	3 303	1 495	1 495	1 808	1 808	1 808	1 808	1 808	1 808	608
6 or more persons -----	1 333	593	593	740	740	740	740	740	740	280
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.27	2.28	2.28	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.05
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.35	2.36	2.36	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.14
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.96	1.98	1.98	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.81
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less -----	56 217	22 910	22 910	33 307	33 307	33 307	33 307	33 307	33 307	14 053
1.01 to 1.50 -----	615	275	275	340	340	340	340	340	340	102
1.51 or more -----	122	54	54	68	68	68	68	68	68	28
Mean -----	.44	.44	.44	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.41
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	31 635	11 863	11 863	19 772	19 772	19 772	19 772	19 772	19 772	8 125
Less than \$20,000 -----	2 010	763	763	247	247	247	247	247	247	706
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	8 095	2 702	2 702	5 393	5 393	5 393	5 393	5 393	5 393	2 895
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	9 982	3 899	3 899	6 083	6 083	6 083	6 083	6 083	6 083	2 480
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	6 452	2 625	2 625	3 827	3 827	3 827	3 827	3 827	3 827	1 195
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	2 671	1 045	1 045	1 626	1 626	1 626	1 626	1 626	1 626	448
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 761	627	627	1 134	1 134	1 134	1 134	1 134	1 134	289
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	413	127	127	286	286	286	286	286	286	74
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	152	46	46	106	106	106	106	106	106	19
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	63	22	22	41	41	41	41	41	41	11
\$300,000 or more -----	36	7	7	29	29	29	29	29	29	8
Median (dollars) -----	50 400	51 700	51 700	49 500	49 500	49 500	49 500	49 500	49 500	42 600
Mean (dollars) -----	57 100	57 100	57 100	57 100	57 100	57 100	57 100	57 100	57 100	49 300
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	13 906	5 446	5 446	8 440	8 440	8 440	8 440	8 440	8 440	5 142
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	237	224	224	227	227	227	227	227	227	245
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	236	225	225	244	244	244	244	244	244	241
With meals included in rent -----	348	170	170	30	30	30	30	30	30	14
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	12 777	4 977	4 977	7 800	7 800	7 800	7 800	7 800	7 800	508
No meals included in rent -----	1 085	455	455	630	630	630	630	630	630	4 832
No cash rent -----										288

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA			Washington County, OH		West Virginia (pt.)		Wood County, WV	
	Parkersburg city	Total	Parkersburg city	Ohio (pt.)	Washington County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Total	Parkersburg city	
Occupied housing units -----	594	291	291	291	291	303	303	222	
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	368	208	208	208	208	160	160	108	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	62.0	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	52.8	52.8	48.6	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	226	83	83	83	83	143	143	114	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	38.0	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	47.2	47.2	51.4	
ROOMS									
1 room -----	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	
2 rooms -----	17	15	15	15	15	10	10	7	
3 rooms -----	42	42	42	42	42	27	27	25	
4 rooms -----	102	76	76	76	76	60	60	47	
5 rooms -----	128	76	76	76	76	52	52	38	
6 rooms -----	152	76	76	76	76	76	76	63	
7 rooms -----	79	38	38	38	38	41	41	27	
8 or more rooms -----	70	33	33	33	33	37	37	15	
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.0	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached -----	403	213	213	213	213	190	190	133	
1, attached -----	5	8	8	8	8	5	5	3	
2 -----	40	11	11	11	11	32	32	27	
3 or 4 -----	42	6	6	6	6	31	31	25	
5 to 9 -----	18	2	2	2	2	12	12	10	
10 to 19 -----	17	3	3	3	3	15	15	9	
20 to 49 -----	11	2	2	2	2	8	8	7	
50 or more -----	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Mobile home or trailer -----	51	45	45	45	45	6	6	4	
Other -----	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person -----	156	73	73	73	73	83	83	67	
2 persons -----	170	87	87	87	87	83	83	60	
3 persons -----	111	44	44	44	44	67	67	49	
4 persons -----	95	54	54	54	54	41	41	24	
5 persons -----	38	18	18	18	18	20	20	16	
6 or more persons -----	24	15	15	15	15	9	9	6	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.23	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.24	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.06	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	2.14	2.14	2.22	
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less -----	581	283	283	283	283	298	298	217	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	9	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	
1.51 or more -----	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Mean -----	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.49	
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	266	131	131	131	131	135	135	88	
Less than \$20,000 -----	41	18	18	18	18	23	23	22	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	70	32	32	32	32	38	38	36	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	77	42	42	42	42	35	35	20	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	47	27	27	27	27	20	20	6	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	14	6	6	6	6	8	8	3	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	13	5	5	5	5	8	8	1	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$300,000 or more -----	43	44	44	44	44	42	42	33	
Median (dollars) -----	51,000	50,200	50,200	50,200	50,200	51,600	51,600	36,000	
Mean (dollars) -----									
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	218	75	75	75	75	143	143	114	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	261	240	240	240	240	273	273	264	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	258	239	239	239	239	267	267	257	
With meals included in rent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No meals included in rent -----	207	67	67	67	67	140	140	111	
No cash rent -----	11	8	8	8	8	3	3	3	

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
Occupied housing units -----	134
TENURE	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	84
Percent of occupied housing units -----	62.7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	50
Percent of occupied housing units -----	37.3
ROOMS	
1 room -----	1
2 rooms -----	8
3 rooms -----	15
4 rooms -----	11
5 rooms -----	21
6 rooms -----	12
7 rooms -----	15
8 or more rooms -----	51
Median, occupied housing units -----	6.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	7.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1, detached -----	92
1, attached -----	8
2 -----	8
3 or 4 -----	3
5 to 9 -----	8
10 to 19 -----	3
20 to 49 -----	3
50 or more -----	-
Mobile home or trailer -----	4
Other -----	-
PERSONS IN UNIT	
1 person -----	22
2 persons -----	36
3 persons -----	23
4 persons -----	33
5 persons -----	13
6 or more persons -----	7
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.89
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.28
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.05
PERSONS PER ROOM	
1.00 or less -----	131
1.01 to 1.50 -----	2
1.51 or more -----	1
Mean -----	.59
VALUE	
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	78
Less than \$20,000 -----	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	3
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	11
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	12
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	11
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	19
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	6
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	2
\$300,000 or more -----	4
Median (dollars) -----	102,500
Mean (dollars) -----	137,800
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	50
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	288
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	320
With rents included in rent -----	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	-
No rents included in rent -----	43
No cash rent -----	7

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
Occupied housing units -----	132
TENURE	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	79
Percent of occupied housing units -----	59.8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	53
Percent of occupied housing units -----	40.2
ROOMS	
1 room -----	7
2 rooms -----	11
3 rooms -----	21
4 rooms -----	25
5 rooms -----	19
6 rooms -----	19
7 rooms -----	30
8 or more rooms -----	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1, detached -----	90
1, attached -----	9
2 -----	7
3 or 4 -----	3
5 to 9 -----	7
10 to 19 -----	1
20 to 49 -----	9
50 or more -----	5
Mobile home or trailer -----	
Other -----	
PERSONS IN UNIT	
1 person -----	32
2 persons -----	31
3 persons -----	23
4 persons -----	17
5 persons -----	6
6 or more persons -----	2.63
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.63
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.64
PERSONS PER ROOM	
1.00 or less -----	125
1.01 to 1.50 -----	1
1.51 or more -----	.59
Mean -----	
VALUE	
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	58
Less than \$20,000 -----	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	8
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	20
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	8
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	6
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1
\$300,000 or more -----	1
Median (dollars) -----	55 000
Mean (dollars) -----	88 500
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	51
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	231
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	245
With meals included in rent -----	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	—
No meals included in rent -----	49
No cash rent -----	2

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
Occupied housing units -----	56 839
TENURE	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	42 219
Percent of occupied housing units -----	74.3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	14 620
Percent of occupied housing units -----	25.7
ROOMS	
1 room -----	195
2 rooms -----	771
3 rooms -----	3 185
4 rooms -----	8 889
5 rooms -----	13 779
6 rooms -----	12 932
7 rooms -----	8 171
8 or more rooms -----	8 917
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1, detached -----	42 932
1, attached -----	461
2 -----	1 858
3 or 4 -----	1 871
5 to 9 -----	1 393
10 to 19 -----	985
20 to 49 -----	689
50 or more -----	510
Mobile home or trailer -----	5 646
Other -----	494
PERSONS IN UNIT	
1 person -----	13 572
2 persons -----	19 347
3 persons -----	10 439
4 persons -----	8 863
5 persons -----	3 290
6 persons -----	1 328
7 or more persons -----	2 27
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.35
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.35
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.96
PERSONS PER ROOM	
1.00 or less -----	56 107
1.01 to 1.50 -----	611
1.51 or more -----	121
Mean -----	.44
VALUE	
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	31 382
Less than \$20,000 -----	2 008
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	8 087
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	9 964
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	6 444
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	2 667
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 757
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	407
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	151
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	62
\$300,000 or more -----	35
Median (dollars) -----	50 300
Mean (dollars) -----	57 000
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	13 865
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	237
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	236
With meals included in rent -----	44
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	348
No meals included in rent -----	12 738
No cash rent -----	1 083

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg—Marietta, WV—OH MSA		Washington County, OH		West Virginia (pt.)		Wood County, WV		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County, OH				
	Ohio (pt.)	Total	Marietta city	Total	Parkersburg city	Vienna city	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	
ANCESTRY													
All persons	149 169	62 254	15 026	86 915	33 809	10 862	3 474	2 367	1 254	4 505	2 480	3 848	
Ancestry specified	120 388	51 497	12 588	68 891	26 648	9 251	2 767	2 084	971	3 789	2 094	2 960	
Single ancestry	72 168	30 601	6 954	41 567	16 101	5 286	1 694	1 205	686	2 011	1 261	1 508	
Multiple ancestry	48 220	20 896	5 634	27 324	10 547	3 965	1 073	879	285	1 778	833	1 452	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	28 781	10 757	2 438	18 024	7 161	1 611	707	283	283	716	386	888	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	298 338	124 508	30 052	173 830	67 618	21 724	6 948	4 734	2 508	9 010	4 960	7 696	
Arab	339	42	31	297	175	12	6	—	—	—	8	—	
Austrian	110	40	26	70	28	7	—	—	7	6	—	—	
Belgian	162	62	12	100	48	11	8	—	5	—	—	—	
Canadian	47	29	7	18	6	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	
Czech	87	42	35	45	6	6	—	15	—	14	—	—	
Danish	143	87	45	119	19	12	—	—	18	10	7	11	
Dutch	6 757	2 605	537	4 152	1 636	479	165	95	36	116	33	231	
English	25 523	10 406	2 844	15 117	5 605	2 527	368	628	146	1 034	421	532	
Finnish	75	28	16	47	4	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	
French (except Basque)	4 468	1 837	517	2 631	1 040	305	70	63	48	154	72	148	
French Canadian	192	107	26	85	51	13	—	15	5	6	—	—	
German	54 607	26 989	6 547	27 618	10 065	3 710	1 698	1 016	413	1 947	1 224	1 603	
Greek	259	110	13	149	84	6	30	—	—	—	13	—	
Hungarian	381	160	18	221	86	40	38	—	—	6	12	—	
Irish	29 981	12 238	3 234	17 743	6 873	2 581	573	599	181	1 039	456	843	
Italian	3 429	1 202	409	2 227	884	361	81	77	23	64	34	112	
Lithuanian	49	44	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	
Norwegian	234	105	41	129	40	20	—	—	5	9	5	14	
Polish	1 461	598	191	863	193	178	55	31	5	84	16	—	
Portuguese	18	9	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Romanian	95	49	11	46	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	
Russian	242	148	67	94	40	26	11	22	—	32	—	—	
Scottish-Irish	5 424	2 053	485	3 371	1 402	519	131	57	13	193	119	73	
Scotch	3 543	1 729	414	1 814	604	359	93	50	5	103	70	131	
Slovak	597	361	155	236	125	12	12	—	—	86	17	16	
Subsaharan African	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Swedish	860	454	159	406	109	50	37	10	—	46	47	21	
Swiss	536	272	73	264	91	74	—	5	5	—	16	35	
Ukrainian	21	30	10	91	31	7	18	—	—	—	10	—	
United States or American	14 137	4 423	856	9 714	4 341	945	120	80	242	189	131	278	
Welsh	1 799	842	270	957	396	209	48	43	12	83	92	44	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	26	17	5	19	10	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ancestries	141 128	56 689	12 779	84 439	33 323	9 107	3 317	1 910	1 339	3 748	2 131	3 538	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American	16	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	16	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	11	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	6	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County, OH—Can.					Marietta city, Washington County, OH									
	Tract 211	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 214 (pt.)	Tract 215 (pt.)	
ANCESTRY															
All persons.....	4 138	4 239	1 337	29	1 954	1 208	165	1 216	4 505	2 212	3 621	83	33	—	
Ancestry specified.....	3 681	3 740	1 091	29	1 719	925	159	1 134	3 789	1 876	2 841	83	33	—	
Single ancestry.....	2 290	2 200	549	29	972	640	59	554	2 011	1 149	1 450	57	33	—	
Multiple ancestry.....	1 391	1 540	542	—	747	285	100	580	1 778	727	1 391	26	—	—	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	457	1 499	246	—	235	283	6	82	716	336	780	—	—	—	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported.....	8 276	8 478	2 674	58	3 908	2 416	330	2 432	9 010	4 424	7 242	166	66	—	
Arab.....	5	—	—	—	—	7	—	12	6	8	—	5	—	—	
Austrian.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Belgian.....	—	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canadian.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Czech.....	—	7	—	—	15	—	—	6	14	—	—	—	—	—	
Danish.....	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	6	10	—	11	—	—	—	
Dutch.....	70	139	28	—	82	36	28	33	116	25	217	—	—	—	
English.....	908	813	170	—	562	146	20	197	1 034	343	522	20	—	—	
Finnish.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	
French (except Basque).....	217	189	50	—	63	48	—	33	154	66	148	5	—	—	
French Canadian.....	—	18	6	—	11	5	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	
German.....	1 918	2 053	743	29	848	413	52	603	1 947	1 106	1 537	12	—	—	
Greek.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	
Hungarian.....	6	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	—	—	—	—	
Irish.....	763	578	272	—	512	181	51	270	1 039	398	776	7	—	—	
Italian.....	85	109	40	—	70	23	16	90	64	34	112	—	—	—	
Lithuanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	9	5	—	—	—	—	
Norwegian.....	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	14	—	—	—	
Polish.....	61	16	7	—	24	5	10	52	84	16	—	—	—	—	
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Romanian.....	—	24	—	—	5	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Russian.....	10	8	—	—	22	—	—	13	32	—	—	—	—	—	
Scotch-Irish.....	117	228	5	—	57	13	18	24	193	100	73	7	—	—	
Scottish.....	181	156	47	—	26	5	14	59	103	70	131	6	—	—	
Slovak.....	38	55	18	—	—	—	—	36	86	17	16	—	—	—	
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Swedish.....	29	41	52	—	—	—	—	38	46	47	21	7	—	—	
Swiss.....	30	22	—	—	5	5	—	12	16	16	35	—	—	—	
Ukrainian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	
United States or American.....	322	279	64	—	45	196	13	26	189	117	260	5	5	—	
Welsh.....	29	95	28	—	19	12	10	26	83	76	44	—	—	—	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ancestries.....	3 434	3 483	1 130	29	1 535	1 293	94	756	3 748	1 919	3 259	85	61	—	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Washington County, OH															
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 201.01	Tract 201.02	Tract 202	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212	Tract 213	Tract 214 (pt.)	Tract 215 (pt.)
ANCESTRY															
All persons		3 870	2 482	6 876	3 445	413	46	—	268	227	4 055	6 210	5 399	4 206	1 337
Ancestry specified		3 161	2 012	5 604	2 738	365	46	—	218	119	3 598	4 852	4 638	3 707	1 091
Single ancestry		1 919	1 182	3 154	1 665	233	46	—	112	58	2 233	3 037	2 896	2 167	549
Multiple ancestry		1 242	830	2 150	1 073	132	—	—	106	61	1 365	1 815	1 732	1 540	542
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		709	470	1 272	707	48	—	—	50	108	457	1 358	771	499	246
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported		7 740	4 964	13 752	6 890	826	92	—	536	454	8 110	12 420	10 798	8 412	2 674
Arab		—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian		—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian		—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	11	6
Canadian		—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Danish		19	—	8	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch		245	165	376	165	13	—	—	8	14	70	225	273	139	28
English		828	359	1 048	368	66	—	—	78	10	888	968	753	813	170
Finnish		—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)		134	73	221	70	—	—	—	6	—	212	70	142	189	50
French Canadian		20	16	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	18	6
German		1 242	791	2 455	1 669	168	—	—	118	66	1 906	2 363	2 948	2 053	743
Greek		7	—	51	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	—
Hungarian		8	—	18	38	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	9	33	—
Irish		923	550	1 128	573	87	—	—	58	67	756	1 344	1 129	578	272
Italian		89	36	126	81	7	—	—	—	—	85	41	64	109	40
Lithuanian		—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	23	2	7	—
Norwegian		10	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	59	5	16	—
Polish		17	28	38	55	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese		—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
Russian		—	33	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	8	—
Scottish-Irish		80	93	223	131	—	—	—	19	—	110	209	119	228	5
Scottish		90	63	199	93	24	—	—	—	—	175	155	57	156	47
Slovak		7	—	28	12	—	—	—	—	—	38	6	20	55	18
Subsaharan African		—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish		—	—	—	37	10	—	—	—	—	22	14	37	41	52
Swiss		29	20	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	5	11	22	—
Ukrainian		—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
United States or American		327	259	644	120	35	46	—	14	18	317	677	301	274	64
Welsh		33	25	163	48	24	—	—	16	—	29	67	37	95	28
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other ancestries		3 572	2 399	6 778	3 288	375	46	—	212	279	3 349	6 180	4 814	3 422	1 130
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Wood County, WV													
Remainder of Washington County, OH—Con.		Tract 216	Tract 217	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02	Tract 9.02	Tract 9.03	Tract 101.02	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02	Tract 106.02
ANCESTRY															
All persons		3 624	4 770	3 471	2 830	1 751	3 580	1 759	4 646	1 954	4 352	1 905	1 688	4 197	4 179
Ancestry specified		2 998	3 772	2 781	2 361	1 154	2 487	1 259	3 903	1 698	3 745	1 620	1 379	3 461	3 069
Single ancestry		1 949	2 147	1 387	1 387	726	1 582	653	2 710	917	2 098	917	824	2 030	1 799
Multiple ancestry		1 049	1 625	1 405	974	428	905	606	1 193	723	1 647	703	555	1 431	1 270
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		626	998	690	469	597	1 093	500	743	256	607	285	309	736	1 110
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported		7 248	9 540	6 942	5 660	3 502	7 160	3 518	9 292	3 908	8 704	3 810	3 376	8 394	8 358
Arab		—	—	22	—	—	—	14	6	2	7	12	—	6	—
Austrian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	11	—	—	14	—
Belgian		15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Canadian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	—	—	—	—
Czech		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish		—	8	6	13	—	—	—	—	6	12	—	—	—	—
Dutch		77	270	179	109	47	233	138	251	56	166	62	83	200	169
English		398	815	802	498	172	396	193	679	414	927	530	359	908	619
Finnish		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)		94	59	62	38	62	101	46	111	64	146	37	42	111	136
French Canadian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German		2 232	1 688	1 190	1 003	408	1 001	571	1 335	675	1 396	594	571	1 526	1 426
Greek		—	—	18	6	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	—
Hungarian		—	24	6	15	—	—	—	49	9	24	—	9	22	695
Irish		608	931	485	670	396	629	325	826	358	1 101	417	421	913	121
Italian		56	59	119	77	36	59	86	79	105	148	58	52	111	—
Lithuanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuanian		—	—	5	—	—	—	—	38	2	13	—	—	7	12
Norwegian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	116	6	37	19	61
Polish		24	90	29	31	6	20	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rumanian		—	14	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian		8	7	—	9	—	—	—	—	4	11	6	9	7	—
Scottish-Irish		178	173	181	86	13	99	34	107	70	224	71	87	199	65
Scottish		24	232	90	43	11	74	45	60	49	115	99	53	146	88
Slovak		—	22	39	—	—	6	5	51	29	—	12	—	—	7
Subsaharan African		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish		—	10	7	17	13	—	—	29	16	27	7	7	41	24
Swiss		28	7	21	—	—	—	—	5	7	61	—	13	5	13
Ukrainian		—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American		129	342	216	428	207	444	231	1 003	149	353	176	115	329	417
Welsh		—	7	51	14	—	27	20	44	22	75	42	35	73	66
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian		6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries		3 328	4 738	3 173	2 585	2 115	4 052	1 803	4 555	1 748	3 642	1 618	1 469	3 714	4 385
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Wood County, WV—Con.										Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV				
	Tract 107.02	Tract 109.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 8.01 (pt.)				
ANCESTRY															
All persons.....	6 610	4 149	2 991	2 830	2 909	2 318	4 960	608	3 119	1 783	1 543				
Ancestry specified.....	5 035	3 297	2 387	2 361	2 378	2 034	4 031	490	2 119	1 452	1 047				
Single ancestry.....	3 144	1 921	1 359	1 387	1 338	1 206	2 211	341	1 277	954	647				
Multiple ancestry.....	1 891	1 376	1 028	974	1 040	828	1 820	149	842	498	400				
Ancestry undesignated or not reported.....	1 575	852	604	469	531	284	929	118	1 000	331	516				
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported.....	13 220	8 298	5 982	5 660	5 818	4 636	9 920	1 216	6 238	3 566	3 126				
Arab.....	24	33	22	—	21	41	50	—	34	—	—				
Austrian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—				
Belgian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	9	—	—	—				
Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Czech.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—				
Danish.....	—	13	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Dutch.....	399	168	151	109	197	67	257	16	124	39	24				
English.....	765	562	739	498	570	565	784	111	408	347	142				
Finnish.....	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—				
French (except Basque).....	167	80	49	38	141	137	106	5	57	128	62				
French Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	18	7	10	9	—	—	—				
German.....	2 039	1 370	1 022	1 003	760	777	1 776	133	642	501	386				
Greek.....	31	18	18	6	27	6	15	—	6	—	6				
Hungarian.....	24	18	4	15	4	12	—	—	6	—	—				
Irish.....	1 358	888	552	670	641	502	1 104	157	655	357	384				
Italian.....	124	63	101	77	49	129	149	21	48	50	36				
Lithuanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Non-Hispanic.....	8	7	5	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—				
Norwegian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Polish.....	54	70	29	31	—	6	42	—	30	20	6				
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—				
Romanian.....	—	16	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Russian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Scotch-Irish.....	151	110	181	86	141	158	354	4	21	89	13				
Scottish.....	93	79	79	43	59	44	113	11	53	56	—				
Slovak.....	11	—	33	—	6	8	24	4	—	—	—				
Slovene.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	16	19	8	—	—	—	—				
Swedish.....	53	28	7	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Swiss.....	—	—	21	—	—	—	32	—	—	12	6				
Ukrainian.....	—	22	4	12	—	16	—	—	—	—	—				
United States or American.....	1 105	665	157	428	406	177	436	114	284	207	191				
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	14	45	45	14	33	57	79	5	32	24	—				
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—				
Other ancestries.....	6 758	4 015	2 738	2 585	2 652	1 857	4 508	607	3 754	1 693	1 842				
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
South American.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Ecuadorian.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV—Con.										Vienna city, Wood County, WV			
	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106.02 (pt.)	Tract 107.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)			
ANCESTRY														
All persons.....	2 946	1 611	1 468	4 087	349	234	33	—	—	3 980	1 850			
Ancestry specified.....	2 096	1 192	1 019	3 511	281	217	33	—	—	3 450	1 565			
Single ancestry.....	1 282	783	568	2 444	169	102	33	—	—	1 933	879			
Multiple ancestry.....	814	409	451	1 067	112	115	—	—	—	1 517	686			
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	850	419	449	576	68	17	—	—	—	530	285			
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported.....	5 892	3 222	2 936	8 174	698	468	66	—	—	7 960	3 700			
Arab.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12			
Austrian.....	—	—	14	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—			
Belgian.....	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	11	—			
Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6			
Czech.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Danish.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Dutch.....	192	82	129	241	—	8	—	—	—	12	—			
English.....	341	158	145	638	93	66	—	—	—	141	62			
French.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	880	523			
French (except Basque).....	101	62	33	94	17	10	—	—	—	139	37			
French Canadian.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
German.....	861	436	393	1 126	87	129	33	—	—	13	—			
Greek.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 282	556			
Hungarian.....	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	6	—			
Irish.....	557	271	235	702	62	24	—	—	—	18	—			
Italian.....	59	—	86	62	—	17	—	—	—	977	400			
Lithuanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	58			
Norwegian.....	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Polish.....	20	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	13	—			
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	6			
Romanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Russian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Scotch-Irish.....	94	30	34	97	42	19	—	—	—	11	—			
Scottish.....	74	—	20	44	18	—	—	—	—	217	71			
Slovak.....	—	—	5	45	—	—	—	—	—	109	89			
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Swedish.....	—	—	—	—	12	11	—	—	—	—	—			
Swiss.....	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	14	—			
Ukrainian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	—			
United States or American.....	319	390	214	1 003	15	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Welsh.....	13	12	20	37	6	19	—	—	—	346	176			
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	42			
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other ancestries.....	3 242	1 781	1 608	3 955	312	156	33	—	—	—	—			
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS										3 302	1 580			
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Argentinian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Wood County, WV										
	Vienna city, Wood County, WV—Con.										
	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.03 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 102
ANCESTRY											
All persons	1 688	3 344	480	—	188	634	291	559	1 731	1 954	2 853
Ancestry specified	1 379	2 857	394	—	107	391	240	392	1 473	1 698	2 378
Single ancestry	824	1 650	246	—	79	300	185	266	875	975	1 381
Multiple ancestry	555	1 207	148	—	28	91	155	126	598	723	997
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	309	487	86	—	81	243	51	167	258	256	475
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported	3 376	6 688	960	—	376	1 268	582	1 118	3 462	3 908	5 706
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	8
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	13	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	83	193	28	—	23	41	9	10	85	6	6
English	359	765	63	—	30	55	48	41	433	56	145
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414	691
French (except Basque)	42	87	13	—	—	—	13	17	66	64	98
French Canadian	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
German	571	1 301	168	—	22	140	178	209	602	675	1 046
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Hungarian	9	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Irish	421	783	133	—	12	72	90	124	469	358	579
Italian	52	103	18	—	—	—	—	17	13	105	59
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	26	—	2	—
Polish	37	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	53	16
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	87	144	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	5
Scottish	53	108	11	—	—	—	25	10	28	70	140
Slovak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	25	49	106
Subsaharan African	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	29	27
Swedish	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss	13	29	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	16	33
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
United States or American	115	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welsh	35	308	59	—	16	125	17	—	226	149	161
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	57	6	—	—	14	—	7	—	22	54
Yugoslavian	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Other ancestries	1 469	2 756	435	—	273	810	195	600	1 459	1 748	2 492
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Wood County, WV—Con.												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106.01	Tract 106.02 (pt.)	Tract 107.01	Tract 107.02 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109.01	Tract 109.02 (pt.)
ANCESTRY												
All persons		372	55	—	504	4 616	3 945	5 738	6 577	2 953	4 645	4 149
Ancestry specified		295	55	—	323	3 846	2 852	4 579	5 002	2 238	3 432	3 297
Single ancestry		165	38	—	211	2 408	1 697	2 888	3 111	1 359	2 175	1 921
Multiple ancestry		130	17	—	112	1 438	1 155	1 691	1 891	879	1 257	1 376
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		77	—	—	181	770	1 093	1 159	1 575	715	1 213	852
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported		744	110	—	1 008	9 232	7 890	11 476	13 154	5 906	9 290	8 298
Arab		—	—	—	6	—	—	18	24	6	13	33
Austrian		—	—	—	—	9	—	16	—	—	24	—
Belgian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Canadian		—	—	—	—	12	—	10	—	—	—	—
Czech		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch		25	—	—	7	205	161	258	399	127	290	13
English		47	7	—	50	861	553	1 099	765	464	802	168
Finnish		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	562
French (except Basque)		7	—	—	7	180	126	257	167	70	121	80
French Canadian		—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
German		114	38	—	138	1 555	1 297	1 870	2 006	919	1 496	1 370
Greek		—	—	—	6	20	—	—	31	—	—	—
Hungarian		—	—	—	9	8	—	—	24	—	15	18
Irish		124	17	—	68	949	671	991	1 358	628	758	888
Italian		—	—	—	8	188	104	163	124	58	82	63
Lithuanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian		—	—	—	—	7	12	—	8	—	7	—
Polish		—	—	—	—	79	61	44	54	66	6	70
Portuguese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rumanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	16
Russian		—	—	—	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish		7	—	—	13	258	46	337	151	86	189	110
Scottish		6	10	—	20	81	88	78	93	59	105	79
Slovak		—	—	—	—	—	7	—	11	—	7	—
Slovenian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish		13	—	—	—	48	13	8	53	—	6	28
Swiss		—	—	—	—	5	13	—	—	30	40	4
Ukrainian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American		24	—	—	6	379	417	497	1 105	281	318	22
Welsh		7	—	—	10	46	47	28	14	35	24	665
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Yugoslavian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries		340	38	—	646	4 330	4 229	5 679	6 725	3 018	4 977	4 015
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Washington County, OH					Wood County, WV			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County, OH	
	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Total	Marietta city	West Virginia (pt.)	Total	Parkersburg city	Vienna city	Tract 203	Tract 204
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	149 169	62 254	62 254	15 026	86 915	86 915	33 809	10 862	3 474	2 367
Native	148 057	61 857	61 857	14 933	86 200	86 200	33 537	10 767	3 463	2 348
Foreign born	1 112	397	397	93	715	715	272	95	11	19
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	170	65	65	7	105	105	74	6	11	-
Persons 5 years and over	139 712	58 291	58 291	14 091	81 421	81 421	31 766	10 281	3 229	2 188
In linguistically isolated households	265	95	95	7	170	170	100	12	11	-
Speak a language other than English	3 218	1 394	1 394	307	1 824	1 824	716	238	80	41
Do not speak English "very well"	1 000	405	405	91	595	595	269	68	29	7
Speak Spanish	1 143	573	573	123	570	570	253	85	36	18
Do not speak English "very well"	381	151	151	37	230	230	117	30	18	-
Linguistically isolated	79	23	23	7	56	56	42	-	-	-
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	364	95	95	6	269	269	74	34	15	-
Do not speak English "very well"	114	38	38	6	76	76	23	12	-	-
Linguistically isolated	77	25	25	-	52	52	26	12	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	35 570	15 478	15 478	4 172	20 092	20 092	7 039	2 444	987	578
Preprimary school	2 176	917	917	236	1 259	1 259	450	210	88	61
Public school	1 434	634	634	155	800	800	283	128	55	29
Elementary or high school	26 099	11 213	11 213	2 347	14 886	14 886	5 157	1 689	786	350
Public school	24 891	10 560	10 560	2 092	14 331	14 331	4 879	1 609	745	317
College	7 295	3 348	3 348	1 589	3 947	3 947	1 432	545	113	167
Public college	5 208	1 922	1 922	463	3 286	3 286	1 224	452	96	142
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	98 399	40 411	40 411	9 560	57 988	57 988	23 402	7 556	2 134	1 608
Less than 9th grade	10 114	3 214	3 214	982	6 900	6 900	3 219	506	106	127
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	14 508	5 876	5 876	1 380	8 632	8 632	3 992	858	244	174
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	38 645	17 557	17 557	3 284	21 088	21 088	7 825	2 711	1 129	627
Some college, no degree	16 256	6 082	6 082	1 455	10 174	10 174	4 126	1 425	366	272
Associate degree	5 726	2 336	2 336	569	3 390	3 390	1 245	474	129	88
Bachelor's degree	8 538	3 586	3 586	1 226	4 952	4 952	1 839	1 051	90	190
Graduate or professional degree	4 612	1 760	1 760	664	2 852	2 852	1 156	531	70	130
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.0	77.5	77.5	75.3	73.2	73.2	69.2	81.9	83.6	81.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.4	13.2	13.2	19.8	13.5	13.5	12.8	20.9	7.5	19.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	284	229	229	277	327	327	397	107	85	246
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 513	1 523	1 523	1 403	1 507	1 507	1 526	1 227	1 449	1 497
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 949	2 017	2 017	1 821	1 901	1 901	1 789	1 981	2 042	2 018
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	139 712	58 291	58 291	14 091	81 421	81 421	31 766	10 281	3 229	2 188
Same house	86 595	36 646	36 646	7 378	49 949	49 949	17 937	6 802	2 146	1 496
Different house in United States	52 854	21 511	21 511	6 672	31 343	31 343	13 787	3 479	1 062	692
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	16 532	5 177	5 177	2 641	11 355	11 355	6 984	708	311	271
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	21 112	9 580	9 580	1 314	11 532	11 532	3 112	1 660	465	169
Different MSA/PMSA	8 301	3 892	3 892	1 687	4 409	4 409	1 898	588	148	183
Not in an MSA/PMSA	6 909	2 862	2 862	1 030	4 047	4 047	1 793	523	138	69
Abroad	263	134	134	41	129	129	42	-	21	-
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	81 918	24 598	24 598	15 026	57 320	57 320	33 809	10 862	29	1 954
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	62 391	17 459	17 459	10 050	44 932	44 932	26 076	9 584	29	1 634
Rural population	67 251	37 656	37 656	-	29 595	29 595	-	-	3 445	413
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	30 059	15 854	15 854	-	14 205	14 205	-	-	1 180	260
On farms	2 127	1 656	1 656	-	471	471	-	-	100	-
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	63 890	26 823	26 823	6 498	37 067	37 067	13 566	4 994	1 632	1 053
Car, truck, or van	59 278	24 676	24 676	5 558	34 602	34 602	12 203	4 739	1 614	998
Drive alone	51 149	21 255	21 255	4 745	29 894	29 894	10 469	4 184	1 423	891
Carpooled	8 129	3 421	3 421	813	4 708	4 708	1 734	555	191	107
Public transportation (including taxicab)	455	168	168	66	287	287	186	35	7	6
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	359	162	162	60	197	197	118	27	7	6
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	15	-	-	-	15	15	-	8	-	-
Walked	2 275	1 081	1 081	690	1 194	1 194	743	83	5	29
Other means	473	180	180	43	293	293	171	16	-	-
Worked at home	1 409	718	718	141	691	691	263	121	6	20
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.0	19.0	19.0	13.1	17.3	17.3	14.5	17.2	19.2	15.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	3 258	1 295	1 295	243	1 963	1 963	686	227	68	36
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	12 765	5 302	5 302	890	7 463	7 463	2 390	887	346	214
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	21 373	9 336	9 336	2 128	12 037	12 037	4 245	1 688	579	383
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	8 909	3 712	3 712	1 147	5 197	5 197	2 072	808	191	243
All other times	16 176	6 460	6 460	1 949	9 716	9 716	3 910	1 263	442	157
Worked in MSA of residence	59 929	24 955	24 955	6 223	34 974	34 974	12 879	4 709	1 590	988
Parkersburg city, WV	23 619	3 270	3 270	382	20 349	20 349	9 254	2 479	161	74
Vienna city, WV	3 042	386	386	13	2 656	2 656	630	944	46	-
Williamstown city, WV	9 929	269	269	69	660	660	34	70	37	35
Remainder of Wood County, WV	9 348	1 352	1 352	119	7 996	7 996	2 077	735	44	19
Marietta city, OH	11 757	10 478	10 478	4 495	1 279	1 279	287	139	795	626
Bellevue city, OH	1 917	1 328	1 328	36	589	589	181	107	14	-
Beverly village, OH	621	615	615	22	6	6	-	6	10	-
Remainder of Washington County, OH	8 696	7 257	7 257	1 087	1 439	1 439	416	229	483	234
Worked outside MSA of residence	3 961	1 868	1 868	275	2 093	2 093	687	285	42	65
Belmont city, WV	19	4	4	-	15	15	15	-	-	-
St. Marys city, WV	131	107	107	13	24	24	7	-	-	7
Remainder of Pleasants County, WV	681	263	263	59	418	418	54	49	-	13
Ritchie County, WV	69	-	-	-	69	69	20	12	-	-
Jackson County, WV	435	42	42	-	393	393	138	48	-	-
Tyler County, WV	258	79	79	13	179	179	76	43	-	-
Athens County, OH	159	123	123	8	36	36	29	7	-	-
Marion County, OH	245	222	222	21	23	23	18	-	-	-
Morgan County, OH	152	146	146	12	6	6	-	6	13	6
Wirt County, WV	46	9	9	-	37	37	14	-	-	-
Worked elsewhere	1 766	873	873	149	893	893	316	120	29	39

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County, OH—Con.							Marietta city, Washington County, OH		
	Tract 205	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 254	4 505	2 480	3 848	4 138	4 239	1 337	29	1 954	1 208
Native	1 247	4 481	2 457	3 839	4 097	4 150	1 337	29	1 941	1 201
Foreign born	7	24	23	9	41	89	—	—	13	7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	7	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 185	4 208	2 336	3 557	3 864	3 976	1 266	29	1 805	1 147
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	7	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	24	105	62	70	88	184	—	—	24	24
Do not speak English "very well"	—	39	23	15	6	54	—	—	7	—
Speak Spanish	15	19	38	20	52	58	—	—	6	15
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	23	7	6	16	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	6	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	6	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	259	1 046	494	963	999	1 072	336	15	488	238
Preprimary school	19	69	48	52	74	105	37	—	61	19
Public school	11	63	20	45	19	73	31	—	29	11
Elementary or high school	196	750	323	778	726	762	257	15	283	175
Public school	196	637	253	755	651	655	257	—	262	175
College	44	227	123	133	199	205	42	—	144	44
Public college	44	94	50	91	150	133	31	—	119	44
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	822	3 015	1 894	2 453	2 715	2 891	838	14	1 347	805
Less than 9th grade	133	261	206	331	103	153	42	—	121	133
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	203	453	181	396	318	272	91	—	151	203
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	381	918	591	943	1 292	1 040	402	7	470	364
Some college, no degree	46	146	263	425	415	474	156	—	245	46
Associate degree	41	179	171	97	188	163	38	—	67	41
Bachelor's degree	18	508	311	159	260	507	79	—	174	18
Graduate or professional degree	—	250	171	102	139	282	30	—	119	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	59.1	76.3	79.6	70.4	84.5	85.3	84.1	100.0	79.8	58.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	2.2	25.1	25.4	10.6	14.7	27.3	13.0	—	21.8	2.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	268	500	597	341	176	277	50	—	371	280
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 467	1 401	1 344	1 488	1 606	1 396	1 571	—	1 613	1 264
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 931	1 849	1 469	2 000	2 032	1 904	2 604	2 000	1 757	1 931
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 185	4 208	2 336	3 557	3 864	3 976	1 266	29	1 805	1 147
Same house	553	2 344	1 313	1 992	2 345	2 904	968	29	1 202	515
Different house in United States	632	1 864	999	1 559	1 514	1 064	285	—	603	632
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	432	714	356	793	402	317	122	—	226	432
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	137	349	250	405	612	324	73	—	137	137
Different MSA/PMSA	53	362	274	167	392	267	36	—	171	53
Not in an MSA/PMSA	10	439	119	194	108	156	54	—	69	10
Abroad	—	—	24	6	5	8	13	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	1 208	4 505	2 212	3 621	83	2 769	—	29	1 954	1 208
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	866	3 291	1 322	2 644	—	2 047	—	29	1 634	866
Rural population	46	—	268	227	4 055	1 470	1 337	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	20	117	2 494	369	834	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	36	106	26	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	537	2 068	891	1 549	1 998	1 851	636	14	838	530
Car, truck, or van	468	1 826	846	1 405	1 928	1 758	574	14	795	461
Drive alone	387	1 492	741	1 233	1 623	1 552	556	14	700	380
Carpooled	81	334	105	172	305	206	18	—	95	81
Public transportation (including taxicab)	5	19	25	23	—	—	—	—	—	5
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	5	19	25	17	—	—	—	—	—	5
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	34	128	—	81	19	9	37	—	29	34
Other means	22	21	—	—	23	19	—	—	—	22
Worked at home	8	74	20	40	28	65	25	—	14	8
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.11	1.07	1.07	1.09	1.07	1.02	1.00	1.07	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.3	12.5	14.8	14.6	16.5	19.5	17.0	15.0	15.3	11.9
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	47	84	36	40	76	35	12	7	23	47
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	75	254	160	227	403	351	67	—	175	75
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	171	738	323	481	864	698	282	7	301	171
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	67	377	146	290	267	347	124	—	224	67
All other times	169	541	206	471	360	355	126	—	101	162
Worked in MSA of residence	530	1 929	878	1 481	1 885	1 720	623	14	785	530
Parkersburg city, WV	31	77	105	100	103	83	24	—	62	31
Vienna city, WV	—	—	—	—	11	21	7	—	—	—
Williamstown city, WV	12	10	6	25	37	7	—	—	17	12
Remainder of Wood County, WV	7	35	26	32	61	40	7	—	12	7
Marietta city, OH	394	1 423	534	1 050	1 063	1 047	323	7	507	394
Belpre city, OH	—	7	13	16	21	51	—	—	—	—
Beverly village, OH	—	14	8	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Washington County, OH	86	363	186	251	589	466	262	7	187	86
Worked outside MSA of residence	7	139	13	68	113	131	13	—	53	—
Belmont city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Marys city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Pleasants County, WV	—	31	—	21	13	13	7	—	7	—
Ritchie County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson County, WV	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Tyler County, WV	—	—	—	13	28	12	—	—	—	—
Athens County, OH	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe County, OH	—	13	—	8	19	—	—	—	—	—
Morgan County, OH	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Wirt County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Worked elsewhere	7	87	13	16	47	87	6	—	33	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Marietta city, Washington County, OH—Con.								Remainder of Washington County, OH	
	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 214 (pt.)	Tract 215 (pt.)	Tract 201.01	Tract 201.02
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	165	1 216	4 505	2 212	3 621	83	33	—	3 870	2 482
Native	165	1 210	4 481	2 189	3 612	72	33	—	3 825	2 442
Foreign born	—	6	24	23	9	11	—	—	45	40
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	8	16
Persons 5 years and over	158	1 216	4 208	2 077	3 343	83	25	—	3 669	2 330
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	14	35
Speak a language other than English	—	32	105	48	64	10	—	—	107	79
Do not speak English "very well"	—	7	39	23	15	—	—	—	26	42
Speak Spanish	—	20	19	38	20	5	—	—	17	14
Do not speak English "very well"	—	7	—	23	7	—	—	—	—	14
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	14
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	8	926	1 046	482	933	23	13	—	753	556
Preprimary school	—	—	69	48	39	—	—	—	28	16
Public school	—	—	63	20	32	—	—	—	—	5
Elementary or high school	—	39	750	311	761	6	7	—	597	434
Public school	—	39	637	241	738	—	—	—	562	425
College	8	887	227	123	133	17	6	—	128	106
Public college	8	45	94	50	91	12	—	—	107	97
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	107	259	3 015	1 647	2 281	67	18	—	2 780	1 635
Less than 9th grade	20	—	261	181	266	—	—	—	166	130
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	16	12	453	153	392	—	—	—	374	351
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23	85	918	482	891	37	7	—	1 120	656
Some college, no degree	9	34	449	237	413	11	11	—	621	223
Associate degree	—	31	176	144	91	12	—	—	163	111
Bachelor's degree	39	46	508	285	149	7	—	—	228	102
Graduate or professional degree	—	51	250	165	79	—	—	—	108	62
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.4	95.4	76.3	79.7	71.2	100.0	100.0	—	80.6	70.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	36.4	37.5	25.1	27.3	10.0	10.4	—	—	12.1	10.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	500	—	500	597	357	—	—	—	144	333
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	211	1 401	1 344	1 466	1 000	2 000	—	1 181	1 792
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	3 000	1 056	1 849	1 558	2 000	2 000	—	—	1 560	1 894
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	158	1 216	4 208	2 077	3 343	83	25	—	3 669	2 330
Same house	48	216	2 344	1 162	1 844	13	5	—	2 344	1 354
Different house in United States	110	994	1 864	891	1 493	65	20	—	1 320	955
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	37	102	714	323	777	30	—	—	132	95
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	26	82	349	196	380	7	—	—	801	562
Different MSA/PMSA	43	606	362	267	167	12	6	—	240	166
Not in an MSA/PMSA	4	204	439	105	169	16	14	—	147	132
Abroad	—	6	—	24	6	5	—	—	5	21
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	165	1 216	4 505	2 212	3 621	83	33	—	3 870	2 482
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	38	226	3 291	1 322	2 644	—	—	—	3 123	2 033
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	66	670	2 068	803	1 467	36	6	—	1 813	917
Car, truck, or van	56	250	1 826	784	1 342	24	6	—	1 743	796
Drove alone	56	204	1 492	693	1 176	24	6	—	1 525	711
Carpooled	—	46	334	91	166	—	—	—	218	85
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	19	19	23	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	19	19	17	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	10	396	128	—	81	12	—	—	19	40
Other means	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	5	33
Worked at home	—	24	74	—	21	—	—	—	46	48
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.00	1.12	1.11	1.07	1.07	1.00	1.00	—	1.07	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	9.0	8.5	12.5	14.7	14.7	11.1	10.0	—	17.0	16.2
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	6	84	36	40	—	—	—	110	58
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	32	254	148	206	—	—	—	353	137
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	39	96	738	302	445	29	—	—	626	323
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	49	377	140	290	—	—	—	180	148
All other times	27	463	541	177	465	7	6	—	498	203
Worked in MSA of residence	66	664	1 929	790	1 403	36	6	—	1 721	882
Parkersburg city, WV	—	14	77	91	100	7	—	—	600	322
Vienna city, WV	—	6	—	—	7	—	—	—	72	22
Williamstown city, WV	4	—	10	6	20	—	—	—	6	—
Remainder of Wood County, WV	—	7	35	26	32	—	—	—	220	94
Marietta city, OH	43	593	1 423	492	1 013	17	6	—	97	80
Belpre city, OH	—	—	7	13	16	—	—	—	438	269
Beverly village, OH	—	—	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Washington County, OH	19	44	363	154	215	12	—	—	288	95
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	6	139	13	64	—	—	—	92	35
Belmont city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Marys city, WV	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Remainder of Pleasants County, WV	—	—	31	—	21	—	—	—	20	—
Ritchie County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Tyler County, WV	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	5
Athens County, OH	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
Monroe County, OH	—	—	13	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Morgan County, OH	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	—
Wirt County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	87	13	16	—	—	—	30	24

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County, OH—Con.									
	Tract 202	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212	Tract 213
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	6 876	3 445	413	46	—	268	227	4 055	6 210	5 399
Native	6 864	3 434	407	46	—	268	227	4 025	6 188	5 381
Foreign born	12	11	6	—	—	—	—	30	22	18
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	4
Persons 5 years and over	6 387	3 200	383	38	—	259	214	3 781	5 840	5 085
In linguistically isolated households	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	4
Speak a language other than English	130	80	17	—	—	14	6	78	127	117
Do not speak English "very well"	52	29	—	—	—	—	—	6	33	24
Speak Spanish	33	36	12	—	—	—	—	47	40	75
Do not speak English "very well"	8	18	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	14
Linguistically isolated	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 723	972	90	21	—	12	30	976	1 340	1 349
Preprimary school	108	88	—	—	—	—	13	74	75	57
Public school	83	55	—	—	—	—	13	19	75	55
Elementary or high school	1 311	771	67	21	—	12	17	720	1 137	1 050
Public school	1 226	745	55	21	—	12	17	651	1 137	1 039
College	304	113	23	—	—	—	—	182	128	242
Public college	270	96	23	—	—	—	—	138	116	206
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	4 391	2 120	261	17	—	247	172	2 648	4 157	3 519
Less than 9th grade	363	106	6	—	—	25	65	103	402	273
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	624	244	23	—	—	28	4	318	820	611
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 925	1 122	157	17	—	109	52	1 255	2 045	1 730
Same college, no degree	677	366	27	—	—	26	12	404	525	452
Associate degree	278	122	21	—	—	27	6	176	142	185
Bachelor's degree	382	90	16	—	—	26	10	253	172	232
Graduate or professional degree	142	70	11	—	—	6	23	139	51	36
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.5	83.5	88.9	100.0	—	78.5	59.9	84.1	70.6	74.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.9	7.5	10.3	—	—	13.0	19.2	14.8	5.4	7.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	176	85	—	—	—	—	—	179	335	316
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 517	1 449	968	4 000	—	—	1 783	1 615	1 642	1 552
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 958	2 043	3 029	—	—	966	2 000	2 033	2 007	2 456
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	6 387	3 200	383	38	—	259	214	3 781	5 840	5 085
Same house	3 724	2 117	294	38	—	151	148	2 332	4 053	3 122
Offrent house in United States	2 640	1 062	89	—	—	108	66	1 449	1 787	1 961
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	386	311	45	—	—	33	16	372	221	273
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 702	465	32	—	—	54	25	605	1 116	1 195
Offrent MSA/PMSA	289	148	12	—	—	7	—	380	184	203
Not in an MSA/PMSA	263	138	—	—	—	14	25	92	266	290
Abroad	23	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	484	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural population	6 392	3 445	413	46	—	268	227	4 055	6 210	5 399
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 798	1 180	260	—	—	20	117	2 494	2 619	2 864
On farms	69	100	—	—	—	—	—	36	218	187
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	3 191	1 618	215	7	—	88	82	1 962	2 358	2 220
Car, truck, or van	3 048	1 600	203	7	—	62	63	1 904	2 150	2 050
Drive alone	2 630	1 409	191	7	—	48	57	1 599	1 794	1 757
Carpooled	418	191	12	—	—	14	6	305	356	293
Public transportation (including taxicab)	21	7	6	—	—	6	—	—	44	3
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	21	7	6	—	—	6	—	—	44	3
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	46	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	68	107
Other means	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	15	7
Worked at home	70	6	6	—	—	20	19	28	81	53
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.07	1.04	1.00	—	1.13	1.07	1.09	1.09	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.7	19.2	14.2	45.0	—	16.9	11.9	16.6	27.4	23.3
Departure time for work										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	192	61	13	—	—	—	—	76	179	106
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	748	346	39	—	—	12	21	403	622	471
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 006	572	82	—	—	21	36	835	785	739
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	489	191	19	—	—	6	—	267	220	269
All other times	686	442	56	7	—	29	6	353	471	582
Worked in MSA of residence	3 079	1 576	203	—	—	88	78	1 849	1 814	1 956
Parkersburg city, WV	1 027	161	12	—	—	14	—	96	73	73
Vienna city, WV	136	46	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
Williamstown city, WV	—	37	18	—	—	—	5	37	32	41
Remainder of Waad County, WV	488	44	7	—	—	—	—	61	42	33
Marietta city, OH	296	788	119	—	—	42	37	1 046	747	749
Belpre city, OH	334	14	—	—	—	—	—	21	13	34
Beverly village, OH	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	334
Remainder of Washington County, OH	798	476	47	—	—	32	36	577	871	681
Worked outside MSA of residence	112	42	12	7	—	—	4	113	544	264
Belmont city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
St. Marys city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	—
Remainder of Pleasants County, WV	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	13	144	1
Ritchie County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	19	—
Tyler County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	21	—
Athens County, OH	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Monroe County, OH	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	161	4
Morgan County, OH	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Wirt County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Worked elsewhere	98	29	6	7	—	—	—	47	108	214

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County, OH—Con.				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Wood County, WV					
	Tract 214 (pt.)	Tract 215 (pt.)	Tract 216	Tract 217	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02	Tract 9.02	Tract 9.03
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 206	1 337	3 624	4 770	3 471	2 830	1 751	3 580	1 759	4 646
Native	4 117	1 337	3 624	4 739	3 440	2 784	1 745	3 566	1 743	4 635
Foreign born	89	—	—	31	31	46	6	14	16	11
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	6	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	22
Persons 5 years and over	3 951	1 266	3 338	4 459	3 264	2 678	1 644	3 373	1 614	4 285
In linguistically isolated households	11	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	22
Speak a language other than English	184	—	70	78	67	69	11	30	46	74
Do not speak English "very well"	54	—	24	24	5	53	—	—	18	39
Speak Spanish	58	—	64	54	—	15	11	8	13	39
Do not speak English "very well"	16	—	24	12	—	15	—	—	—	26
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	48	—	—	—	7	35	—	7	—	6
Do not speak English "very well"	11	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	11	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 059	336	971	1 118	640	548	432	782	327	1 037
Preprimary school	105	37	58	22	46	39	23	49	16	38
Public school	73	31	48	22	22	14	23	34	11	34
Elementary or high school	755	257	756	961	485	354	342	610	266	719
Public school	655	257	742	924	435	354	336	610	266	672
College	199	42	157	135	109	155	67	123	45	280
Public college	133	31	135	107	90	127	67	113	40	235
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 873	838	2 177	3 016	2 518	2 042	1 110	2 471	1 115	3 112
Less than 9th grade	153	42	133	265	246	287	304	439	175	333
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	272	91	286	450	266	178	273	522	208	545
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 033	402	1 233	1 417	794	668	357	940	358	1 165
Some college, no degree	463	156	254	421	588	415	130	451	233	481
Associate degree	163	38	140	195	193	114	29	75	79	171
Bachelor's degree	507	79	79	184	254	214	11	31	25	270
Graduate or professional degree	282	30	52	84	177	166	6	13	37	147
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.2	84.1	80.8	76.3	79.7	77.2	48.0	61.1	65.7	71.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.5	13.0	6.0	8.9	17.1	18.6	1.5	1.8	5.6	13.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	277	50	198	131	77	272	382	536	336	489
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 379	1 571	1 798	1 719	1 421	1 112	1 956	1 613	1 336	1 668
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 904	2 604	2 559	2 119	1 623	1 821	2 097	1 836	1 864	1 895
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 951	1 266	3 338	4 459	3 264	2 678	1 644	3 373	1 614	4 285
Same house	2 899	968	2 559	3 165	1 988	1 323	1 056	2 162	838	2 485
Different house in United States	1 044	285	779	1 294	1 276	1 318	588	1 211	776	1 800
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	317	122	103	110	554	668	434	639	345	848
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	324	73	510	802	318	319	107	419	311	428
Different MSA/PMSA	261	36	95	184	257	224	10	74	79	227
Not in an MSA/PMSA	142	54	71	198	147	107	37	79	41	297
Abroad	8	13	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	2 736	—	—	—	3 380	2 830	1 751	3 541	1 759	4 506
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 047	—	—	—	2 884	2 289	1 482	3 002	1 414	3 108
Rural population	1 470	1 337	3 624	4 770	91	—	—	39	—	140
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	369	834	1 151	1 148	20	—	—	18	—	74
On farms	106	26	735	179	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 845	636	1 562	1 811	1 415	1 236	629	1 502	731	1 995
Car, truck, or van	1 752	574	1 466	1 700	1 379	1 081	565	1 415	669	1 869
Drove alone	1 546	556	1 279	1 401	1 239	978	513	1 231	612	1 518
Carpooled	206	18	187	299	140	103	52	184	57	351
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	15	—	7	16	10	17	6	25
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	15	—	7	16	10	17	6	25
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	9	37	22	31	—	104	50	33	19	58
Other means	19	—	6	23	10	20	—	14	21	13
Worked at home	65	25	53	57	19	15	4	23	16	30
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.02	1.07	1.11	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.08	1.04	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.5	17.0	22.8	27.0	17.9	14.0	13.3	15.7	14.2	15.7
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	35	12	71	139	61	40	23	118	46	117
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	351	67	373	469	232	181	184	317	103	424
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	698	282	600	603	517	437	167	444	272	684
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	347	124	121	184	201	254	51	158	124	295
All other times	349	126	344	359	385	309	200	442	170	445
Worked in MSA of residence	1 714	623	1 475	1 674	1 279	1 162	610	1 461	726	1 878
Parkersburg city, WV	83	24	106	272	806	868	349	1 019	520	1 208
Vienna city, WV	21	7	14	33	87	70	21	51	60	101
Williamstown city, WV	40	7	38	159	12	7	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Wood County, WV	1 041	323	327	291	227	149	185	288	119	451
Marietta city, OH	51	—	37	81	41	10	6	27	16	43
Belpre city, OH	5	—	219	14	35	18	22	29	5	27
Beverly village, OH	466	262	734	807	71	40	20	47	6	48
Remainder of Washington County, OH	131	13	87	137	136	74	19	41	5	117
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
St. Marys city, WV	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Pleasants County, WV	13	7	—	—	17	7	—	—	—	7
Ritchie County, WV	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	15
Jackson County, WV	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—
Tyler County, WV	12	—	—	—	—	13	—	13	5	45
Athens County, OH	—	—	12	70	17	—	—	4	—	5
Monroe County, OH	—	—	—	10	—	5	—	—	—	—
Morgan County, OH	9	—	55	9	—	—	—	—	—	4
Wirt County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	87	6	20	48	51	21	19	17	—	41

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Wood County, WV—Con.								Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV	
	Tract 101.02	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02	Tract 106.02	Tract 107.02	Tract 109.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 954	4 352	1 905	1 688	4 197	4 179	6 610	4 149	2 991	2 830
Native	1 865	4 280	1 893	1 688	4 180	4 179	6 600	4 099	2 969	2 784
Foreign born	89	72	12	—	17	—	10	50	22	46
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	4	6	—	—	5	—	10	—	—	12
Persons 5 years and over	1 776	4 081	1 821	1 606	3 962	3 949	6 154	3 818	2 827	2 678
In linguistically isolated households	12	12	—	—	10	—	30	—	—	32
Speak a language other than English	103	126	26	26	106	32	76	56	46	69
Do not speak English "very well"	29	30	—	19	30	—	19	24	—	53
Speak Spanish	23	21	20	14	65	—	27	18	—	15
Do not speak English "very well"	16	12	7	—	11	—	10	5	—	15
Linguistically isolated	4	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	68	34	—	—	6	4	—	6	7	35
Do not speak English "very well"	13	12	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	23
Linguistically isolated	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	556	1 068	402	365	928	932	1 714	1 062	555	548
Preprimary school	57	142	21	15	43	32	101	88	41	39
Public school	23	94	21	—	24	27	75	31	22	14
Elementary or high school	355	745	263	258	563	749	1 322	825	422	354
Public school	326	683	252	247	558	741	1 307	810	372	354
College	144	181	118	92	322	151	291	149	92	155
Public college	103	175	88	72	173	151	277	140	79	127
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 217	2 953	1 347	1 222	2 793	2 672	4 130	2 563	2 179	2 042
Less than 9th grade	55	148	80	81	229	319	501	218	192	287
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	134	281	166	154	384	454	555	300	226	178
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	308	924	459	534	1 032	1 116	1 804	1 112	718	668
Some college, no degree	204	456	317	283	508	390	676	461	526	415
Associate degree	88	223	51	77	144	147	260	132	150	114
Bachelor's degree	245	605	185	89	311	145	210	194	207	214
Graduate or professional degree	183	316	89	4	185	101	124	146	160	166
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.5	85.5	81.7	80.8	78.1	71.1	74.4	79.8	80.8	77.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	35.2	31.2	20.3	7.6	17.8	9.2	8.1	13.3	16.8	18.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	273	44	153	74	234	399	199	508	—	272
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 993	1 311	1 292	1 238	1 196	1 437	1 672	1 517	1 620	1 112
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 163	1 889	1 993	2 318	1 856	2 033	1 652	1 864	1 628	1 821
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 776	4 081	1 821	1 606	3 962	3 949	6 154	3 818	2 827	2 678
Same house	954	2 491	1 248	1 056	2 390	2 614	3 932	2 329	1 782	1 323
Different house in United States	791	1 590	573	550	1 572	1 329	2 222	1 483	1 045	1 318
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	145	290	120	62	388	332	669	498	440	668
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	231	834	296	313	587	745	1 258	695	255	319
Different MSA/PMSA	310	265	101	76	311	112	253	193	232	224
Not in an MSA/PMSA	105	201	56	99	286	140	172	97	118	107
Abroad	31	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	37
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	1 381	4 248	1 905	1 688	4 197	994	447	3 883	2 991	2 830
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	915	3 863	1 795	1 434	3 272	793	322	2 478	2 567	2 289
Rural population	573	104	—	—	—	3 185	6 163	266	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	229	58	—	—	—	940	3 241	143	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	71	71	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	773	2 009	854	804	1 962	1 770	2 982	1 848	1 202	1 236
Car, truck, or van	745	1 925	776	743	1 852	1 675	2 937	1 746	1 185	1 081
Drove alone	647	1 678	687	654	1 602	1 382	2 469	1 572	1 057	978
Carpooled	98	247	89	89	250	293	468	174	128	103
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	13	21	—	22	17	—	—	7	16
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	13	21	—	8	6	—	—	7	16
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	11	25	28	29	52	25	10	63	—	104
Other means	10	9	7	—	8	7	16	—	4	20
Worked at home	7	37	24	32	28	46	19	39	6	15
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.10	1.09	1.05	1.06	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.3	18.9	16.7	14.4	16.0	21.6	20.8	14.6	18.1	14.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	8	54	53	69	72	182	128	78	50	40
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	119	397	73	146	362	388	989	307	207	181
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	350	746	315	206	598	545	699	698	451	437
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	129	311	151	156	309	164	440	245	173	254
All other times	160	464	240	195	593	445	707	481	315	309
Worked in MSA of residence	711	1 894	813	760	1 855	1 601	2 836	1 799	1 077	1 162
Parkersburg city, WV	386	1 034	461	368	981	842	1 561	966	601	668
Vienna city, WV	51	322	190	204	302	95	74	67	70	70
Williamstown city, WV	10	39	11	20	—	—	16	6	6	7
Remainder of Wood County, WV	188	344	62	95	356	536	982	657	173	149
Marietta city, OH	32	54	19	30	64	15	43	8	36	10
Belpre city, OH	4	48	19	11	41	14	41	43	35	18
Beverly village, OH	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Washington County, OH	40	53	45	32	111	99	119	52	59	40
Worked outside MSA of residence	62	115	43	44	107	169	146	49	125	74
Belmont city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Marys city, WV	7	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Pleasants County, WV	7	21	6	—	27	59	32	15	17	7
Ritchie County, WV	—	6	—	—	6	7	—	—	20	—
Jackson County, WV	14	34	6	8	—	5	20	13	25	13
Tyler County, WV	5	18	—	—	37	11	—	—	—	22
Athens County, OH	—	—	—	7	—	5	—	—	17	—
Monroe County, OH	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Morgan County, OH	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wirt County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	—	6
Worked elsewhere	29	30	31	29	37	71	88	13	46	21

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV—Con.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	2 909	2 318	4 960	608	3 119	1 783	1 563	2 946	1 611	1 468
Native	2 892	2 288	4 902	593	3 088	1 783	1 557	2 932	1 605	1 452
Foreign born	17	30	58	15	31	—	6	14	6	16
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	6	—	—	7	27	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 754	2 234	4 603	583	2 886	1 667	1 463	2 778	1 561	1 363
In linguistically isolated households	12	—	—	7	27	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	115	106	72	20	66	38	11	30	19	46
Do not speak English "very well"	52	16	30	11	44	—	—	—	6	18
Speak Spanish	46	5	31	16	36	10	11	8	19	13
Do not speak English "very well"	18	5	9	7	31	—	—	—	6	—
Linguistically isolated	6	—	—	7	14	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	554	436	1 243	116	590	385	364	651	308	290
Preprimary school	28	21	137	11	38	28	16	42	6	5
Public school	8	11	94	—	23	28	16	27	6	—
Elementary or high school	367	293	862	87	448	280	298	504	268	245
Public school	354	235	816	72	439	246	292	504	268	245
College	159	122	244	18	104	77	50	105	34	40
Public college	143	88	215	18	84	54	50	95	29	40
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 103	1 802	3 221	429	2 046	1 254	997	2 021	1 167	939
Less than 9th grade	309	108	266	88	445	148	255	362	292	168
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	248	156	647	90	537	195	265	438	264	193
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	748	575	922	117	561	532	332	752	396	316
Same college, no degree	351	342	633	56	259	228	122	363	128	184
Associate degree	149	141	190	5	70	82	6	68	48	64
Bachelor's degree	186	250	397	58	119	55	11	31	6	8
Graduate or professional degree	112	230	166	15	55	14	6	7	33	6
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.5	85.3	71.7	58.5	52.0	72.6	47.8	60.4	52.4	61.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.2	26.6	17.5	17.0	8.5	5.5	1.7	1.9	3.3	1.5
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	468	112	471	360	478	250	457	526	438	407
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 311	788	1 550	2 000	1 913	1 475	1 893	1 521	1 163	1 374
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 674	1 661	1 740	1 750	2 346	1 211	2 028	1 869	1 504	1 981
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 754	2 234	4 603	583	2 886	1 667	1 463	2 778	1 561	1 363
Same house	1 467	1 532	2 489	199	1 406	941	922	1 755	965	701
Different house in United States	1 287	702	2 114	384	1 475	726	541	1 023	596	662
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	653	340	1 063	193	864	267	404	566	296	318
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	242	189	315	38	284	189	90	320	127	241
Different MSA/PMSA	230	62	286	104	173	100	10	58	69	62
Not in an MSA/PMSA	162	111	450	49	154	170	37	79	104	41
Abroad	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	2 909	2 318	4 960	608	3 119	1 783	1 563	2 946	1 611	1 468
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 241	1 864	3 704	307	1 927	1 564	1 294	2 563	1 382	1 123
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 028	1 126	1 934	170	1 093	715	587	1 259	613	579
Car, truck, or van	941	1 079	1 641	96	818	667	523	1 182	565	525
Drove alone	770	936	1 441	79	659	560	473	1 020	460	494
Carpooled	171	143	200	17	159	107	50	162	105	31
Public transportation (including taxicab)	19	6	8	6	37	5	10	17	20	6
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	6	—	—	—	17	—	10	17	8	6
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	16	—	178	55	176	37	50	33	17	19
Other means	14	8	45	6	27	—	—	14	5	21
Worked at home	38	33	62	7	35	6	4	13	6	8
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.07	1.07	1.10	1.11	1.09	1.05	1.08	1.10	1.03
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.1	14.8	14.0	10.2	14.1	13.3	13.3	15.7	11.4	14.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	14	40	110	—	65	11	23	98	90	46
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	129	153	206	20	258	143	165	265	117	87
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	353	370	720	57	182	104	153	369	139	227
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	122	193	308	40	213	93	51	134	70	71
All other times	372	337	528	46	340	358	191	380	191	140
Worked in MSA of residence	992	1 064	1 805	162	1 056	701	568	1 218	594	574
Parkersburg city, WV	754	730	1 391	145	846	507	332	897	442	426
Vienna city, WV	68	49	65	10	55	39	21	37	38	18
Williamstown city, WV	—	—	9	—	5	—	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Wood County, WV	104	151	238	7	109	101	169	209	88	111
Marietta city, OH	18	46	63	—	19	17	6	14	7	8
Belpre city, OH	5	20	15	—	13	—	15	21	6	5
Beverly village, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Washington County, OH	43	68	24	—	9	37	18	40	13	6
Worked outside MSA of residence	36	62	129	8	37	14	19	41	19	5
Belmont city, WV	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
St. Marys city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Pleasants County, WV	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ritchie County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson County, WV	—	—	35	—	5	6	—	13	—	5
Tyler County, WV	—	9	23	—	—	8	—	4	—	—
Athens County, OH	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe County, OH	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morgan County, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wirt County, WV	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	21	40	48	8	32	—	19	17	19	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV—Can.					Vienna city, Wood County, WV				
	Tract 9.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106.02 (pt.)	Tract 107.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 087	349	234	33	—	—	3 980	1 850	1 688	3 344
Native	4 076	349	234	33	—	—	3 908	1 838	1 688	3 333
Foreign born	11	—	—	—	—	—	72	12	—	11
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	22	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 771	339	226	33	—	—	3 743	1 766	1 606	3 166
In linguistically isolated households	22	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	74	4	—	—	—	—	122	26	26	64
Do not speak English "very well"	39	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	19	19
Speak Spanish	39	4	—	—	—	—	17	20	14	34
Do not speak English "very well"	26	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	7	11
Linguistically isolated	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	6	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	917	46	26	10	—	—	1 002	388	365	689
Preprimary school	38	—	—	—	—	—	131	21	15	43
Public school	34	—	—	—	—	—	83	21	—	24
Elementary or high school	657	46	16	10	—	—	697	256	258	478
Public school	610	46	16	10	—	—	639	245	247	478
College	222	—	10	—	—	—	174	111	92	168
Public college	192	—	10	—	—	—	168	88	72	124
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 711	273	195	23	—	—	2 707	1 306	1 222	2 321
Less than 9th grade	284	10	5	—	—	—	133	80	81	212
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	516	33	6	—	—	—	235	158	154	311
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 051	72	53	12	—	—	810	450	534	917
Some college, no degree	409	50	49	11	—	—	422	307	283	413
Associate degree	135	5	18	—	—	—	223	51	77	123
Bachelor's degree	183	76	38	—	—	—	576	178	89	208
Graduate or professional degree	133	27	26	—	—	—	308	82	4	137
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.5	84.2	94.4	100.0	—	—	86.4	81.8	80.8	77.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.7	37.7	32.8	—	—	—	32.7	19.9	7.6	14.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	553	—	1 000	—	—	—	30	169	74	152
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 832	1 714	1 545	—	—	—	1 279	1 292	1 238	1 135
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 878	1 576	2 000	1 000	—	—	1 877	1 993	2 318	1 947
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 771	339	226	33	—	—	3 743	1 766	1 606	3 166
Same house	2 181	119	155	—	—	—	2 342	1 220	1 056	2 184
Different house in United States	1 590	220	71	33	—	—	1 401	546	550	982
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	804	42	33	33	—	—	256	120	62	270
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	376	119	8	—	—	—	714	269	313	364
Different MSA/PMSA	205	53	30	—	—	—	248	101	76	163
Not in an MSA/PMSA	205	6	—	—	—	—	183	56	99	185
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 087	349	234	33	—	—	3 980	1 850	1 688	3 344
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 749	314	188	—	—	—	3 654	1 740	1 434	2 756
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 694	185	123	22	—	—	1 847	832	804	1 511
Car, truck, or van	1 574	185	119	22	—	—	1 776	752	743	1 468
Drive alone	1 253	154	113	22	—	—	1 558	663	654	1 309
Carpooled	321	31	6	—	—	—	218	89	89	159
Public transportation (including taxicab)	25	—	4	—	—	—	6	21	—	8
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	25	—	—	—	—	—	6	21	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	58	—	—	—	—	—	19	28	29	7
Other means	7	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	—	—
Worked at home	30	—	—	—	—	—	37	24	32	28
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.09	1.03	1.00	—	—	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.1	11.7	19.0	15.0	—	—	18.6	16.9	14.4	17.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	86	7	6	—	—	—	47	53	69	58
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	380	20	49	10	—	—	369	73	146	299
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	597	43	43	—	—	—	702	305	206	475
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	261	66	11	12	—	—	293	144	156	215
All other times	340	49	14	—	—	—	399	233	195	436
Worked in MSA of residence	1 601	175	108	22	—	—	1 732	789	760	1 428
Parkersburg city, WV	1 029	105	75	—	—	—	945	444	368	722
Vienna city, WV	77	16	6	—	—	—	305	190	204	245
Williamstown city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	11	—	—
Remainder of Wood County, WV	382	43	21	22	—	—	316	55	95	269
Marietta city, OH	43	—	—	—	—	—	33	19	30	57
Belpre city, OH	22	6	—	—	—	—	48	19	11	29
Beverly village, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Remainder of Washington County, OH	48	5	6	—	—	—	46	45	32	106
Worked outside MSA of residence	93	10	15	—	—	—	115	43	44	83
Belmont city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Marys city, WV	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Pleasants County, WV	6	5	—	—	—	—	21	6	—	22
Ritchie County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Jackson County, WV	36	—	—	—	—	—	34	6	8	—
Tyler County, WV	5	5	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	25
Athens County, OH	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Monroe County, OH	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morgan County, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Wirt County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	35	—	10	—	—	—	30	31	29	30

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Wood County, WV									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.03 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	480	—	188	634	291	559	1 731	1 954	2 853	372
Native	471	—	188	634	291	559	1 731	1 865	2 825	372
Foreign born	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	28	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	437	—	181	595	251	514	1 659	1 776	2 701	338
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Speak a language other than English	21	—	—	—	—	—	34	103	62	4
Do not speak English "very well"	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	6	—
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	33	4
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	6	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	68	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	85	—	68	131	37	120	461	556	677	66
Preprimary school	5	—	7	7	11	—	28	57	26	11
Public school	—	—	7	7	11	—	12	23	26	11
Elementary or high school	63	—	44	106	21	62	388	355	485	48
Public school	63	—	44	106	21	62	383	326	485	44
College	17	—	17	18	5	58	45	144	166	7
Public college	11	—	17	18	—	43	45	103	146	7
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	339	—	113	450	176	401	1 129	1 217	2 004	246
Less than 9th grade	54	—	49	77	7	49	150	55	173	15
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	40	—	8	84	15	29	153	134	218	46
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	76	—	25	188	42	114	440	308	606	114
Some college, no degree	62	—	8	88	49	72	205	204	418	34
Associate degree	43	—	23	7	15	36	71	88	177	—
Bachelor's degree	47	—	—	—	17	87	74	245	268	29
Graduate or professional degree	17	—	—	6	31	14	36	183	144	8
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.3	—	49.6	64.2	87.5	80.5	73.2	84.5	80.5	75.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.9	—	—	1.3	27.3	25.2	9.7	35.2	20.6	15.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	650	—	—	577	—	—	—	273	72	148
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	678	—	2 467	1 982	1 244	696	1 767	1 993	1 610	2 000
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 596	—	2 563	1 606	1 385	2 000	1 771	2 163	1 872	2 029
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	437	—	181	595	251	514	1 659	1 776	2 701	338
Same house	206	—	134	407	137	304	1 126	954	1 840	149
Different house in United States	231	—	47	188	114	210	533	791	839	189
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	114	—	30	73	27	44	103	145	120	34
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	63	—	17	99	70	52	332	231	499	120
Different MSA/PMSA	25	—	—	16	17	22	73	310	111	17
Not in on MSA/PMSA	29	—	—	—	—	92	25	105	109	18
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	22	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	389	—	188	595	291	419	13	1 381	2 774	268
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	317	—	188	439	291	359	13	915	2 402	209
Rural population	91	—	—	39	—	140	1 718	573	79	104
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	20	—	—	18	—	74	1 143	229	—	58
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	213	—	42	243	152	301	803	773	1 316	162
Car, truck, or van	194	—	42	233	144	295	781	745	1 200	149
Drove alone	182	—	40	211	118	265	674	647	1 068	120
Carpooled	12	—	2	22	26	30	107	98	132	29
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	70	6
Other means	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	10	13	—
Worked at home	13	—	—	10	8	—	17	7	28	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.04	—	1.02	1.05	1.10	1.07	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.7	—	13.6	15.6	14.6	19.3	19.0	18.3	17.5	21.9
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	11	—	—	20	—	31	54	8	21	7
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	25	—	19	52	16	44	138	119	228	28
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	66	—	14	75	45	87	333	350	494	44
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	28	—	—	24	53	34	103	129	201	18
All other times	70	—	9	62	30	105	158	160	344	65
Worked in MSA of residence	202	—	42	243	152	277	734	711	1 206	162
Parkersburg city, WV	99	—	17	122	94	179	264	386	234	89
Vienna city, WV	26	—	—	14	42	24	120	51	98	17
Williamstown city, WV	6	—	—	—	—	—	57	10	340	—
Remainder of Wood County, WV	54	—	16	79	8	69	158	188	115	28
Marietta city, OH	5	—	—	13	8	—	81	32	250	21
Belpre city, OH	—	—	7	8	—	5	19	4	17	—
Beverly village, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Washington County, OH	12	—	2	7	—	—	35	40	152	7
Worked outside MSA of residence	11	—	—	—	—	24	69	62	110	—
Belmont city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Marys city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—
Remainder of Pleasants County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	9	26	7	29	—
Ritchie County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson County, WV	6	—	—	—	—	9	—	14	4	—
Tyler County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	18	—
Athens County, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe County, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morgan County, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wirt County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	5	—	—	—	—	6	28	29	59	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Wood County, WV—Con.									
	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106.01	Tract 106.02 (pt.)	Tract 107.01	Tract 107.02 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109.01	Tract 109.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	55	—	504	4 616	3 945	5 738	6 577	2 953	4 645	4 149
Native	55	—	498	4 561	3 945	5 673	6 567	2 953	4 609	4 099
Foreign born	—	—	6	55	—	65	10	—	36	50
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	5	6	—	—	10	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	55	—	457	4 224	3 723	5 403	6 121	2 739	4 382	3 818
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	10	6	—	—	30	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	—	—	38	100	32	161	76	81	102	56
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	11	43	—	79	19	37	5	24
Speak Spanish	—	—	27	18	—	23	27	51	8	18
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	6	—	15	10	25	—	5
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	6	12	4	28	—	—	31	6
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	6	6	—	10	—	—	—	6
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	14	—	193	1 122	906	1 435	1 704	745	1 227	1 062
Preprimary school	—	—	—	49	32	59	101	45	73	88
Public school	—	—	—	24	27	59	75	12	64	31
Elementary or high school	7	—	39	901	733	1 108	1 312	637	906	825
Public school	7	—	34	891	725	1 019	1 297	637	889	810
College	7	—	154	172	141	268	291	63	248	149
Public college	—	—	49	129	141	235	277	38	211	140
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	41	—	199	2 881	2 477	3 736	4 107	1 882	3 069	2 563
Less than 9th grade	—	—	7	246	314	733	501	307	220	218
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8	—	40	350	448	614	555	358	382	300
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	9	—	43	1 155	1 063	1 405	1 792	810	1 250	1 112
Some college, no degree	10	—	45	545	341	526	665	268	622	461
Associate degree	—	—	16	206	129	190	260	76	202	132
Bachelor's degree	7	—	27	281	107	159	210	44	266	194
Graduate or professional degree	7	—	21	98	75	109	124	19	127	146
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.5	—	76.4	79.3	69.2	63.9	74.3	64.7	80.4	79.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	34.1	—	24.1	13.2	7.3	7.2	8.1	3.3	12.8	13.3
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	419	427	393	535	204	178	196	508
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	1 600	1 659	1 433	1 468	1 672	1 799	1 220	1 517
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	—	1 429	2 165	2 034	2 129	1 669	1 679	2 246	1 864
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	55	—	457	4 224	3 723	5 403	6 121	2 739	4 382	3 818
Same house	28	—	87	2 677	2 459	3 680	3 932	1 972	2 789	2 329
Different house in United States	27	—	370	1 547	1 258	1 723	2 189	756	1 582	1 483
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	76	284	299	558	636	195	427	498
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	27	—	104	695	737	661	1 128	378	852	695
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	95	373	82	222	253	35	79	193
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	95	195	140	282	172	148	224	97
Abroad	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	11	11	6
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	55	—	504	—	760	433	414	—	282	3 883
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	55	—	202	—	605	247	322	—	230	2 478
Rural population	—	—	—	4 616	3 185	5 305	6 163	2 953	4 363	266
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	2 939	940	2 295	3 241	392	2 713	143
On farms	—	—	—	90	71	—	71	196	30	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	24	—	266	2 177	1 647	2 281	2 960	1 076	2 223	1 848
Car, truck, or van	24	—	199	2 135	1 556	2 152	2 915	1 015	2 135	1 746
Drove alone	24	—	139	1 864	1 269	1 864	2 447	874	1 864	1 572
Carpooled	—	—	60	271	287	289	468	141	271	174
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	14	—	13	11	—	4	12	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	7	—	6	11	—	4	12	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	45	29	25	45	10	24	35	63
Other means	—	—	8	7	7	10	16	9	14	—
Worked at home	—	—	—	6	46	63	19	24	27	39
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.00	—	1.18	1.07	1.11	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	9.8	—	13.2	19.7	21.9	21.6	20.9	27.6	16.6	14.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	7	75	176	209	128	104	121	78
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	—	43	486	339	547	979	299	517	307
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	10	—	80	869	502	629	699	272	837	695
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7	—	28	159	153	280	428	121	306	245
All other times	7	—	108	582	431	553	707	256	415	481
Worked in MSA of residence	24	—	252	1 937	1 493	2 163	2 814	1 023	2 152	1 799
Parkersburg city, WV	17	—	154	767	561	1 266	1 561	517	1 017	966
Vienna city, WV	—	—	41	153	89	123	74	21	122	67
Williamstown city, WV	—	—	—	95	—	11	16	—	—	6
Remainder of Wood County, WV	7	—	44	375	515	599	960	442	870	657
Marietta city, OH	—	—	7	282	15	42	43	10	36	8
Belpre city, OH	—	—	6	25	14	48	41	12	52	43
Beverly village, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Washington County, OH	—	—	—	140	93	74	119	6	55	52
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	14	240	154	118	146	53	71	49
Belmont city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Marys city, WV	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Pleasants County, WV	—	—	—	129	59	9	32	—	—	—
Ritchie County, WV	—	—	—	14	7	16	—	—	—	15
Jackson County, WV	—	—	—	8	5	48	20	25	55	13
Tyler County, WV	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Athens County, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe County, OH	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Morgan County, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wirt County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	—	—	8
Worked elsewhere	—	—	7	81	61	36	88	28	16	13

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg—Marietta, WV—OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Washington County, OH		West Virginia (pt.)	Wood County, WV			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Washington County, OH	
			Total	Marietta city		Total	Parkersburg city	Vienna city	Tract 203	Tract 204
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	116 343	48 298	48 298	12 006	68 045	68 045	27 270	8 707	2 530	1 813
In labor force	69 520	29 074	29 074	7 098	40 446	40 446	15 088	5 295	1 764	1 128
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.8	60.2	60.2	59.1	59.4	59.4	55.3	60.8	69.7	62.2
Civilian labor force	69 418	29 050	29 050	7 092	40 368	40 368	15 070	5 279	1 764	1 122
Employed	64 976	27 251	27 251	6 608	37 725	37 725	13 862	5 039	1 638	1 071
Unemployed	4 442	1 799	1 799	484	2 643	2 643	1 208	240	126	51
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.8	6.5	6.5	8.0	4.5	7.1	4.5
Not in labor force	46 823	19 224	19 224	4 908	27 599	27 599	12 182	3 412	766	685
Institutionalized persons	1 307	606	606	361	701	701	458	—	—	108
Enrolled in school	6 145	2 794	2 794	907	3 351	3 351	1 239	394	90	71
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	18 576	7 387	7 387	2 019	11 189	11 189	5 664	1 670	243	251
Females 16 years and over	61 991	25 524	25 524	6 661	36 467	36 467	15 191	4 707	1 291	963
In labor force	30 555	12 797	12 797	3 509	17 758	17 758	6 970	2 401	778	499
Percent of females 16 years and over	49.3	50.1	50.1	52.7	48.7	48.7	45.9	51.0	60.3	51.8
Civilian labor force	30 555	12 797	12 797	3 509	17 758	17 758	6 970	2 401	778	499
Employed	28 784	12 036	12 036	3 295	16 748	16 748	6 431	2 296	738	479
Unemployed	1 771	761	761	214	1 010	1 010	539	105	40	20
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.7	7.7	4.4	5.1	4.0
With own children under 6 years	8 318	3 374	3 374	751	4 944	4 944	1 854	503	188	158
In labor force	4 563	1 939	1 939	461	2 624	2 624	971	355	109	84
With own children 6 to 17 years only	11 757	5 005	5 005	1 079	6 752	6 752	2 202	943	346	161
In labor force	7 997	3 348	3 348	795	4 649	4 649	1 586	646	234	140
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	11 127	4 635	4 635	1 049	6 492	6 492	2 313	714	285	221
All parents present in household in labor force	5 788	2 584	2 584	616	3 204	3 204	1 111	492	151	100
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	24 899	10 823	10 823	2 243	14 076	14 076	4 773	1 646	740	370
All parents present in household in labor force	15 494	6 612	6 612	1 605	8 882	8 882	3 070	1 098	449	287
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 675	3 841	3 841	1 079	4 834	4 834	1 679	573	196	96
Not enrolled in school	1 762	720	720	151	1 042	1 042	405	106	34	17
Unemployed or not in labor force	779	239	239	65	540	540	215	41	5	5
Not high school graduate	663	211	211	49	452	452	192	37	—	—
Employed	134	56	56	7	78	78	24	21	—	—
Unemployed	113	9	9	—	104	104	47	6	—	—
Not in labor force	416	146	146	42	270	270	121	10	—	5
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	64 976	27 251	27 251	6 608	37 725	37 725	13 862	5 039	1 638	1 071
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 549	2 872	2 872	934	3 677	3 677	1 402	538	159	132
Professional specialty occupations	8 406	3 456	3 456	1 180	4 950	4 950	1 754	1 073	131	189
Technicians and related support occupations	2 649	1 043	1 043	223	1 606	1 606	517	197	68	40
Sales occupations	7 581	3 079	3 079	788	4 502	4 502	1 797	778	153	137
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9 966	4 134	4 134	1 040	5 832	5 832	2 205	813	256	168
Private household occupations	204	81	81	20	123	123	45	20	—	5
Protective service occupations	716	247	247	119	469	469	200	51	14	10
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 824	3 126	3 126	908	4 698	4 698	1 865	391	176	125
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	977	625	625	74	352	352	112	29	6	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8 005	3 448	3 448	465	4 557	4 557	1 489	432	259	130
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 524	2 195	2 195	363	3 329	3 329	1 140	387	203	48
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 480	1 500	1 500	236	1 980	1 980	639	207	93	32
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 095	1 445	1 445	258	1 650	1 650	697	123	97	49
Construction	3 898	1 749	1 749	336	2 149	2 149	708	192	84	73
Manufacturing	14 292	5 774	5 774	940	8 518	8 518	2 700	1 173	452	188
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	4 219	1 852	1 852	328	2 367	2 367	816	235	182	68
Wholesale and retail trade	15 067	6 033	6 033	1 463	9 034	9 034	3 646	1 261	361	204
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 780	1 206	1 206	331	1 574	1 574	544	273	54	69
Business and repair services	3 027	1 088	1 088	245	1 939	1 939	870	114	59	22
Professional and related services	15 004	6 658	6 658	2 283	8 346	8 346	3 359	1 239	308	339
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	64 976	27 251	27 251	6 608	37 725	37 725	13 862	5 039	1 638	1 071
Private wage and salary workers	52 154	21 849	21 849	5 079	30 305	30 305	11 008	4 027	1 412	803
Government workers	8 807	3 441	3 441	1 001	5 366	5 366	2 018	783	192	185
Local government workers	3 819	1 882	1 882	551	1 937	1 937	638	279	89	90
Self-employed workers	3 653	1 764	1 764	484	1 889	1 889	746	223	29	71
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	74 403	31 268	31 268	7 712	43 135	43 135	15 782	5 731	1 920	1 202
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	57 656	23 524	23 524	5 525	34 132	34 132	12 250	4 565	1 496	928
50 to 52 weeks	41 743	16 770	16 770	3 721	24 973	24 973	8 782	3 451	1 144	653
40 to 49 weeks	6 125	2 369	2 369	601	3 756	3 756	1 418	503	92	134
27 to 39 weeks	3 308	1 535	1 535	411	1 773	1 773	757	164	77	60
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	8 394	3 978	3 978	1 090	4 416	4 416	1 831	565	239	166
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	94 466	39 513	39 513	9 370	54 953	54 953	20 481	6 851	2 282	1 432
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 103	1 621	1 621	423	2 482	2 482	1 139	286	83	54
With a mobility limitation	2 066	866	866	189	1 200	1 200	585	153	69	20
In labor force	324	139	139	41	185	185	132	—	21	14
With a self-care limitation	2 971	1 132	1 132	314	1 839	1 839	862	219	47	40
With a work disability	8 791	3 704	3 704	971	5 087	5 087	2 452	560	181	121
In labor force	2 824	1 183	1 183	373	1 641	1 641	758	164	57	71
Prevented from working	5 104	2 139	2 139	512	2 965	2 965	1 491	321	115	40
No work disability	85 675	35 809	35 809	8 399	49 866	49 866	18 029	6 291	2 101	1 311
In labor force	64 829	27 123	27 123	6 481	37 706	37 706	13 735	4 965	1 702	1 035
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	20 468	8 155	8 155	2 269	12 313	12 313	6 313	1 840	248	267
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 598	1 881	1 881	593	3 077	3 077	1 725	400	66	46
With a mobility limitation	4 008	1 562	1 562	466	2 446	2 446	1 374	355	46	38
With a self-care limitation	2 863	1 098	1 098	388	1 765	1 765	987	224	34	31
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	7 155	2 971	2 971	700	4 184	4 184	2 057	492	107	84
Mean family income (dollars)	16 244	16 280	16 280	15 897	16 218	16 218	15 089	21 082	13 351	21 097
1 worker	12 871	4 997	4 997	1 026	7 874	7 874	2 985	882	190	133
Mean family income (dollars)	29 368	30 069	30 069	32 739	28 923	28 923	27 547	36 518	33 287	27 432
2 or more workers	22 710	9 509	9 509	2 067	13 201	13 201	4 459	1 832	684	423
Mean family income (dollars)	43 056	42 257	42 257	43 837	43 631	43 631	40 329	53 526	40 294	43 521

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County, OH—Con.							Marietta city, Washington County, OH		
	Tract 205	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 026	3 526	2 031	2 931	3 220	3 313	1 007	14	1 488	1 002
In labor force	619	2 228	996	1 701	2 167	1 982	667	14	907	605
Percent of persons 16 years and over	60.3	63.2	49.0	58.0	67.3	59.8	66.2	100.0	61.0	60.4
Civilian labor force	619	2 228	996	1 701	2 167	1 982	661	14	901	605
Employed	537	2 096	918	1 572	2 032	1 895	630	14	850	530
Unemployed	82	132	78	129	135	87	31	—	51	75
Percent of civilian labor force	13.2	5.9	7.8	7.6	6.2	4.4	4.7	—	5.7	12.4
Not in labor force	407	1 298	1 035	1 230	1 053	1 331	340	—	581	397
Institutionalized persons	56	19	135	71	—	102	—	—	108	56
Enrolled in school	35	156	105	138	154	180	44	—	49	35
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	134	712	489	531	390	540	149	—	218	134
Females 16 years and over	609	1 992	1 183	1 635	1 661	1 749	507	7	805	592
In labor force	347	1 125	468	804	979	853	286	7	407	340
Percent of females 16 years and over	57.0	56.5	39.6	49.2	58.9	48.8	56.4	100.0	50.6	57.4
Civilian labor force	347	1 125	468	804	979	853	286	7	407	340
Employed	291	1 059	439	765	926	810	270	7	387	291
Unemployed	56	66	29	39	53	43	16	—	20	49
Percent of civilian labor force	16.1	5.9	6.2	4.9	5.4	5.0	5.6	—	4.9	14.4
With own children under 6 years	63	242	118	215	253	251	71	—	139	53
In labor force	44	174	74	112	186	145	29	—	78	44
With own children 6 to 17 years only	101	343	132	367	323	352	94	7	116	101
In labor force	77	262	104	241	219	265	62	7	101	77
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	82	327	177	306	306	345	102	—	185	74
All parents present in household in labor force	58	231	103	155	213	205	46	—	90	58
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	198	722	297	706	697	739	261	15	303	177
All parents present in household in labor force	135	552	233	428	470	483	91	15	238	135
Persons 16 to 19 years	104	200	55	231	219	242	90	—	68	97
Not enrolled in school	37	45	—	52	50	31	30	—	10	37
Unemployed or not in labor force	15	15	—	23	13	10	—	—	5	15
Not high school graduate	7	—	—	30	18	19	—	—	5	7
Employed	—	—	—	7	18	9	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	7	—	—	23	—	10	—	—	5	7
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	537	2 096	918	1 572	2 032	1 895	630	14	850	530
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	48	371	209	138	265	250	62	—	106	48
Professional specialty occupations	53	521	176	161	258	403	55	—	145	53
Technicians and related support occupations	24	59	38	52	92	70	31	—	34	24
Sales occupations	44	229	140	209	219	243	92	—	106	44
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	61	263	176	235	387	272	123	7	123	61
Private household occupations	—	9	—	6	—	13	—	—	5	—
Protective service occupations	8	22	12	24	—	—	26	—	10	8
Service occupations, except protective and household	128	266	67	251	220	140	72	—	107	128
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	8	—	47	42	92	—	—	6	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	28	130	22	175	203	236	72	—	92	28
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	56	127	42	69	162	60	36	—	48	56
Transportation and material moving occupations	35	41	22	111	77	63	45	7	26	35
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	46	50	14	94	107	53	16	—	42	46
Construction	10	83	67	138	91	89	68	—	61	10
Manufacturing	131	255	173	185	562	341	126	—	162	131
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	20	89	37	118	150	98	53	7	55	13
Wholesale and retail trade	156	468	215	387	394	406	189	—	137	156
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	121	64	77	131	93	—	—	52	—
Business and repair services	20	85	7	63	48	44	5	—	22	20
Professional and related services	116	758	284	447	477	611	119	—	266	116
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	537	2 096	918	1 572	2 032	1 895	630	14	850	530
Private wage and salary workers	418	1 544	706	1 222	1 792	1 496	517	7	619	411
Government workers	113	317	141	242	157	239	76	7	160	113
Local government workers	63	203	84	109	74	177	50	—	83	63
Self-employed workers	6	204	71	95	77	142	37	—	65	6
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	598	2 257	1 110	1 758	2 259	2 199	720	14	980	584
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	440	1 673	823	1 277	1 726	1 571	552	14	773	433
50 to 52 weeks	324	1 175	610	958	1 314	1 204	370	14	533	317
40 to 49 weeks	42	192	92	141	162	113	62	—	121	42
27 to 39 weeks	28	134	41	89	93	91	61	—	60	28
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	65	300	180	265	256	289	95	—	112	65
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	811	2 732	1 344	2 288	2 775	2 597	827	14	1 140	787
With a mobility or self-care limitation	65	122	61	119	74	71	7	—	40	65
With a mobility limitation	22	69	48	44	20	49	7	—	13	22
In labor force	—	15	19	—	—	7	—	—	7	—
With a self-care limitation	48	80	47	83	62	44	—	—	33	48
With a work disability	111	294	178	239	238	189	65	—	104	111
In labor force	25	140	68	61	63	74	37	—	64	25
Prevented from working	86	137	90	145	133	92	14	—	30	86
No work disability	700	2 438	1 166	2 049	2 537	2 408	762	14	1 036	676
In labor force	569	2 025	877	1 599	2 049	1 839	599	14	821	555
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	159	775	552	572	445	614	174	—	234	159
With a mobility or self-care limitation	53	222	116	176	92	72	38	—	46	53
With a mobility limitation	53	161	87	157	77	62	38	—	38	53
With a self-care limitation	33	153	46	109	39	36	34	—	31	33
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	67	220	109	212	159	194	37	—	75	67
Mean family income (dollars)	8 091	14 918	25 043	11 703	17 129	21 600	18 155	—	20 283	8 091
1 worker	99	309	204	309	310	332	111	—	104	99
Mean family income (dollars)	43 897	42 021	35 524	20 138	28 246	48 816	39 243	—	24 751	43 897
2 or more workers	156	689	305	535	730	728	229	7	348	149
Mean family income (dollars)	28 779	49 534	52 720	33 444	41 946	49 458	43 996	65 029	43 494	29 142

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Marietta city, Washington County, OH—Con.								Remainder of Washington County, OH	
	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 214 (pt.)	Tract 215 (pt.)	Tract 201.01	Tract 201.02
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	158	1 198	3 526	1 784	2 741	77	18	—	3 228	1 939
In labor force	69	719	2 228	895	1 619	36	6	—	1 903	1 044
Percent of persons 16 years and over	43.7	60.0	63.2	50.2	59.1	46.8	33.3	—	59.0	53.8
Civilian labor force	69	719	2 228	895	1 619	36	6	—	1 903	1 034
Employed	66	690	2 086	830	1 490	36	6	—	1 832	931
Unemployed	3	29	132	65	129	—	—	—	71	103
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	4.0	5.9	7.3	8.0	—	—	—	3.7	10.0
Not in labor force	89	479	1 298	889	1 122	41	12	—	1 325	895
Institutionalized persons	43	—	19	135	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	414	156	105	138	10	—	—	136	107
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	19	14	712	386	514	17	5	—	676	382
Females 16 years and over	59	582	1 992	1 030	1 545	37	12	—	1 813	1 020
In labor force	17	416	1 125	419	759	19	—	—	871	421
Percent of females 16 years and over	28.8	71.5	56.5	40.7	49.1	51.4	—	—	48.0	41.3
Civilian labor force	17	416	1 125	419	759	19	—	—	871	421
Employed	14	408	1 059	390	720	19	—	—	853	364
Unemployed	3	8	66	29	39	—	—	—	18	57
Percent of civilian labor force	17.6	1.9	5.9	6.9	5.1	—	—	—	2.1	13.5
With own children under 6 years	7	—	242	111	192	—	7	—	168	158
In labor force	—	—	174	67	98	—	—	—	99	59
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	27	343	125	355	5	—	—	292	183
In labor force	—	22	262	97	229	—	—	—	183	114
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	7	—	327	168	280	—	8	—	230	179
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	231	94	143	—	—	—	107	60
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	39	722	285	689	6	7	—	546	426
All parents present in household in labor force	—	33	552	221	411	—	—	—	304	240
Persons 16 to 19 years	7	427	200	55	225	—	—	—	234	145
Not enrolled in school	7	—	45	—	52	—	—	—	19	44
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	—	15	—	23	—	—	—	—	15
Not high school graduate	7	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	6
Employed	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	7	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	66	690	2 096	830	1 490	36	6	—	1 832	931
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	19	86	371	168	119	17	—	—	176	64
Professional specialty occupations	20	118	521	162	161	—	—	—	257	61
Technicians and related support occupations	—	26	59	33	47	—	—	—	100	20
Sales occupations	—	66	229	120	209	14	—	—	245	187
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	190	263	168	228	—	—	—	345	138
Private household occupations	—	—	9	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	43	22	12	24	—	—	—	8	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	17	73	266	67	245	5	—	—	171	130
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	26	8	—	28	—	—	—	15	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	10	18	130	22	165	—	—	—	231	90
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	21	127	42	69	—	—	—	121	96
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	41	22	106	—	6	—	84	74
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	23	50	14	83	—	—	—	79	71
Construction	—	10	83	56	116	—	—	—	80	52
Manufacturing	19	34	255	166	173	—	—	—	407	185
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	6	89	37	114	7	—	—	92	72
Wholesale and retail trade	18	104	468	187	380	7	6	—	465	284
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	12	121	57	77	12	—	—	121	62
Business and repair services	9	39	85	7	63	—	—	—	119	39
Professional and related services	10	445	758	249	429	10	—	—	401	129
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	66	690	2 096	830	1 490	36	6	—	1 832	931
Private wage and salary workers	27	614	1 544	657	1 158	36	6	—	1 465	789
Government workers	20	38	317	109	237	—	—	—	220	78
Local government workers	10	26	203	57	109	—	—	—	95	36
Self-employed workers	19	38	204	64	88	—	—	—	122	64
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	99	1 051	2 257	1 002	1 676	36	13	—	2 088	1 183
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	72	554	1 673	756	1 221	29	—	—	1 616	879
50 to 52 weeks	50	146	1 175	555	907	24	—	—	1 213	550
40 to 49 weeks	6	13	192	86	136	5	—	—	153	122
27 to 39 weeks	16	43	134	41	89	—	—	—	88	65
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	17	204	300	147	245	—	—	—	212	152
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	86	1 145	2 732	1 212	2 186	55	13	—	2 497	1 521
With a mobility or self-care limitation	10	13	122	54	119	—	—	—	55	88
With a mobility limitation	—	—	69	41	44	—	—	—	44	46
In labor force	—	—	15	19	—	—	—	—	11	—
With a self-care limitation	10	13	80	47	83	—	—	—	31	65
With a work disability	27	42	294	140	239	14	—	—	204	187
In labor force	—	30	140	53	61	—	—	—	64	52
Prevented from working	27	6	137	67	145	14	—	—	134	115
No work disability	59	1 103	2 438	1 072	1 947	41	13	—	2 293	1 334
In labor force	59	650	2 025	803	1 517	31	6	—	1 784	956
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	29	53	775	437	555	22	5	—	731	408
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	10	222	75	176	11	—	—	163	58
With a mobility limitation	—	—	161	46	157	11	—	—	143	32
With a self-care limitation	—	10	153	41	109	11	—	—	115	44
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	—	19	220	103	204	12	—	—	222	170
Mean family income (dollars)	—	23 810	14 918	25 665	11 582	26 990	—	—	25 184	15 578
1 worker	18	17	309	190	289	—	—	—	279	228
Mean family income (dollars)	29 877	45 818	42 021	34 413	20 175	—	—	—	34 206	21 721
2 or more workers	10	58	689	281	514	5	6	—	646	318
Mean family income (dollars)	82 434	49 373	49 534	53 699	33 411	113 736	4 900	—	46 315	41 880

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County, OH—Con.									
	Tract 202	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212	Tract 213
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	5 213	2 516	325	24	—	247	190	3 143	4 839	4 102
In labor force	3 415	1 750	221	14	—	101	82	2 131	2 575	2 425
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.5	69.6	68.0	58.3	—	40.9	43.2	67.8	53.2	59.1
Civilian labor force	3 415	1 750	221	14	—	101	82	2 131	2 575	2 423
Employed	3 251	1 624	221	7	—	88	82	1 996	2 387	2 264
Unemployed	164	126	—	7	—	13	—	135	188	159
Percent of civilian labor force	4.8	7.2	—	50.0	—	12.9	—	6.3	7.3	6.6
Not in labor force	1 798	766	104	10	—	146	108	1 012	2 264	1 677
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	—	72
Enrolled in school	297	90	22	—	—	—	—	144	258	191
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	483	243	33	—	—	103	17	373	824	684
Females 16 years and over	2 632	1 284	158	17	—	153	90	1 624	2 569	2 113
In labor force	1 470	771	92	7	—	49	45	960	960	1 059
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.9	60.0	58.2	41.2	—	32.0	50.0	59.1	37.4	50.1
Civilian labor force	1 470	771	92	7	—	49	45	960	960	1 059
Employed	1 408	731	92	—	—	49	45	907	896	976
Unemployed	62	40	—	7	—	—	—	53	64	83
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	5.2	—	100.0	—	—	—	5.5	6.7	7.8
With own children under 6 years	374	188	19	10	—	7	23	253	366	270
In labor force	277	109	6	—	—	7	14	186	150	186
With own children 6 to 17 years only	597	339	45	—	—	7	12	318	492	469
In labor force	389	227	39	—	—	7	12	219	296	321
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	550	285	36	8	—	9	26	306	487	347
All parents present in household in labor force	383	151	10	—	—	9	12	213	229	240
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 305	725	67	21	—	12	17	691	1 042	1 040
All parents present in household in labor force	752	434	49	—	—	12	17	470	561	693
Persons 16 to 19 years	412	196	28	7	—	—	6	219	367	270
Not enrolled in school	80	34	7	—	—	—	—	50	79	51
Unemployed or not in labor force	29	5	—	—	—	—	—	13	32	11
Not high school graduate	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	21	19
Employed	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	8
Unemployed	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Not in labor force	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	9
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 251	1 624	221	7	—	88	82	1 996	2 387	2 264
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	300	159	26	—	—	41	19	248	146	219
Professional specialty occupations	359	131	44	—	—	14	—	258	205	184
Technicians and related support occupations	208	68	6	—	—	—	5	92	36	54
Sales occupations	363	153	31	—	—	20	—	205	233	192
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	549	249	45	—	—	8	7	387	213	292
Private household occupations	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Protective service occupations	22	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	16
Service occupations, except protective and household	278	176	18	—	—	—	6	215	305	357
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	61	29	—	—	—	—	19	42	77	79
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	435	259	38	—	—	—	10	203	446	361
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	303	203	—	—	—	—	—	162	272	200
Transportation and material moving occupations	167	86	6	7	—	—	5	77	220	208
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	199	97	7	—	—	—	11	107	221	100
Construction	246	84	12	—	—	11	22	91	159	183
Manufacturing	754	452	26	—	—	7	12	562	699	370
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	258	175	13	7	—	—	4	143	129	220
Wholesale and retail trade	642	361	67	—	—	28	7	387	561	497
Finance, insurance, and real estate	145	54	17	—	—	7	—	119	37	107
Business and repair services	277	59	—	—	—	—	—	48	78	81
Professional and related services	620	308	73	—	—	35	18	467	433	484
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 251	1 624	221	7	—	88	82	1 996	2 387	2 264
Private wage and salary workers	2 661	1 405	184	7	—	49	64	1 756	1 901	1 754
Government workers	437	185	25	—	—	32	5	157	302	264
Local government workers	201	89	7	—	—	27	—	74	197	163
Self-employed workers	153	29	6	—	—	7	7	77	153	221
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 568	1 906	222	14	—	108	82	2 223	2 731	2 561
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 747	1 482	155	7	—	67	56	1 697	2 145	1 957
50 to 52 weeks	2 094	1 130	120	7	—	55	51	1 290	1 373	1 358
40 to 49 weeks	318	92	13	—	—	—	5	157	255	216
27 to 39 weeks	142	77	—	—	—	—	—	93	161	181
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	410	239	54	—	—	33	20	256	333	326
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 675	2 268	292	24	—	132	102	2 720	3 936	3 283
With a mobility or self-care limitation	237	83	14	—	—	7	—	74	246	113
With a mobility limitation	115	69	7	—	—	7	—	20	160	77
In labor force	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	18
With a self-care limitation	159	47	7	—	—	—	—	62	163	80
With a work disability	415	181	17	—	—	38	—	224	447	335
In labor force	137	57	7	—	—	15	—	63	80	110
Prevented from working	179	115	10	—	—	23	—	119	355	198
No work disability	4 260	2 087	275	24	—	74	102	2 496	3 489	2 948
In labor force	3 223	1 688	214	14	—	94	82	2 018	2 416	2 254
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	538	248	33	—	—	115	17	423	903	745
With a mobility or self-care limitation	116	66	—	—	—	41	—	81	271	169
With a mobility limitation	93	46	—	—	—	41	—	66	227	149
With a self-care limitation	60	34	—	—	—	5	—	28	127	77
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	307	107	9	—	—	6	8	147	375	273
Mean family income (dollars)	15 516	13 351	27 876	—	—	14 376	14 800	16 324	14 907	14 228
1 worker	578	190	29	—	—	14	20	310	723	411
Mean family income (dollars)	31 558	33 287	37 048	—	—	50 600	19 603	28 246	24 649	22 830
2 or more workers	1 140	677	75	7	—	24	21	725	821	796
Mean family income (dollars)	46 324	40 039	43 646	21 053	—	41 250	34 261	41 451	33 344	36 451

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County, OH—Con.				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Wood County, WV					
	Tract 214 (pt.)	Tract 215 (pt.)	Tract 216	Tract 217	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02	Tract 9.02	Tract 9.03
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 295	1 007	2 673	3 551	2 824	2 313	1 329	2 888	1 345	3 704
In labor force	1 976	667	1 673	1 999	1 507	1 312	766	1 656	835	2 129
Percent of persons 16 years and over	60.0	66.2	62.6	56.3	53.4	56.7	57.6	57.3	62.1	57.5
Civilian labor force	1 976	661	1 673	1 999	1 503	1 312	766	1 656	835	2 129
Employed	1 889	630	1 586	1 855	1 436	1 257	636	1 515	744	2 041
Unemployed	87	31	87	144	67	55	130	141	91	88
Percent of civilian labor force	4.4	4.7	5.2	7.2	4.5	4.2	17.0	8.5	10.9	4.1
Not in labor force	1 319	340	1 000	1 552	1 317	1 001	563	1 232	510	1 575
Institutionalized persons	102	—	—	—	98	—	—	—	99	66
Enrolled in school	180	44	204	214	98	57	80	158	46	237
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	535	149	343	523	565	605	235	555	173	578
Females 16 years and over	1 737	507	1 346	1 800	1 574	1 336	716	1 535	749	2 071
In labor force	853	286	690	754	661	651	300	768	411	980
Percent of females 16 years and over	49.1	56.4	51.3	41.9	42.0	48.7	41.9	50.0	54.9	47.3
Civilian labor force	853	286	690	754	661	651	300	768	411	980
Employed	810	270	645	695	626	620	289	700	349	962
Unemployed	43	16	45	59	35	31	11	68	62	18
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	5.6	6.5	7.8	5.3	4.8	3.7	8.9	15.1	1.8
With own children under 6 years	244	71	193	279	205	160	96	140	140	385
In labor force	145	29	119	92	106	106	26	87	87	140
With own children 6 to 17 years only	352	94	315	411	234	157	121	327	118	277
In labor force	265	62	183	236	154	118	99	264	92	233
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	337	102	312	372	230	179	134	214	166	403
All parents present in household in labor force	205	46	205	98	87	122	34	118	95	130
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	732	261	733	962	459	358	298	559	288	678
All parents present in household in labor force	483	91	469	432	267	266	205	421	214	439
Persons 16 to 19 years	242	90	283	263	145	78	112	197	53	273
Not enrolled in school	31	30	74	70	25	36	48	27	16	43
Unemployed or not in labor force	10	—	26	33	19	12	21	14	8	23
Not high school graduate	19	—	14	33	12	17	14	16	16	23
Employed	9	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	8	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	6	—	12	8	—	—
Not in labor force	10	—	9	33	6	12	9	6	8	23
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 889	630	1 586	1 855	1 436	1 257	636	1 515	744	2 041
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	250	62	97	131	228	147	51	82	48	167
Professional specialty occupations	403	55	117	188	187	189	29	54	37	321
Technicians and related support occupations	70	31	18	107	52	86	20	55	60	60
Sales occupations	243	92	164	163	206	178	69	223	106	302
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	272	123	287	179	201	264	103	199	104	355
Private household occupations	13	—	—	36	11	—	—	—	6	8
Protective service occupations	—	26	15	17	30	38	6	24	8	10
Service occupations, except protective and household	140	72	187	163	147	116	65	266	73	256
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	92	—	105	32	6	4	—	19	—	26
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	236	72	251	351	163	85	104	210	90	172
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	60	36	130	249	110	63	62	210	81	226
Transportation and material moving occupations	57	45	90	138	51	39	61	61	96	92
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	53	16	125	101	44	36	88	112	35	46
Construction	89	68	121	195	66	50	27	84	37	73
Manufacturing	341	126	326	567	329	198	187	345	110	553
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	98	53	169	91	117	93	20	63	53	136
Wholesale and retail trade	400	189	346	336	286	331	213	444	267	466
Finance, insurance, and real estate	93	19	59	35	51	57	—	26	12	88
Business and repair services	44	5	28	65	100	31	41	103	64	151
Professional and related services	611	119	300	377	330	371	98	292	126	407
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 889	630	1 586	1 855	1 436	1 257	636	1 515	744	2 041
Private wage and salary workers	1 490	517	1 259	1 469	1 128	946	566	1 269	612	1 613
Government workers	239	76	213	207	205	189	56	197	115	325
Local government workers	177	50	114	101	72	91	6	54	58	78
Self-employed workers	142	37	88	174	97	95	14	38	17	103
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 186	720	1 828	2 136	1 666	1 347	720	1 715	884	2 320
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 571	552	1 409	1 659	1 348	1 106	562	1 372	690	1 813
50 to 52 weeks	1 204	370	1 008	1 226	1 013	777	391	1 010	498	1 307
40 to 49 weeks	113	62	100	156	100	172	67	139	71	217
27 to 39 weeks	91	61	61	104	95	54	43	87	52	85
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	289	95	265	204	151	143	85	196	94	258
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 584	827	2 278	3 004	2 101	1 626	1 074	2 269	1 067	3 016
With a mobility or self-care limitation	71	7	61	142	87	44	36	120	25	107
With a mobility limitation	49	7	13	63	66	37	23	29	25	75
In labor force	7	—	7	—	—	4	—	—	9	12
With a self-care limitation	44	—	48	112	57	7	17	104	5	63
With a work disability	189	65	116	315	171	226	104	229	93	272
In labor force	74	37	29	85	39	70	19	78	21	89
Prevented from working	92	14	70	203	125	120	80	139	60	160
No work disability	2 395	762	2 162	2 689	1 930	1 400	970	2 040	974	2 744
In labor force	1 833	599	1 597	1 890	1 408	1 179	727	1 531	814	2 011
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	609	174	395	547	621	687	255	619	179	622
With a mobility or self-care limitation	72	38	43	170	165	219	86	209	29	111
With a mobility limitation	62	38	43	156	143	167	80	154	21	63
With a self-care limitation	36	34	24	126	95	119	31	134	29	59
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	194	37	120	296	214	172	110	246	62	305
Mean family income (dollars)	21 600	18 155	11 914	14 146	20 759	15 413	10 278	11 941	16 591	12 277
1 worker	332	111	290	456	325	299	163	314	148	368
Mean family income (dollars)	48 816	39 243	27 048	24 255	29 630	28 200	21 810	22 110	23 084	26 883
2 or more workers	722	229	597	644	498	309	220	545	291	719
Mean family income (dollars)	49 828	43 996	41 976	39 408	44 080	37 630	32 940	32 929	34 233	44 561

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Wood County, WV—Con.								Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV	
	Tract 101.02	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02	Tract 106.02	Tract 107.02	Tract 109.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 438	3 355	1 593	1 387	3 429	3 243	4 930	3 119	2 441	2 313
In labor force	849	2 104	913	847	2 119	2 008	3 225	1 979	1 262	1 312
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.0	62.7	57.3	61.1	61.8	61.9	65.4	63.4	51.7	56.7
Civilian labor force	849	2 095	913	840	2 119	1 993	3 213	1 973	1 258	1 312
Employed	801	2 013	856	801	2 020	1 806	3 049	1 875	1 211	1 257
Unemployed	48	82	57	39	99	187	164	98	47	55
Percent of civilian labor force	5.7	3.9	6.2	4.6	4.7	9.4	5.1	5.0	3.7	4.2
Not in labor force	589	1 251	680	540	1 310	1 235	1 705	1 140	1 179	1 001
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	98	—
Enrolled in school	125	132	92	65	182	187	184	165	94	57
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	143	575	381	258	605	466	519	307	527	605
Females 16 years and over	760	1 775	914	715	1 871	1 605	2 534	1 655	1 368	1 336
In labor force	330	967	416	368	953	791	1 319	857	558	651
Percent of females 16 years and over	43.4	54.5	45.5	51.5	50.9	49.3	52.1	51.8	40.8	48.7
Civilian labor force	330	967	416	368	953	791	1 319	857	558	651
Employed	307	904	406	368	902	750	1 270	824	528	620
Unemployed	23	63	10	—	51	41	49	33	30	31
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	6.5	2.4	—	5.4	5.2	3.7	3.9	5.4	4.8
With own children under 6 years	156	230	74	64	225	224	429	308	172	160
In labor force	69	155	61	28	176	106	231	154	78	106
With own children 6 to 17 years only	171	410	136	131	336	373	530	359	201	157
In labor force	103	288	103	93	226	234	296	264	127	118
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	220	327	98	106	296	282	564	397	187	179
All parents present in household in labor force	95	215	82	46	212	126	311	184	71	122
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	356	748	236	231	561	732	1 246	787	401	358
All parents present in household in labor force	194	512	163	147	395	456	661	520	223	266
Persons 16 to 19 years	101	205	116	84	316	276	398	277	126	78
Not enrolled in school	10	48	16	5	57	73	97	38	19	36
Unemployed or not in labor force	8	6	6	5	24	46	57	6	13	12
Not high school graduate	2	14	7	—	22	36	42	13	6	17
Employed	—	14	7	—	6	13	—	7	—	5
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	6	6	16	—	6	—
Not in labor force	2	—	—	—	10	17	26	6	—	12
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	801	2 013	856	801	2 020	1 806	3 049	1 875	1 211	1 257
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	131	296	101	30	193	145	243	178	200	147
Professional specialty occupations	197	553	177	101	337	181	231	234	170	189
Technicians and related support occupations	36	39	20	35	122	39	146	134	34	86
Sales occupations	106	287	157	136	283	117	342	200	165	178
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	104	240	169	160	376	246	474	287	182	264
Private household occupations	6	—	13	—	7	—	7	—	11	—
Protective service occupations	11	16	—	9	34	18	45	29	30	38
Service occupations, except protective and household	67	140	83	57	203	312	363	265	109	116
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1	6	7	—	16	40	44	13	6	4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	47	180	30	107	181	275	313	247	152	85
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	27	152	36	103	115	224	356	105	96	63
Transportation and material moving occupations	18	71	51	19	102	96	306	97	23	51
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	50	33	12	44	51	113	179	86	33	36
Construction	40	48	42	56	60	221	206	67	61	50
Manufacturing	226	490	162	165	473	369	762	480	284	198
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	33	113	36	24	119	68	273	155	93	93
Wholesale and retail trade	181	533	217	227	409	354	746	449	230	331
Finance, insurance, and real estate	52	96	80	26	85	65	79	81	45	57
Business and repair services	24	74	23	14	90	87	130	109	79	31
Professional and related services	187	543	194	166	502	382	497	370	291	371
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	801	2 013	856	801	2 020	1 806	3 049	1 875	1 211	1 257
Private wage and salary workers	646	1 673	667	610	1 596	1 531	2 440	1 517	949	946
Government workers	99	274	144	144	315	191	444	286	177	189
Local government workers	31	93	57	33	123	76	200	109	49	91
Self-employed workers	51	66	45	47	98	80	155	66	79	95
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	924	2 298	986	922	2 281	2 168	3 352	2 147	1 395	1 347
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	712	1 788	778	746	1 776	1 743	2 695	1 636	1 126	1 106
50 to 52 weeks	503	1 374	506	615	1 316	1 108	2 009	1 265	859	777
40 to 49 weeks	62	187	130	61	174	276	394	175	83	172
27 to 39 weeks	72	75	21	19	72	123	106	51	90	54
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	80	279	71	88	231	159	307	313	119	143
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 271	2 737	1 171	1 062	2 779	2 746	4 368	2 765	1 756	1 626
With a mobility or self-care limitation	36	107	36	26	133	63	199	158	76	44
With a mobility limitation	2	76	6	19	61	31	130	74	60	37
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	36	69	36	14	116	51	106	111	46	7
With a work disability	62	166	93	89	252	250	356	195	148	226
In labor force	17	67	38	15	49	103	113	71	34	70
Prevented from working	38	93	43	61	152	114	207	117	107	120
Na work disability	1 209	2 571	1 078	973	2 527	2 496	4 012	2 570	1 608	1 400
In labor force	808	2 000	834	779	2 025	1 874	3 069	1 885	1 168	1 179
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	167	609	422	318	650	482	550	324	583	687
With a mobility or self-care limitation	35	95	122	46	179	101	70	86	158	219
With a mobility limitation	25	81	107	46	158	77	46	50	136	167
With a self-care limitation	23	56	72	17	106	65	31	68	95	119
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	80	196	96	99	127	196	208	131	188	172
Mean family income (dollars)	12 708	25 507	22 856	17 656	13 929	14 034	17 999	18 938	21 420	15 413
1 worker	183	398	168	115	345	352	678	465	268	299
Mean family income (dollars)	58 884	36 181	43 170	23 584	35 490	25 428	27 773	26 346	32 864	28 200
2 or more workers	285	711	304	294	722	684	1 069	611	432	309
Mean family income (dollars)	66 730	60 594	61 960	39 806	47 880	38 641	41 875	43 473	43 863	37 630

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV—Con.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 392	1 980	3 848	511	2 482	1 441	1 204	2 390	1 344	1 134
In labor force	1 210	1 187	2 172	218	1 319	806	708	1 373	675	670
Percent of persons 16 years and over	50.6	59.9	56.4	42.7	53.9	55.9	58.8	57.4	50.2	59.1
Civilian labor force	1 210	1 187	2 165	218	1 312	806	708	1 373	675	670
Employed	1 095	1 144	1 973	192	1 123	720	594	1 265	639	579
Unemployed	115	43	192	26	189	86	114	108	36	91
Percent of civilian labor force	9.5	3.6	8.9	11.9	14.4	10.7	16.1	7.9	5.3	13.6
Not in labor force	1 182	793	1 676	293	1 163	635	496	1 017	669	464
Institutionalized persons	144	53	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	99
Enrolled in school	81	57	254	15	79	70	69	143	51	46
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	660	431	722	116	499	324	188	458	299	151
Females 16 years and over	1 415	1 113	2 161	205	1 406	836	643	1 299	710	617
In labor force	600	513	1 045	84	599	396	277	649	302	317
Percent of females 16 years and over	42.4	46.1	48.4	41.0	42.6	47.4	43.1	50.0	42.5	51.4
Civilian labor force	600	513	1 045	84	599	396	277	649	302	317
Employed	546	501	937	65	497	351	266	606	302	255
Unemployed	54	12	108	19	102	45	11	43	—	62
Percent of civilian labor force	9.0	2.3	10.3	22.6	17.0	11.4	4.0	6.6	—	19.6
With own children under 6 years	118	68	298	25	174	115	81	115	48	105
In labor force	91	37	160	11	99	61	26	80	26	61
With own children 6 to 17 years only	211	150	344	11	154	96	107	271	109	102
In labor force	147	106	229	11	93	76	85	208	61	83
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	172	101	403	33	274	117	120	175	58	118
All parents present in household in labor force	120	39	184	10	158	59	34	110	33	64
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	361	280	818	64	413	249	246	439	218	248
All parents present in household in labor force	263	213	452	55	239	125	181	309	104	188
Persons 16 to 19 years	91	90	289	31	173	100	102	174	103	45
Not enrolled in school	12	19	78	17	53	17	41	27	35	8
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	5	44	17	37	5	27	14	11	—
Not high school graduate	7	—	25	17	27	5	21	14	22	8
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Unemployed	7	—	—	—	14	—	12	8	—	8
Not in labor force	—	—	25	17	13	5	9	6	11	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 095	1 144	1 973	192	1 123	720	594	1 265	639	579
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	129	154	256	10	111	39	51	58	34	16
Professional specialty occupations	163	193	344	50	98	57	22	48	39	27
Technicians and related support occupations	28	54	42	—	37	45	20	41	24	46
Sales occupations	194	141	236	6	160	82	69	190	30	62
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	169	217	325	41	127	77	101	173	71	87
Private household occupations	—	—	9	—	5	—	—	—	6	6
Protective service occupations	5	12	33	11	16	15	6	24	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	163	99	247	12	233	192	65	232	123	67
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5	6	25	—	16	—	—	19	13	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	112	127	140	26	123	108	87	155	127	85
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	67	34	136	—	47	59	62	187	96	52
Transportation and material moving occupations	17	65	72	6	78	30	30	41	33	96
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	43	42	108	30	72	16	81	97	43	35
Construction	52	61	112	19	72	51	27	63	39	37
Manufacturing	150	174	318	23	169	142	171	321	109	102
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	61	93	86	15	41	26	20	43	44	53
Wholesale and retail trade	308	329	461	35	340	205	204	361	185	197
Finance, insurance, and real estate	53	63	124	18	54	11	—	18	18	12
Business and repair services	44	62	104	29	77	55	39	84	60	33
Professional and related services	309	292	568	45	258	202	83	262	147	86
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 095	1 144	1 973	192	1 123	720	594	1 265	639	579
Private wage and salary workers	839	857	1 498	153	908	634	524	1 080	539	472
Government workers	194	146	390	29	106	53	56	153	71	107
Local government workers	84	55	85	5	27	22	6	49	23	50
Self-employed workers	62	125	85	10	97	27	14	21	22	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 276	1 265	2 235	280	1 293	844	653	1 405	728	710
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	909	948	1 773	209	962	602	497	1 111	589	544
50 to 52 weeks	628	761	1 189	108	645	422	356	836	437	371
40 to 49 weeks	128	82	324	8	119	42	67	105	42	52
27 to 39 weeks	88	38	93	22	53	65	28	55	28	52
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	205	232	176	23	168	126	85	171	66	75
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 533	1 391	3 057	312	1 879	1 098	996	1 868	1 014	878
With a mobility or self-care limitation	107	43	247	26	170	79	34	103	79	25
With a mobility limitation	65	10	74	7	89	47	23	29	39	25
In labor force	28	—	25	—	36	18	—	—	—	9
With a self-care limitation	94	37	238	26	153	52	15	87	40	5
With a work disability	171	91	407	61	382	133	104	197	145	88
In labor force	56	38	143	32	120	53	19	64	21	16
Prevented from working	101	47	237	24	243	80	80	121	102	60
No work disability	1 362	1 300	2 650	251	1 497	965	892	1 671	869	790
In labor force	1 099	1 050	1 969	167	1 095	734	669	1 262	623	654
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	715	536	784	135	596	343	208	522	330	157
With a mobility or self-care limitation	202	87	271	40	190	73	63	174	86	29
With a mobility limitation	157	62	246	25	165	48	63	119	74	21
With a self-care limitation	108	44	144	20	119	60	14	116	38	29
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	207	114	269	39	205	92	99	198	116	47
Mean family income (dollars)	21 527	28 376	12 892	7 527	11 120	13 059	9 817	12 396	12 282	16 644
1 worker	237	212	438	47	214	155	154	236	184	139
Mean family income (dollars)	23 957	53 163	24 025	22 672	22 536	23 683	21 238	22 157	23 236	23 542
2 or more workers	345	405	603	42	315	219	194	448	192	220
Mean family income (dollars)	34 325	56 871	41 254	36 556	36 970	30 489	31 108	32 795	35 067	31 393

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV—Con.					Vienna city, Wood County, WV				
	Tract 9.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106.02 (pt.)	Tract 107.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 244	298	215	33	—	—	3 066	1 538	1 387	2 716
In labor force	1 828	199	127	22	—	—	1 942	889	847	1 617
Percent of persons 16 years and over	56.4	66.8	59.1	66.7	—	—	63.3	57.8	61.1	59.5
Civilian labor force	1 828	199	127	22	—	—	1 933	889	840	1 617
Employed	1 740	185	123	22	—	—	1 851	832	801	1 555
Unemployed	88	14	4	—	—	—	82	57	39	62
Percent of civilian labor force	4.8	7.0	3.1	—	—	—	4.2	6.4	4.6	3.8
Not in labor force	1 416	99	88	11	—	—	1 124	649	540	1 099
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	218	—	5	—	—	—	132	78	65	119
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	560	80	44	—	—	—	531	373	258	508
Females 16 years and over	1 814	160	87	21	—	—	1 628	876	715	1 488
In labor force	829	96	44	10	—	—	903	409	368	721
Percent of females 16 years and over	45.7	60.0	50.6	47.6	—	—	55.5	46.7	51.5	48.5
Civilian labor force	829	96	44	10	—	—	903	409	368	721
Employed	811	92	44	10	—	—	840	399	368	689
Unemployed	18	4	—	—	—	—	63	10	—	32
Percent of civilian labor force	2.2	4.2	—	—	—	—	7.0	2.4	—	4.4
With own children under 6 years	353	14	8	—	—	—	210	74	64	155
In labor force	116	14	5	—	—	—	149	61	28	117
With own children 6 to 17 years only	253	19	6	11	—	—	382	129	131	301
In labor force	217	19	6	—	—	—	266	96	93	191
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	358	10	8	—	—	—	288	98	106	222
All parents present in household in labor force	94	10	3	—	—	—	208	82	46	156
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	616	41	11	10	—	—	698	229	231	488
All parents present in household in labor force	400	41	11	—	—	—	473	156	147	322
Persons 16 to 19 years	257	5	5	10	—	—	188	109	84	192
Not enrolled in school	43	—	—	—	—	—	41	16	5	44
Unemployed or not in labor force	23	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	5	24
Not high school graduate	23	—	—	—	—	—	14	7	—	16
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	7	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Not in labor force	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 740	185	123	22	—	—	1 851	832	801	1 555
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	274	29	19	—	—	—	273	91	30	144
Professional specialty occupations	54	49	31	—	—	—	33	177	101	257
Technicians and related support occupations	242	24	6	12	—	—	273	143	136	109
Sales occupations	303	48	20	—	—	—	224	169	160	260
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	7
Private household occupations	10	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	9	26
Protective service occupations	196	5	6	—	—	—	107	83	57	144
Service occupations, except protective and household	18	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	16
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	136	19	7	—	—	—	152	30	107	143
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	212	6	23	—	—	—	139	36	103	109
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	92	5	—	—	—	—	64	51	19	73
Transportation and material moving occupations	46	—	5	10	—	—	26	12	44	41
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	57	7	—	—	—	—	48	42	56	46
Construction	469	35	35	—	—	—	433	162	165	413
Manufacturing	130	18	—	—	—	—	106	26	24	79
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	402	20	16	22	—	—	492	217	227	325
Wholesale and retail trade	51	7	13	—	—	—	96	73	26	78
Finance, insurance, and real estate	138	30	5	—	—	—	57	16	14	27
Business and repair services	356	53	36	—	—	—	503	194	166	376
Professional and related services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 740	185	123	22	—	—	1 851	832	801	1 555
Private wage and salary workers	1 357	140	102	10	—	—	1 511	653	610	1 253
Government workers	297	29	21	—	—	—	274	134	144	231
Local government workers	72	15	5	—	—	—	93	57	33	96
Self-employed workers	86	11	—	12	—	—	66	45	47	65
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 982	215	132	22	—	—	2 125	955	922	1 729
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 565	186	111	12	—	—	1 661	754	746	1 404
50 to 52 weeks	1 148	136	97	12	—	—	1 270	496	615	1 070
40 to 49 weeks	178	10	6	—	—	—	183	123	61	136
27 to 39 weeks	72	16	3	—	—	—	75	21	19	49
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	197	20	15	10	—	—	244	71	88	162
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 658	211	171	33	—	—	2 495	1 124	1 062	2 170
With a mobility or self-care limitation	101	—	5	—	—	—	91	36	26	133
With a mobility limitation	75	—	5	—	—	—	67	6	19	61
In labor force	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	57	—	5	—	—	—	53	36	14	116
With a work disability	255	11	33	—	—	—	157	93	89	221
In labor force	83	—	9	—	—	—	67	38	15	44
Prevented from working	154	4	11	—	—	—	84	43	61	133
No work disability	2 403	200	138	33	—	—	2 338	1 031	973	1 949
In labor force	1 734	192	118	22	—	—	1 841	810	779	1 535
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	586	87	44	—	—	—	562	414	318	546
With a mobility or self-care limitation	105	22	6	—	—	—	83	122	46	149
With a mobility limitation	63	22	6	—	—	—	74	107	46	128
With a self-care limitation	53	22	6	—	—	—	51	72	17	84
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	293	—	18	—	—	—	175	96	99	122
Mean family income (dollars)	11 345	—	26 067	—	—	—	26 637	22 856	17 656	14 500
1 worker	354	22	26	—	—	—	336	158	115	273
Mean family income (dollars)	25 933	86 431	31 915	—	—	—	38 354	43 109	23 584	35 893
2 or more workers	601	83	39	12	—	—	671	297	294	570
Mean family income (dollars)	45 342	68 860	55 818	11 200	—	—	61 708	61 850	39 806	46 633

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Wood County, WV									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.03 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	383	—	125	498	211	460	1 319	1 438	2 274	289
In labor force	245	—	58	283	165	301	852	849	1 376	162
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.0	—	46.4	56.8	78.2	65.4	64.6	59.0	60.5	56.1
Civilian labor force	245	—	58	283	165	301	847	849	1 376	162
Employed	225	—	42	250	165	301	803	801	1 319	162
Unemployed	20	—	16	33	—	—	44	48	57	—
Percent of civilian labor force	8.2	—	27.6	11.7	—	—	5.2	5.7	4.1	—
Not in labor force	138	—	67	215	46	159	467	589	898	127
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	4	—	11	15	—	19	83	125	137	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	38	—	47	97	22	18	154	143	480	44
Females 16 years and over	206	—	73	236	132	257	660	760	1 236	147
In labor force	103	—	23	119	94	151	374	330	653	64
Percent of females 16 years and over	50.0	—	31.5	50.4	71.2	58.8	56.7	43.4	52.8	43.5
Civilian labor force	103	—	23	119	94	151	374	330	653	64
Employed	98	—	23	94	94	151	360	307	649	64
Unemployed	5	—	—	25	—	—	14	23	4	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	—	—	21.0	—	—	3.7	7.0	6	—
With own children under 6 years	33	—	15	25	35	32	83	156	160	20
In labor force	15	—	—	7	26	24	54	69	78	6
With own children 6 to 17 years only	33	—	14	56	16	24	189	171	235	28
In labor force	27	—	14	56	9	16	127	103	192	22
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	43	—	14	39	48	45	91	220	173	39
All parents present in household in labor force	16	—	—	8	31	36	56	95	87	7
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	58	—	52	120	40	62	381	356	453	50
All parents present in household in labor force	44	—	24	112	26	39	248	194	342	39
Persons 16 to 19 years	19	—	10	23	8	16	100	101	158	17
Not enrolled in school	6	—	7	—	8	—	16	10	10	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	—	—	—	8	—	6	8	—	—
Not high school graduate	6	—	—	—	8	—	6	2	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	6	—	—	—	8	—	6	2	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	225	—	42	250	165	301	803	801	1 319	162
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	28	—	—	24	32	18	71	131	143	23
Professional specialty occupations	17	—	7	6	10	47	89	197	306	15
Technicians and related support occupations	18	—	—	14	14	6	45	36	78	6
Sales occupations	41	—	—	33	44	60	67	106	120	14
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	19	—	2	26	17	52	136	104	192	16
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	18	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	8	—	10	11	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	38	—	—	34	6	60	95	67	122	33
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	1	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11	—	17	55	5	36	112	47	194	28
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14	—	—	23	29	14	72	27	75	13
Transportation and material moving occupations	28	—	9	20	—	—	50	18	38	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11	—	7	15	—	—	38	50	33	7
Construction	5	—	—	21	—	16	51	40	84	—
Manufacturing	45	—	16	24	8	84	210	226	280	57
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	24	—	—	20	—	6	55	33	109	7
Wholesale and retail trade	56	—	9	83	70	64	157	181	252	41
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6	—	—	8	—	37	62	52	73	—
Business and repair services	21	—	2	19	31	13	34	24	40	17
Professional and related services	39	—	15	30	40	51	166	187	381	40
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	225	—	42	250	165	301	803	801	1 319	162
Private wage and salary workers	179	—	42	189	140	256	651	646	983	162
Government workers	28	—	—	44	8	28	130	99	256	—
Local government workers	23	—	—	5	8	6	42	31	129	—
Self-employed workers	18	—	—	17	17	17	22	51	69	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	271	—	67	310	174	338	873	924	1 441	173
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	222	—	65	261	146	248	722	712	1 194	127
50 to 52 weeks	154	—	35	174	127	159	575	503	910	104
40 to 49 weeks	17	—	—	34	19	39	50	62	110	4
27 to 39 weeks	5	—	15	32	—	13	19	72	44	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	32	—	—	25	19	61	47	80	165	35
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	345	—	78	401	189	358	1 134	1 271	1 723	242
With a mobility or self-care limitation	11	—	2	17	—	6	10	36	39	16
With a mobility limitation	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	9
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	11	—	2	17	—	6	10	36	39	16
With a work disability	23	—	—	32	5	17	79	62	47	9
In labor force	5	—	—	14	5	6	31	17	5	—
Prevented from working	18	—	—	18	—	6	29	38	37	9
No work disability	322	—	78	369	184	341	1 055	1 209	1 676	233
In labor force	240	—	58	269	160	277	790	808	1 311	159
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	38	—	47	97	22	36	180	167	551	47
With a mobility or self-care limitation	7	—	23	35	—	6	24	35	154	12
With a mobility limitation	7	—	17	35	—	—	17	25	129	7
With a self-care limitation	—	—	17	18	—	6	7	23	83	5
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	26	—	11	48	15	12	100	80	166	21
Mean family income (dollars)	15 974	—	14 429	10 065	16 427	35 033	15 428	12 708	18 582	16 092
1 worker	57	—	9	78	9	14	151	183	241	62
Mean family income (dollars)	14 427	—	31 600	21 969	16 000	50 907	29 304	58 884	26 921	24 406
2 or more workers	66	—	26	97	71	118	275	285	452	40
Mean family income (dollars)	45 504	—	46 615	33 550	43 035	40 583	45 636	66 730	43 150	41 918

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Wood County, WV—Con.									
	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106.01	Tract 106.02 (pt.)	Tract 107.01	Tract 107.02 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109.01	Tract 109.02 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	55	—	415	3 420	3 028	4 344	4 897	2 196	3 597	3 119
In labor force	24	—	303	2 310	1 881	2 557	3 203	1 173	2 342	1 979
Percent of persons 16 years and over	43.6	—	73.0	67.5	62.1	58.9	65.4	53.4	65.1	63.4
Civilian labor force	24	—	303	2 310	1 866	2 557	3 191	1 173	2 336	1 973
Employed	24	—	280	2 194	1 683	2 325	3 027	1 109	2 239	1 875
Unemployed	—	—	23	116	183	232	164	64	97	98
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	7.6	5.0	9.8	9.1	5.1	5.5	4.2	5.0
Not in labor force	31	—	112	1 110	1 147	1 787	1 694	1 023	1 255	1 140
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	153	—	—	—	24
Enrolled in school	14	—	63	151	182	172	184	149	244	165
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	8	—	17	290	422	617	519	283	349	307
Females 16 years and over	38	—	223	1 732	1 518	2 233	2 513	1 111	1 839	1 655
In labor force	7	—	136	927	747	1 053	1 309	467	973	857
Percent of females 16 years and over	18.4	—	61.0	53.5	49.2	47.2	52.1	42.0	52.9	51.8
Civilian labor force	7	—	136	927	747	1 053	1 309	467	973	857
Employed	7	—	121	890	706	984	1 260	456	933	824
Unemployed	—	—	15	37	41	69	49	11	40	33
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	11.0	4.0	5.5	6.6	3.7	2.4	4.1	3.9
With own children under 6 years	—	—	56	304	216	299	429	184	232	308
In labor force	—	—	45	124	101	169	231	77	118	154
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7	—	16	443	367	469	519	234	427	359
In labor force	7	—	16	320	228	310	296	121	289	264
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	64	448	274	414	564	263	329	397
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	46	137	123	218	311	94	152	184
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	7	—	32	857	721	973	1 236	594	878	787
All parents present in household in labor force	7	—	32	567	445	555	661	286	573	520
Persons 16 to 19 years	7	—	119	274	271	318	388	179	297	277
Not enrolled in school	—	—	13	80	73	110	97	34	22	38
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	53	46	70	57	21	3	6
Not high school graduate	—	—	6	26	36	47	42	21	10	13
Employed	—	—	6	—	13	—	—	—	7	7
Unemployed	—	—	—	16	6	9	16	4	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	10	17	38	26	17	3	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	24	—	280	2 194	1 683	2 325	3 027	1 109	2 239	1 875
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	10	—	20	234	126	159	243	75	222	178
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	31	247	150	187	231	61	288	234
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	13	96	33	96	146	37	120	134
Sales occupations	14	—	33	212	111	255	330	108	179	200
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	—	68	388	226	297	474	135	375	287
Private household occupations	—	—	7	—	—	8	7	5	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	8	15	18	41	45	6	27	29
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	54	263	306	345	363	186	205	265
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	40	8	44	44	42	13
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	19	373	268	435	313	190	286	247
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	172	201	250	356	159	292	105
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	24	67	96	180	306	63	131	97
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	10	120	108	64	169	40	72	86
Construction	—	—	7	182	221	132	206	100	117	67
Manufacturing	—	—	25	438	334	597	762	319	740	480
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	10	—	22	161	68	162	273	64	147	155
Wholesale and retail trade	—	—	64	522	338	498	724	230	389	449
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7	—	—	109	52	69	79	17	105	81
Business and repair services	7	—	33	86	82	95	130	45	167	109
Professional and related services	—	—	73	443	346	499	497	174	397	370
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	24	—	280	2 194	1 683	2 325	3 027	1 109	2 239	1 875
Private wage and salary workers	14	—	203	1 819	1 429	1 850	2 430	920	1 840	1 517
Government workers	10	—	55	274	170	345	444	140	248	286
Local government workers	—	—	12	132	71	115	200	33	104	109
Self-employed workers	—	—	22	95	80	122	143	43	138	66
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	31	—	337	2 512	2 036	2 773	3 330	1 307	2 578	2 147
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	24	—	186	2 067	1 632	2 221	2 683	1 064	2 107	1 636
50 to 52 weeks	10	—	110	1 579	1 011	1 647	1 997	747	1 633	1 265
40 to 49 weeks	7	—	28	156	270	209	394	111	150	175
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	7	96	120	130	106	58	84	51
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	—	49	206	144	212	297	109	226	313
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	47	—	398	3 100	2 575	3 553	4 335	1 879	3 228	2 765
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	120	58	128	199	124	133	158
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	59	26	79	130	35	42	74
In labor force	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	6	14	16
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	81	46	75	106	104	98	111
With a work disability	—	—	20	204	217	377	356	202	230	195
In labor force	—	—	5	81	94	126	113	49	97	71
Prevented from working	—	—	15	99	103	218	207	136	103	117
No work disability	47	—	378	2 896	2 338	3 176	3 979	1 677	2 998	2 570
In labor force	24	—	298	2 199	1 756	2 410	3 047	1 090	2 225	1 885
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	8	—	17	320	438	638	550	317	363	324
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	8	57	95	241	70	65	34	86
With a mobility limitation	—	—	8	47	71	172	46	58	28	50
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	29	59	149	31	38	21	68
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	—	—	5	133	178	238	208	115	148	131
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	17 277	12 817	15 770	17 999	14 877	16 708	18 938
1 worker	10	—	50	356	326	598	678	442	442	465
Mean family income (dollars)	44 136	—	10 874	31 965	24 911	26 531	27 773	23 819	27 984	26 346
2 or more workers	7	—	69	885	645	852	1 057	466	885	611
Mean family income (dollars)	66 609	—	32 949	42 382	37 602	39 561	42 223	36 378	49 163	43 473

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg— Marietta, WV— OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Washington County, OH		West Virginia (pt.)	Wood County, WV			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Washington County, OH	
			Total	Marietta city		Total	Parkersburg city	Vienna city	Tract 203	Tract 204
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	57 958	23 621	23 621	5 919	34 337	34 337	14 579	4 460	1 202	890
Less than \$5,000	4 471	1 651	1 651	615	2 820	2 820	1 667	237	23	42
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 687	2 852	2 852	791	3 835	3 835	2 123	417	83	105
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 438	2 649	2 649	845	3 789	3 789	1 932	372	89	76
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11 508	4 890	4 890	1 189	6 618	6 618	2 811	822	269	185
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 389	3 832	3 832	807	5 557	5 557	2 253	634	281	135
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10 604	4 312	4 312	852	6 292	6 292	2 106	980	253	219
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 478	2 449	2 449	487	4 029	4 029	1 277	641	155	82
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 461	606	606	202	855	855	204	170	30	39
\$100,000 or more	922	380	380	131	542	542	206	187	19	7
Median (dollars)	24 883	24 456	24 456	20 950	25 161	25 161	20 461	31 613	29 844	28 304
Mean (dollars)	30 052	29 828	29 828	28 803	30 206	30 206	25 794	37 883	34 055	31 524
Families	42 736	17 477	17 477	3 793	25 259	25 259	9 501	3 206	981	640
Median income (dollars)	30 290	29 863	29 863	26 986	30 582	30 582	26 550	37 546	31 569	35 094
Males 15 years and over, with income	51 635	21 721	21 721	5 110	29 914	29 914	11 235	3 879	1 206	838
Median income (dollars)	18 881	18 417	18 417	15 234	19 230	19 230	16 576	23 247	21 386	21 292
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.7	50.6	50.6	43.3	52.6	52.6	46.4	58.1	61.6	55.1
Median income (dollars)	27 792	27 459	27 459	25 473	28 071	28 071	25 583	33 860	27 841	25 975
Females 15 years and over, with income	50 166	20 811	20 811	5 897	29 355	29 355	12 765	4 025	1 057	819
Median income (dollars)	8 114	7 642	7 642	7 165	8 435	8 435	8 135	9 260	10 185	8 837
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.8	27.6	27.6	25.2	31.4	31.4	27.7	29.8	37.9	23.3
Median income (dollars)	16 340	15 911	15 911	16 129	16 656	16 656	16 688	17 130	17 175	16 339
Per capita income (dollars)	11 772	11 438	11 438	11 646	12 011	12 011	11 269	15 599	11 783	12 200
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	57 958	23 621	23 621	5 919	34 337	34 337	14 579	4 460	1 202	890
With earnings	43 121	17 662	17 662	4 140	25 459	25 459	9 700	3 280	1 059	674
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 056	31 734	31 734	30 945	32 279	32 279	28 368	39 714	33 703	33 996
With Social Security income	17 658	6 930	6 930	1 920	10 728	10 728	5 600	1 564	219	257
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 588	7 529	7 529	7 385	7 626	7 626	7 431	8 122	8 655	6 637
With public assistance income	4 517	2 075	2 075	661	2 442	2 442	1 373	1 62	31	47
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 538	3 591	3 591	3 224	3 493	3 493	3 111	3 924	4 704	3 312
With retirement income	10 856	4 465	4 465	1 147	6 391	6 391	3 064	908	171	161
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 188	6 903	6 903	6 876	7 388	7 388	6 875	7 648	6 491	8 083
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	34 445	34 356	34 356	35 679	34 505	34 505	30 849	43 868	35 998	37 234
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 062	34 007	34 007	33 506	34 102	34 102	28 373	49 223	35 719	34 252
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 781	34 676	34 676	37 724	34 852	34 852	32 638	39 717	36 338	40 089
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 564	37 082	37 082	40 042	37 905	37 905	35 087	47 074	38 241	40 232
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 730	37 977	37 977	40 972	39 293	39 293	35 057	54 113	37 529	39 045
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 581	36 280	36 280	39 256	36 783	36 783	35 106	41 660	39 204	41 294
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 364	17 926	17 926	18 700	17 019	17 019	16 355	21 497	16 096	13 791
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 539	12 135	12 135	11 294	12 778	12 778	12 284	18 590	14 108	9 038
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 049	24 440	24 440	31 518	22 161	22 161	20 944	24 368	17 614	25 107
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	42 736	17 477	17 477	3 793	25 259	25 259	9 501	3 206	981	640
Householder worked in 1989	32 324	13 253	13 253	2 730	19 071	19 071	6 511	2 463	827	527
With related children under 18 years	21 023	8 671	8 671	1 909	12 352	12 352	4 315	1 457	551	330
With related children under 5 years	7 464	3 015	3 015	733	4 449	4 449	1 749	380	160	144
Married-couple families	35 655	14 760	14 760	2 996	20 895	20 895	7 226	2 774	852	557
Householder worked in 1989	27 973	11 584	11 584	2 266	16 389	16 389	5 225	2 168	743	466
With related children under 18 years	16 840	7 156	7 156	1 414	9 684	9 684	2 928	1 238	497	274
With related children under 5 years	6 190	2 601	2 601	614	3 589	3 589	1 219	345	149	130
Female householder, no husband present	5 640	2 144	2 144	680	3 496	3 496	1 838	326	97	71
Householder worked in 1989	3 337	1 241	1 241	393	2 096	2 096	1 027	219	63	53
With related children under 18 years	3 433	1 260	1 260	452	2 173	2 173	1 160	168	42	56
With related children under 5 years	999	290	290	96	709	709	446	24	5	14
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	18 187	7 332	7 332	2 565	10 855	10 855	6 071	1 388	275	274
Nonfamily householder	15 222	6 144	6 144	2 126	9 078	9 078	5 078	1 254	221	250
65 years and over	7 230	2 894	2 894	976	4 336	4 336	2 612	679	57	116
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	146 456	60 627	60 627	13 773	85 829	85 829	33 224	10 859	3 467	2 259
Persons under 18 years	36 836	15 737	15 737	3 390	21 099	21 099	7 353	2 400	1 036	603
Related children under 18 years	36 723	15 707	15 707	3 372	21 016	21 016	7 287	2 400	1 031	603
Related children 5 to 17 years	27 328	11 774	11 774	2 450	15 554	15 554	5 264	1 819	786	424
Persons 65 years and over	20 468	8 155	8 155	2 269	12 313	12 313	6 313	1 840	248	267
Persons 75 years and over	8 435	3 327	3 327	1 023	5 108	5 108	2 815	779	91	96
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	4 773	1 901	1 901	524	2 872	2 872	1 448	135	76	53
Percent below poverty level	11.2	10.9	10.9	13.8	11.4	11.4	15.2	4.2	7.7	8.3
Householder worked in 1989	2 149	883	883	249	1 266	1 266	524	51	45	38
With related children under 18 years	3 504	1 506	1 506	438	1 998	1 998	996	53	52	40
With related children under 5 years	1 482	558	558	189	924	924	533	12	11	20
Married-couple families	2 418	1 038	1 038	232	1 380	1 380	601	47	36	19
Householder worked in 1989	1 212	507	507	129	705	705	278	13	31	14
With related children under 18 years	1 564	769	769	181	795	795	342	11	31	6
With related children under 5 years	680	279	279	92	401	401	202	—	6	6
Female householder, no husband present	2 048	752	752	263	1 296	1 296	713	74	34	34
Householder worked in 1989	799	304	304	110	495	495	202	30	14	24
With related children under 18 years	1 721	659	659	240	1 062	1 062	554	42	15	34
With related children under 5 years	699	219	219	80	480	480	300	12	5	14
Unrelated individuals	5 196	2 043	2 043	752	3 153	3 153	1 909	272	32	53
Nonfamily householder	3 717	1 492	1 492	550	2 225	2 225	1 357	237	—	39
65 years and over	2 132	815	815	230	1 317	1 317	804	169	8	15
Persons	20 426	8 290	8 290	2 435	12 136	12 136	6 308	578	290	185
Percent below poverty level	13.9	13.7	13.7	17.7	14.1	14.1	19.0	5.3	8.4	8.2
Persons under 18 years	6 771	2 831	2 831	834	3 940	3 940	1 933	69	110	52
Related children under 18 years	6 672	2 815	2 815	823	3 857	3 857	1 867	69	105	52
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 763	2 101	2 101	567	2 662	2 662	1 192	48	91	26
Persons 65 years and over	3 149	1 104	1 104	309	2 045	2 045	1 174	209	36	32
Persons 75 years and over	1 779	648	648	180	1 131	1 131	678	111	11	21
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	8 822	3 519	3 519	1 143	5 303	5 303	3 113	187	51	70
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	27 592	11 435	11 435	3 118	16 157	16 157	8 552	822	463	229
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	50 466	20 802	20 802	5 632	29 664	29 664	14 034	2 093	991	561

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County, OH—Con.							Marietta city, Washington County, OH		
	Tract 205	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	483	1 940	1 139	1 555	1 626	1 556	468	7	746	476
Less than \$5,000	65	203	97	176	78	56	—	—	36	65
\$5,000 to \$9,999	69	247	186	237	148	156	38	—	105	69
\$10,000 to \$14,999	112	278	147	220	162	76	34	—	68	112
\$15,000 to \$24,999	135	372	171	363	367	259	82	—	165	128
\$25,000 to \$34,999	27	257	174	251	248	219	92	—	104	27
\$35,000 to \$49,999	52	262	137	200	380	388	138	—	164	52
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17	181	117	100	171	252	63	7	64	17
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	69	78	—	47	90	7	—	33	—
\$100,000 or more	6	71	32	—	25	60	14	—	7	6
Median (dollars)	14 583	21 486	22 168	19 184	27 042	35 380	32 857	61 359	24 948	14 259
Mean (dollars)	24 229	31 938	31 133	22 071	31 362	40 398	35 832	65 029	30 622	24 276
Families	322	1 218	618	1 056	1 199	1 254	377	7	527	315
Median income (dollars)	17 424	28 372	35 000	22 556	32 441	39 207	37 536	61 359	32 614	17 159
Males 15 years and over, with income	378	1 488	824	1 254	1 490	1 497	485	7	681	371
Median income (dollars)	11 587	17 949	22 378	14 535	21 000	23 444	20 464	40 476	20 950	11 448
Percent year-round full-time workers	40.5	44.7	48.2	45.3	57.1	57.6	49.9	100.0	51.7	39.4
Median income (dollars)	18 203	27 044	34 120	22 184	26 348	34 038	35 000	40 476	24 848	17 656
Females 15 years and over, with income	498	1 742	1 041	1 475	1 403	1 470	394	7	713	491
Median income (dollars)	6 349	9 028	9 310	6 116	8 296	8 135	10 380	21 250	9 428	6 464
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.3	28.6	20.5	26.0	33.0	23.3	32.5	100.0	25.4	34.8
Median income (dollars)	11 885	17 668	16 738	13 608	15 801	16 818	19 286	21 250	16 399	11 885
Per capita income (dollars)	9 885	13 726	14 574	8 957	12 507	14 957	12 545	15 697	12 098	10 139
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	483	1 940	1 139	1 555	1 626	1 556	468	7	746	476
With earnings	340	1 373	719	1 057	1 341	1 196	394	7	553	333
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 760	33 452	34 823	24 117	31 656	40 945	36 426	65 000	32 935	29 943
With Social Security income	168	583	458	540	410	495	118	—	242	168
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 437	7 963	7 357	7 540	8 355	8 754	8 079	—	6 770	5 437
With public assistance income	66	218	86	242	58	76	27	—	39	66
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 652	2 830	4 712	3 587	3 120	3 442	6 805	—	2 392	2 652
With retirement income	59	356	241	324	290	337	107	—	145	59
Mean retirement income (dollars)	3 679	6 463	9 573	4 504	7 410	8 945	5 731	—	7 678	3 679
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	29 123	41 376	42 162	25 186	35 113	44 978	40 061	65 029	36 492	29 302
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 356	43 424	36 275	25 751	36 135	46 859	44 982	65 029	31 533	19 277
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 301	39 327	46 189	24 500	34 214	43 446	35 842	—	40 900	38 301
Married-couple families (dollars)	24 069	46 591	47 279	28 478	37 133	47 019	41 033	65 029	40 072	24 171
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 455	52 419	45 291	30 886	37 919	49 421	47 035	65 029	37 178	24 703
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 711	41 604	48 365	25 544	36 434	45 071	35 594	—	42 449	23 711
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	43 004	17 594	10 353	14 599	21 367	24 265	36 796	—	12 500	43 004
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 448	15 665	9 453	11 129	19 402	22 710	35 428	—	6 744	9 448
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	86 382	21 508	14 162	19 767	22 498	26 015	37 616	—	25 107	86 382
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	322	1 218	618	1 056	1 199	1 254	377	7	527	315
Householder worked in 1989	205	875	457	722	975	998	317	7	429	198
With related children under 18 years	161	609	257	616	593	592	174	7	265	154
With related children under 5 years	63	245	100	213	211	195	48	—	125	56
Married-couple families	214	1 002	521	772	1 044	1 137	305	7	448	207
Householder worked in 1989	150	742	390	576	853	907	245	7	372	143
With related children under 18 years	108	462	184	446	503	532	145	7	213	101
With related children under 5 years	37	231	88	160	193	183	41	—	111	30
Female householder, no husband present	94	209	68	229	115	102	40	—	67	94
Householder worked in 1989	51	133	49	105	95	76	40	—	49	51
With related children under 18 years	53	140	55	152	58	60	15	—	52	53
With related children under 5 years	26	7	7	42	13	12	—	—	14	26
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	232	859	603	586	511	338	142	—	236	232
Nonfamily householder	161	722	521	499	427	302	91	—	219	161
65 years and over	78	320	298	251	119	166	69	—	102	78
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 198	4 486	2 338	3 758	4 123	4 124	1 331	29	1 846	1 152
Persons under 18 years	280	1 076	482	1 063	1 009	1 084	363	15	500	251
Related children under 18 years	280	1 065	482	1 056	1 009	1 084	363	15	500	251
Related children 5 to 17 years	211	768	338	778	735	821	298	15	351	190
Persons 65 years and over	159	775	552	572	445	614	174	—	234	159
Persons 75 years and over	49	399	237	263	145	205	84	—	90	49
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	62	133	55	207	70	78	3	—	53	62
Percent below poverty level	19.3	10.9	8.9	19.6	5.8	6.2	.8	—	10.1	19.7
Householder worked in 1989	24	54	30	89	31	41	3	—	38	24
With related children under 18 years	50	114	43	177	44	61	3	—	40	50
With related children under 5 years	31	57	23	52	11	27	3	—	20	31
Married-couple families	28	68	17	94	40	59	3	—	19	28
Householder worked in 1989	12	34	11	52	20	36	3	—	14	12
With related children under 18 years	21	59	11	78	20	42	3	—	21	21
With related children under 5 years	9	43	11	17	6	21	3	—	6	9
Female householder, no husband present	34	58	27	102	25	19	3	—	34	34
Householder worked in 1989	12	20	14	32	11	7	—	—	24	12
With related children under 18 years	29	48	27	94	19	19	—	—	34	29
With related children under 5 years	22	7	7	30	—	6	—	—	14	22
Unrelated individuals	103	259	142	200	98	77	66	—	40	103
Nonfamily householder	58	190	124	158	68	56	26	—	33	58
65 years and over	41	54	70	85	15	39	34	—	9	41
Persons	288	738	310	873	325	308	95	—	172	288
Percent below poverty level	24.0	16.5	13.3	23.2	7.9	7.5	7.1	—	9.3	25.0
Persons under 18 years	88	262	80	327	92	86	22	—	52	88
Related children under 18 years	88	258	80	320	92	86	22	—	52	88
Related children 5 to 17 years	57	177	40	250	78	48	18	—	26	57
Persons 65 years and over	41	76	88	107	37	57	34	—	26	41
Persons 75 years and over	20	56	55	52	28	31	28	—	15	20
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	166	364	111	349	147	124	32	—	64	166
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	368	988	461	1 038	561	425	115	—	216	368
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	665	1 843	856	1 729	1 078	828	249	—	533	619

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Marietta city, Washington County, OH—Con.								Remainder of Washington County, OH	
	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 214 (pt.)	Tract 215 (pt.)	Tract 201.01	Tract 201.02
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	82	175	1 940	945	1 485	52	11	—	1 695	1 064
Less than \$5,000	20	18	203	79	176	12	6	—	53	117
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	13	247	115	237	5	—	—	230	170
\$10,000 to \$14,999	23	42	278	102	203	12	5	—	225	177
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10	27	372	156	325	6	—	—	299	191
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	26	257	147	246	—	—	—	307	157
\$35,000 to \$49,999	19	18	262	132	200	5	—	—	257	148
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	10	181	111	90	7	—	—	240	75
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10	11	69	71	—	—	—	—	47	10
\$100,000 or more	—	10	71	32	—	5	—	—	37	19
Median (dollars)	14 615	18 942	21 486	26 090	19 019	14 375	5 000	—	27 535	17 808
Mean (dollars)	25 630	30 549	31 938	33 946	21 911	29 088	8 712	—	31 634	24 281
Families	28	94	1 218	574	1 007	17	6	—	1 147	716
Median income (dollars)	46 389	35 833	28 372	35 455	22 695	45 750	5 000	—	33 649	24 667
Males 15 years and over, with income	86	552	1 488	730	1 154	35	6	—	1 340	860
Median income (dollars)	13 333	2 500	17 949	23 382	15 475	22 292	3 750	—	21 913	15 862
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.7	14.3	44.7	49.9	47.1	34.3	—	—	55.1	38.3
Median income (dollars)	33 875	20 469	27 044	35 000	22 250	57 765	—	—	30 575	29 226
Females 15 years and over, with income	52	547	1 742	901	1 402	30	12	—	1 541	834
Median income (dollars)	6 667	3 073	9 028	9 937	6 163	5 682	2 500	—	9 838	7 254
Percent year-round full-time workers	5.8	12.2	28.6	21.2	25.5	40.0	—	—	30.2	26.5
Median income (dollars)	6 250	18 125	17 668	16 309	13 325	17 857	—	—	17 908	15 354
Per capita income (dollars)	15 023	6 289	13 726	14 786	8 927	18 744	2 971	—	13 914	10 413
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	82	175	1 940	945	1 485	52	11	—	1 695	1 064
With earnings	52	149	1 373	634	1 004	29	6	—	1 190	727
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 519	26 512	33 452	35 718	24 067	35 070	4 300	—	35 357	25 796
With Social Security income	9	35	583	338	516	24	5	—	636	337
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	1 452	7 926	7 963	7 721	7 557	6 307	6 624	—	7 549	8 514
With public assistance income	20	11	218	69	233	5	—	—	73	133
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 273	578	2 830	5 043	3 561	3 288	—	—	4 368	4 396
With retirement income	10	25	356	227	307	13	5	—	425	203
Mean retirement income (dollars)	14 776	12 184	6 463	9 732	4 496	14 938	3 875	—	6 604	6 348
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	48 647	43 563	41 376	42 285	25 190	52 503	4 900	—	39 280	29 215
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 527	47 479	43 424	36 424	25 578	—	4 900	—	39 967	28 488
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	65 283	42 144	39 327	46 436	24 727	52 503	—	—	38 920	29 845
Married-couple families (dollars)	48 647	53 891	46 591	47 899	28 598	52 503	4 900	—	40 591	35 008
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 527	84 833	52 419	46 185	30 784	—	4 900	—	42 819	37 474
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	65 283	46 708	41 604	48 857	25 917	52 503	—	—	39 337	33 211
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	15 059	17 594	10 353	14 186	—	—	—	27 706	11 128
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	7 013	15 665	9 453	10 078	—	—	—	15 982	8 672
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	22 486	21 508	14 162	19 767	—	—	—	32 156	15 449
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All income levels in 1989										
Families	28	94	1 218	574	1 007	17	6	—	1 147	716
Householder worked in 1989	19	75	875	426	690	5	6	—	890	513
With related children under 18 years	9	25	609	244	585	5	6	—	420	359
With related children under 5 years	9	—	245	93	199	—	6	—	134	130
Married-couple families	28	69	1 002	477	735	17	6	—	969	529
Householder worked in 1989	19	57	742	359	556	5	6	—	756	397
With related children under 18 years	9	13	462	171	427	5	6	—	349	230
With related children under 5 years	9	—	231	81	146	—	6	—	117	93
Female householder, no husband present	—	25	209	68	217	—	—	—	149	149
Householder worked in 1989	—	18	133	49	93	—	—	—	111	78
With related children under 18 years	—	12	140	55	140	—	—	—	67	111
With related children under 5 years	—	—	7	7	42	—	—	—	17	37
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	61	119	859	453	565	35	5	—	620	394
Nonfamily householder	54	81	722	371	478	35	5	—	548	348
65 years and over	10	19	320	194	242	6	5	—	271	149
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	122	350	4 486	2 070	3 602	83	33	—	3 870	2 482
Persons under 18 years	7	39	1 076	461	1 020	6	15	—	776	611
Related children under 18 years	7	39	1 065	461	1 013	6	15	—	776	611
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	39	768	326	748	6	7	—	575	459
Persons 65 years and over	29	53	775	437	555	22	5	—	731	408
Persons 75 years and over	—	24	399	181	263	17	—	—	298	194
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	—	8	133	55	207	—	6	—	29	133
Percent below poverty level	—	8.5	10.9	9.6	20.6	—	100.0	—	2.5	18.6
Householder worked in 1989	—	8	54	30	89	—	6	—	22	87
With related children under 18 years	—	8	114	43	177	—	6	—	16	107
With related children under 5 years	—	—	57	23	52	—	6	—	4	57
Married-couple families	—	—	68	17	94	—	6	—	8	43
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	34	11	52	—	6	—	8	32
With related children under 18 years	—	—	59	11	78	—	6	—	—	31
With related children under 5 years	—	—	43	11	17	—	6	—	—	20
Female householder, no husband present	—	8	58	27	102	—	—	—	16	69
Householder worked in 1989	—	8	20	14	32	—	—	—	9	34
With related children under 18 years	—	8	48	27	94	—	—	—	16	69
With related children under 5 years	—	—	7	7	30	—	—	—	4	37
Unrelated individuals	31	24	259	83	200	12	—	—	98	115
Nonfamily householder	24	10	190	65	158	12	—	—	83	96
65 years and over	—	—	54	41	85	—	—	—	55	40
Persons	31	42	738	251	873	12	28	—	192	552
Percent below poverty level	25.4	12.0	16.5	12.1	24.2	14.5	84.8	—	5.0	22.2
Persons under 18 years	—	10	262	80	327	—	15	—	36	213
Related children under 18 years	—	10	258	80	320	—	15	—	36	213
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	10	177	40	250	—	7	—	31	151
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	76	59	107	—	—	—	67	40
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	56	37	52	—	—	—	42	31
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	14	42	364	104	349	12	28	—	53	302
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	31	54	988	378	1 038	17	28	—	348	733
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	64	120	1 843	709	1 685	31	28	—	883	1 122

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County, OH—Con.									
	Tract 202	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212	Tract 213
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 447	1 195	144	7	—	194	70	1 574	2 440	2 000
Less than \$5,000	99	23	6	—	—	18	—	66	246	165
\$5,000 to \$9,999	243	83	—	—	—	71	—	143	406	237
\$10,000 to \$14,999	210	89	8	—	—	45	17	150	250	234
\$15,000 to \$24,999	450	269	20	7	—	15	38	361	562	467
\$25,000 to \$34,999	419	281	31	—	—	27	5	248	403	349
\$35,000 to \$49,999	547	253	55	—	—	5	—	375	385	360
\$50,000 to \$74,999	379	148	18	—	—	6	10	164	174	149
\$75,000 to \$99,999	65	30	6	—	—	7	—	47	12	22
\$100,000 or more	35	19	—	—	—	—	—	20	2	17
Median (dollars)	30 613	29 707	36 750	21 250	—	10 606	20 556	27 359	20 796	22 836
Mean (dollars)	34 281	33 874	36 197	21 053	—	17 426	25 479	31 438	23 415	25 837
Families	2 025	974	113	7	—	44	49	1 182	1 919	1 480
Median income (dollars)	34 274	31 383	38 542	21 250	—	33 571	22 083	32 383	24 006	25 897
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 463	1 199	157	7	—	94	100	1 455	2 178	1 862
Median income (dollars)	21 157	21 280	30 179	21 250	—	11 875	10 909	20 963	16 604	16 096
Percent year-round full-time workers	56.8	61.4	70.1	100.0	—	35.1	25.0	57.7	45.4	48.7
Median income (dollars)	31 301	27 727	32 262	21 250	—	30 625	20 938	26 054	23 314	25 045
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 938	1 050	106	—	—	140	73	1 373	1 921	1 746
Median income (dollars)	9 858	10 133	4 853	2 500	—	7 138	4 743	8 433	5 528	7 202
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.8	37.5	9.4	—	—	15.7	35.6	32.8	20.0	25.8
Median income (dollars)	15 815	17 055	14 583	—	—	23 438	17 143	15 737	13 177	12 571
Per capita income (dollars)	12 228	11 750	12 679	3 204	—	12 817	9 430	12 379	9 216	9 651
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 447	1 195	144	7	—	194	70	1 574	2 440	2 000
With earnings	2 012	1 052	121	7	—	80	53	1 312	1 723	1 460
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 865	33 495	38 645	21 053	—	27 731	25 058	31 581	24 621	27 032
With Social Security income	465	219	15	—	—	120	24	386	784	669
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 657	8 655	4 506	—	—	6 331	7 176	8 482	6 460	6 543
With public assistance income	153	31	8	—	—	17	9	53	375	227
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 012	4 704	7 800	—	—	3 368	4 274	3 104	3 890	3 497
With retirement income	267	171	16	—	—	14	17	277	473	439
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 287	6 491	11 752	—	—	7 002	4 649	7 057	6 577	6 702
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	37 439	35 790	40 696	21 053	—	40 560	25 101	34 863	26 465	28 569
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 417	35 333	44 625	21 053	—	33 535	28 809	36 135	24 662	27 891
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 462	36 338	35 376	—	—	43 507	18 715	33 714	28 098	29 231
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 649	38 019	40 890	21 053	—	40 560	26 062	36 879	28 816	30 635
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 887	37 130	45 229	21 053	—	33 535	33 061	37 919	27 500	30 241
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 386	39 204	35 376	—	—	43 507	18 715	35 923	30 011	31 022
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 710	16 096	35 420	—	—	—	—	22 075	21 367	14 713
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 026	14 108	35 420	—	—	—	—	22 075	19 402	7 148
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 873	17 614	—	—	—	—	—	22 498	19 536	14 163
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	2 025	974	113	7	—	44	49	1 182	1 919	1 480
Householder worked in 1989	1 647	820	98	7	—	31	32	970	1 343	1 064
With related children under 18 years	1 055	544	65	7	—	13	31	588	959	771
With related children under 5 years	378	160	19	7	—	7	14	211	310	258
Married-couple families	1 756	848	109	7	—	44	37	1 027	1 546	1 281
Householder worked in 1989	1 476	736	94	7	—	31	20	848	1 196	950
With related children under 18 years	906	490	61	7	—	13	19	498	781	653
With related children under 5 years	327	149	19	7	—	7	14	193	239	236
Female householder, no husband present	178	97	4	—	—	—	—	12	115	164
Householder worked in 1989	106	63	4	—	—	—	—	12	95	86
With related children under 18 years	124	42	4	—	—	—	—	12	58	106
With related children under 5 years	40	5	—	—	—	—	—	13	32	14
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	516	275	38	—	—	150	21	476	587	639
Nonfamily householder	422	221	31	—	—	150	21	392	521	520
65 years and over	141	57	14	—	—	104	9	113	341	241
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 870	3 438	413	46	—	268	156	4 040	6 207	5 312
Persons under 18 years	1 896	1 021	103	29	—	21	43	1 003	1 571	1 443
Related children under 18 years	1 889	1 016	103	29	—	21	43	1 003	1 571	1 443
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 400	771	73	21	—	12	30	729	1 201	1 130
Persons 65 years and over	538	248	33	—	—	115	17	423	903	745
Persons 75 years and over	192	91	6	—	—	56	—	128	414	289
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	196	76	—	—	—	—	—	70	346	219
Percent below poverty level	9.7	7.8	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	18.0	14.8
Householder worked in 1989	90	45	—	—	—	—	—	31	114	93
With related children under 18 years	167	52	—	—	—	—	—	44	268	175
With related children under 5 years	70	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	90	31
Married-couple families	103	36	—	—	—	—	—	40	202	142
Householder worked in 1989	38	31	—	—	—	—	—	20	61	69
With related children under 18 years	81	31	—	—	—	—	—	20	144	113
With related children under 5 years	19	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	46	24
Female householder, no husband present	82	34	—	—	—	—	—	25	127	77
Householder worked in 1989	41	14	—	—	—	—	—	11	40	24
With related children under 18 years	75	15	—	—	—	—	—	19	109	62
With related children under 5 years	40	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	7
Unrelated individuals	120	32	13	—	—	59	—	86	257	175
Nonfamily householder	96	—	6	—	—	59	—	56	208	114
65 years and over	70	8	6	—	—	29	—	15	139	69
Persons	732	290	13	—	—	59	—	313	1 364	911
Percent below poverty level	10.7	8.4	3.1	—	—	22.0	—	7.7	22.0	17.1
Persons under 18 years	267	110	—	—	—	—	—	92	442	336
Related children under 18 years	267	105	—	—	—	—	—	92	442	336
Related children 5 to 17 years	174	91	—	—	—	—	—	78	342	299
Persons 65 years and over	85	36	6	—	—	29	—	37	187	103
Persons 75 years and over	29	11	6	—	—	18	—	28	127	57
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	266	51	6	—	—	7	—	135	549	373
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 010	463	13	—	—	83	—	544	1 758	1 408
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 767	991	28	46	—	147	44	1 047	2 869	2 299

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County, OH—Con.				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Wood County, WV					
	Tract 214 (pt.)	Tract 215 (pt.)	Tract 216	Tract 217	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02	Tract 9.02	Tract 9.03
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 545	468	1 191	1 668	1 432	1 357	666	1 490	665	1 886
Less than \$5,000	50	—	78	115	110	63	114	113	72	255
\$5,000 to \$9,999	156	38	87	197	133	158	107	201	72	243
\$10,000 to \$14,999	71	34	103	191	136	254	70	262	95	190
\$15,000 to \$24,999	259	82	255	426	300	322	132	375	142	263
\$25,000 to \$34,999	219	92	250	237	270	281	120	248	125	264
\$35,000 to \$49,999	388	138	213	336	235	159	91	206	89	343
\$50,000 to \$74,999	252	63	142	142	182	109	32	78	46	273
\$75,000 to \$99,999	90	7	44	17	42	4	—	—	24	50
\$100,000 or more	60	14	19	7	24	7	—	—	—	5
Median (dollars)	35 554	32 857	27 294	22 153	26 713	21 052	17 386	19 578	21 625	24 740
Mean (dollars)	40 623	35 832	31 527	26 598	30 677	24 707	20 615	22 618	24 960	28 000
Families	1 248	377	1 007	1 396	1 037	780	493	1 105	501	1 392
Median income (dollars)	39 390	37 536	30 465	25 000	31 906	25 169	23 669	22 688	25 440	31 604
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 491	485	1 274	1 646	1 174	951	553	1 258	557	1 542
Median income (dollars)	23 597	20 464	18 472	17 038	20 048	16 932	15 409	14 733	16 432	20 452
Percent year-round full-time workers	57.8	49.9	55.6	51.5	54.9	44.1	43.6	46.3	53.1	51.8
Median income (dollars)	34 038	35 000	27 847	25 659	26 563	22 969	19 421	21 689	22 500	30 819
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 458	394	1 031	1 302	1 326	1 178	543	1 258	603	1 753
Median income (dollars)	8 154	10 380	6 968	7 098	7 650	10 660	6 623	7 204	7 221	8 417
Percent year-round full-time workers	23.5	32.5	28.3	29.1	27.8	27.6	34.0	34.0	33.5	29.0
Median income (dollars)	16 818	19 286	15 086	14 583	17 663	16 222	15 375	15 156	15 363	16 927
Per capita income (dollars)	15 051	12 545	10 443	9 307	12 867	11 783	7 900	9 365	9 476	11 561
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 545	468	1 191	1 668	1 432	1 357	666	1 490	665	1 886
With earnings	1 190	394	972	1 229	1 007	900	444	1 020	553	1 268
Mean earnings (dollars)	41 130	36 426	32 125	29 210	32 377	25 555	24 721	24 656	24 711	32 754
With Social Security income	490	118	283	464	523	609	251	560	119	600
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 776	8 079	6 763	7 597	8 694	7 795	6 594	7 567	9 636	7 119
With public assistance income	76	27	60	172	59	103	69	87	74	197
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 442	6 805	3 389	3 404	2 027	2 730	2 349	2 564	3 363	2 757
With retirement income	332	107	224	353	299	276	119	371	129	367
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 022	5 731	7 327	6 124	7 189	6 224	4 938	4 612	8 172	7 926
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	45 171	40 061	34 095	29 102	34 739	29 116	24 204	25 183	28 756	32 814
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 311	44 982	37 119	28 816	31 968	32 406	26 694	25 206	23 404	27 942
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 446	35 842	30 966	29 351	36 717	27 180	22 401	25 163	34 577	37 082
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 242	41 033	35 306	30 660	38 870	33 051	25 796	26 859	30 789	38 029
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 952	47 035	39 539	30 840	38 832	36 263	30 166	29 621	27 856	36 605
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 071	35 594	31 208	30 495	38 894	30 950	23 044	25 028	33 532	38 974
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 265	36 796	19 323	17 484	13 844	18 433	17 162	17 033	11 441	13 603
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 710	35 428	13 976	9 494	9 930	15 273	16 929	13 634	11 439	9 888
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 015	37 616	26 230	22 885	19 427	19 754	17 429	24 469	11 450	25 163
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 248	377	1 007	1 396	1 037	780	493	1 105	501	1 392
Householder worked in 1989	992	317	814	985	750	498	321	768	381	958
With related children under 18 years	586	174	519	671	450	301	247	531	282	686
With related children under 5 years	189	48	183	234	187	123	78	158	144	380
Married-couple families	1 131	305	927	1 231	861	559	370	888	389	1 105
Householder worked in 1989	901	245	744	917	638	391	263	641	294	825
With related children under 18 years	526	145	463	601	344	225	155	365	195	458
With related children under 5 years	177	41	158	210	147	96	48	106	131	239
Female householder, no husband present	102	40	55	119	165	173	103	153	66	259
Householder worked in 1989	76	40	45	52	101	90	40	82	47	133
With related children under 18 years	60	15	31	58	101	59	83	118	54	215
With related children under 5 years	12	—	—	24	35	27	30	30	—	141
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	333	142	229	347	473	683	219	477	183	563
Nonfamily householder	297	91	184	272	395	577	173	385	164	494
65 years and over	161	69	110	138	195	320	116	198	41	253
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 091	1 331	3 585	4 745	3 353	2 820	1 751	3 536	1 660	4 580
Persons under 18 years	1 069	363	1 055	1 343	712	540	477	798	454	1 105
Related children under 18 years	1 069	363	1 055	1 343	712	540	477	779	454	1 097
Related children 5 to 17 years	814	298	773	1 038	505	398	365	572	309	736
Persons 65 years and over	609	174	395	547	621	687	255	619	179	622
Persons 75 years and over	205	84	135	212	252	327	96	286	67	228
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	72	3	94	139	109	68	94	119	66	240
Percent below poverty level	5.8	.8	9.3	10.0	10.5	8.7	19.1	10.8	13.2	17.2
Householder worked in 1989	37	3	52	60	54	39	27	29	32	47
With related children under 18 years	55	3	64	117	82	26	56	84	51	194
With related children under 5 years	21	3	32	39	56	26	32	31	12	169
Married-couple families	53	3	73	103	34	13	49	61	29	83
Householder worked in 1989	30	3	31	55	15	13	21	18	14	26
With related children under 18 years	36	3	43	86	21	13	16	26	20	67
With related children under 5 years	15	3	20	28	21	13	9	8	6	61
Female householder, no husband present	19	—	9	31	70	49	45	51	31	129
Householder worked in 1989	7	—	9	5	34	20	6	11	18	21
With related children under 18 years	19	—	9	26	56	13	40	51	25	114
With related children under 5 years	6	—	—	11	30	13	23	16	—	108
Unrelated individuals	77	66	82	111	122	115	115	130	40	204
Nonfamily householder	56	26	66	76	89	78	85	85	35	172
65 years and over	39	34	43	38	57	88	68	73	9	86
Persons	280	95	434	620	429	306	398	458	268	876
Percent below poverty level	6.8	7.1	12.1	13.1	12.8	10.9	22.7	13.0	16.1	19.1
Persons under 18 years	71	22	162	246	133	47	123	162	100	318
Related children under 18 years	71	22	162	246	133	47	118	143	100	310
Related children 5 to 17 years	41	18	112	197	76	11	70	99	89	132
Persons 65 years and over	57	34	57	57	80	130	68	116	22	136
Persons 75 years and over	31	28	30	30	24	77	37	63	15	77
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	96	32	211	295	251	94	248	240	173	443
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	397	115	545	900	587	474	454	826	467	1 058
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	800	249	1 040	1 928	973	1 044	905	1 539	719	1 710

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Wood County, WV—Con.								Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV	
	Tract 101.02	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02	Tract 106.02	Tract 107.02	Tract 109.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	711	1 691	769	725	1 768	1 528	2 335	1 512	1 227	1 357
Less than \$5,000	73	41	23	28	186	86	173	91	92	63
\$5,000 to \$9,999	74	103	73	85	186	175	171	139	109	158
\$10,000 to \$14,999	45	144	62	60	165	218	163	185	110	254
\$15,000 to \$24,999	92	313	144	152	304	311	490	268	261	322
\$25,000 to \$34,999	60	230	137	139	202	242	449	216	221	281
\$35,000 to \$49,999	89	372	139	191	375	302	507	327	216	159
\$50,000 to \$74,999	151	267	113	59	239	165	280	232	164	109
\$75,000 to \$99,999	67	121	25	11	47	29	93	42	36	4
\$100,000 or more	60	100	53	—	64	—	9	12	18	7
Median (dollars)	37 212	35 636	32 188	28 150	26 991	24 463	29 292	28 632	27 861	21 052
Mean (dollars)	48 784	42 422	47 319	28 617	32 737	27 717	31 341	33 013	30 951	24 707
Families	548	1 305	568	508	1 194	1 232	1 955	1 207	888	780
Median income (dollars)	48 889	40 331	37 500	32 109	36 920	27 429	31 561	32 610	33 443	25 169
Males 15 years and over, with income	653	1 555	659	645	1 478	1 567	2 311	1 425	1 008	951
Median income (dollars)	30 268	25 220	22 150	20 495	21 900	16 433	20 163	23 295	21 071	16 932
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.2	59.7	52.0	57.7	57.8	45.0	55.0	59.9	55.0	44.1
Median income (dollars)	50 887	36 944	31 292	28 281	35 736	25 299	26 978	31 477	27 052	22 969
Females 15 years and over, with income	539	1 503	777	621	1 585	1 291	1 807	1 248	1 161	1 178
Median income (dollars)	8 313	9 554	8 635	10 292	8 155	7 316	9 587	7 386	7 913	10 660
Percent year-round full-time workers	22.8	29.7	21.0	39.1	28.8	31.2	40.8	33.0	26.3	28.4
Median income (dollars)	21 648	18 882	12 214	15 772	17 500	15 840	15 798	14 444	17 375	16 222
Per capita income (dollars)	17 748	16 512	19 156	12 363	13 954	10 234	11 107	12 133	12 950	11 783
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	711	1 691	769	725	1 768	1 528	2 335	1 512	1 227	1 357
With earnings	552	1 344	537	538	1 285	1 174	1 923	1 255	834	900
Mean earnings (dollars)	54 319	42 694	44 789	29 831	36 857	28 993	32 902	34 089	32 935	25 555
With Social Security income	159	519	341	260	543	426	481	295	483	609
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 685	8 594	8 123	7 888	7 787	7 688	7 176	8 358	8 616	7 795
With public assistance income	78	52	4	45	89	107	110	97	42	103
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 570	2 733	400	5 131	3 710	5 112	4 847	3 637	2 016	2 730
With retirement income	78	380	201	159	259	254	392	196	281	276
Mean retirement income (dollars)	11 984	8 769	8 055	6 253	6 111	8 244	7 205	8 321	7 260	6 224
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	56 224	47 879	49 793	31 817	40 689	30 951	34 444	34 212	35 792	29 116
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 423	54 115	49 531	35 507	44 469	31 128	33 202	31 108	35 516	32 406
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	62 204	42 182	49 935	29 612	37 526	30 782	35 846	37 859	35 981	27 180
Married-couple families (dollars)	62 706	51 276	51 969	34 738	44 897	33 015	34 796	37 271	38 543	33 051
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	60 481	60 549	53 768	39 322	51 153	34 001	35 863	36 395	40 203	36 263
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	65 113	43 538	50 973	32 230	39 891	32 110	37 834	38 179	37 474	30 950
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	7 404	20 944	27 612	18 078	16 261	17 900	16 382	18 385	16 047	18 433
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 971	20 167	20 316	15 210	10 557	13 366	13 902	12 374	11 033	15 273
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 376	23 306	31 162	19 687	22 957	21 540	19 234	31 753	21 749	19 754
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	548	1 305	568	508	1 194	1 232	1 955	1 207	888	780
Householder worked in 1989	459	1 035	405	359	976	920	1 624	1 009	638	498
With related children under 18 years	312	640	213	196	565	666	1 067	682	379	301
With related children under 5 years	112	175	63	48	172	172	381	289	149	123
Married-couple families	481	1 152	494	419	1 010	1 044	1 722	998	773	559
Householder worked in 1989	431	906	367	295	857	813	1 445	835	563	391
With related children under 18 years	258	535	189	160	457	537	921	535	317	225
With related children under 5 years	90	158	57	42	130	157	332	227	126	96
Female householder, no husband present	61	125	55	64	150	128	187	187	109	173
Householder worked in 1989	24	101	25	43	105	63	139	152	69	90
With related children under 18 years	50	94	18	29	81	75	110	132	62	59
With related children under 5 years	22	12	—	6	42	15	39	62	23	27
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	193	448	225	244	627	344	447	344	378	683
Nonfamily householder	163	386	201	217	574	296	380	305	339	577
65 years and over	56	158	129	101	333	156	159	91	182	320
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 944	4 352	1 902	1 688	4 074	4 148	6 610	4 125	2 873	2 820
Persons under 18 years	580	1 091	358	337	857	1 045	1 888	1 189	605	540
Related children under 18 years	576	1 091	358	337	857	1 045	1 888	1 189	605	540
Related children 5 to 17 years	400	820	274	255	622	815	1 432	858	441	398
Persons 65 years and over	167	609	422	318	650	482	550	324	583	687
Persons 75 years and over	59	219	199	108	323	188	176	90	227	327
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	76	33	23	31	103	151	169	139	64	68
Percent below poverty level	13.9	2.5	4.0	6.1	8.6	12.3	8.6	11.5	7.2	8.7
Householder worked in 1989	40	20	6	13	55	57	104	114	28	39
With related children under 18 years	61	20	6	16	59	110	106	131	43	26
With related children under 5 years	28	7	—	—	42	33	63	64	33	26
Married-couple families	35	14	11	5	31	90	93	52	23	13
Householder worked in 1989	28	7	6	—	7	45	64	42	10	13
With related children under 18 years	22	7	6	5	—	49	50	48	10	13
With related children under 5 years	11	7	—	—	—	25	32	27	10	13
Female householder, no husband present	41	19	6	18	72	55	70	87	41	49
Householder worked in 1989	12	13	—	5	48	12	40	72	18	20
With related children under 18 years	39	13	—	11	59	55	50	83	33	13
With related children under 5 years	17	—	—	—	42	8	31	37	23	13
Unrelated individuals	49	71	37	18	213	139	178	92	89	115
Nonfamily householder	35	48	28	11	183	96	128	80	76	78
65 years and over	17	35	18	—	145	65	76	30	50	88
Persons	275	156	92	81	441	638	726	566	270	306
Percent below poverty level	14.1	3.6	4.8	4.8	11.3	15.4	11.0	13.7	9.4	10.9
Persons under 18 years	101	33	7	17	89	187	240	261	70	47
Related children under 18 years	97	33	7	17	89	187	240	261	70	47
Related children 5 to 17 years	54	13	7	17	33	138	176	176	38	11
Persons 65 years and over	24	35	35	7	161	112	104	40	73	130
Persons 75 years and over	12	22	23	—	95	45	62	16	24	77
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	155	35	30	19	161	90	265	188	172	94
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	346	275	139	134	525	865	898	775	408	474
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	580	625	454	405	948	1 603	2 086	1 489	742	1 044

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV—Con.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 294	1 092	2 082	267	1 430	805	603	1 231	698	550
Less than \$5,000	123	64	278	80	331	63	103	88	50	65
\$5,000 to \$9,999	214	103	340	41	323	141	101	182	103	65
\$10,000 to \$14,999	196	84	235	30	219	150	64	209	113	82
\$15,000 to \$24,999	265	153	428	48	192	157	127	292	180	122
\$25,000 to \$34,999	228	182	220	30	137	135	111	217	122	91
\$35,000 to \$49,999	201	259	249	9	112	116	73	185	102	80
\$50,000 to \$74,999	54	150	266	29	74	43	24	51	16	31
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	23	41	—	15	—	—	—	12	14
\$100,000 or more	13	74	25	—	27	—	—	7	—	—
Median (dollars)	19 716	32 619	17 967	11 042	11 010	18 425	17 147	20 304	18 224	20 333
Mean (dollars)	22 736	42 992	25 398	17 430	19 105	21 741	19 877	22 693	21 899	23 467
Families	789	731	1 310	128	734	466	447	882	492	406
Median income (dollars)	25 301	38 384	25 085	21 667	17 660	23 370	22 702	23 694	23 077	24 167
Males 15 years and over, with income	914	846	1 597	260	898	564	502	1 013	592	478
Median income (dollars)	15 482	26 227	14 721	7 500	10 250	15 743	15 048	14 639	12 436	14 348
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.7	58.5	42.8	29.2	38.8	41.8	44.6	46.7	44.1	48.3
Median income (dollars)	21 740	33 884	25 526	19 038	25 595	21 221	18 902	21 875	25 417	21 815
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 223	971	1 813	179	1 179	697	483	1 079	556	486
Median income (dollars)	9 225	10 853	7 873	4 172	6 758	8 713	6 603	7 411	7 643	6 446
Percent year-round full-time workers	23.1	27.4	27.9	17.9	25.8	27.3	27.3	33.6	31.7	28.8
Median income (dollars)	16 647	19 000	17 232	17 083	15 410	16 750	15 625	15 223	15 600	15 781
Per capita income (dollars)	11 089	20 295	10 701	8 595	8 611	9 888	7 754	9 409	9 441	8 893
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 294	1 092	2 082	267	1 430	805	603	1 231	698	550
With earnings	790	819	1 404	148	822	510	409	835	475	460
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 939	44 298	27 087	20 405	23 995	23 157	23 297	24 577	23 430	22 603
With Social Security income	582	450	787	123	500	318	226	483	316	104
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 734	8 095	6 931	5 720	6 856	6 742	6 360	7 611	6 937	9 529
With public assistance income	78	68	247	45	237	69	75	—	58	74
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 986	4 021	2 849	2 161	3 735	4 072	2 144	2 281	2 342	3 363
With retirement income	255	245	413	62	192	207	108	330	180	107
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 472	10 244	7 024	7 243	5 646	7 345	5 262	4 706	6 474	8 394
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	27 853	51 352	29 669	22 613	25 542	24 784	22 992	25 369	25 270	26 998
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 347	52 484	27 282	20 320	18 960	23 950	23 426	25 319	25 908	20 969
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 174	50 833	31 929	23 581	31 316	25 511	22 720	25 410	25 021	33 993
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 801	56 362	35 825	27 550	34 696	25 980	24 391	27 142	26 542	27 984
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 167	61 896	36 340	30 126	29 240	25 294	26 175	29 696	28 884	24 047
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 994	53 936	35 376	26 845	38 175	26 592	23 482	25 483	25 627	31 771
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 079	24 288	15 600	9 077	12 573	19 172	17 162	17 184	21 158	12 223
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 961	13 420	10 619	8 435	9 217	18 286	16 929	14 450	11 571	12 467
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 468	30 774	20 485	9 568	16 561	19 782	17 429	23 108	25 029	11 450
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	789	731	1 310	128	734	466	447	882	492	406
Householder worked in 1989	523	570	883	76	469	352	288	603	315	301
With related children under 18 years	335	230	697	49	382	231	212	421	164	230
With related children under 5 years	88	55	277	31	172	135	70	124	49	108
Married-couple families	563	607	898	93	434	401	326	711	388	310
Householder worked in 1989	374	464	668	59	313	304	230	509	263	223
With related children under 18 years	225	185	429	20	186	197	122	291	114	159
With related children under 5 years	70	55	186	16	89	125	40	80	14	95
Female householder, no husband present	183	99	307	30	267	54	103	133	73	50
Householder worked in 1989	135	81	143	12	133	48	40	69	38	38
With related children under 18 years	110	37	193	24	167	28	83	104	42	38
With related children under 5 years	18	—	66	15	65	4	30	30	27	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	574	383	966	159	913	385	196	431	264	163
Nonfamily householder	505	361	772	139	696	339	156	349	206	144
65 years and over	291	185	347	73	355	195	95	178	72	34
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 759	2 265	4 938	544	3 114	1 783	1 563	2 902	1 591	1 369
Persons under 18 years	543	381	1 260	105	718	409	411	639	298	366
Related children under 18 years	543	381	1 252	97	714	409	406	620	284	366
Related children 5 to 17 years	394	297	895	72	481	293	306	452	238	261
Persons 65 years and over	715	536	784	135	596	343	208	522	330	157
Persons 75 years and over	410	146	430	67	275	154	70	246	103	67
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	86	47	266	43	236	88	94	87	70	59
Percent below poverty level	10.9	6.4	20.3	33.6	32.2	18.9	21.0	9.9	14.2	14.5
Householder worked in 1989	33	33	85	9	85	50	27	20	36	32
With related children under 18 years	46	28	207	19	161	80	56	68	24	44
With related children under 5 years	13	20	63	15	67	40	32	31	12	12
Married-couple families	52	34	75	22	67	71	49	36	47	29
Householder worked in 1989	26	20	32	6	38	39	21	9	24	14
With related children under 18 years	26	20	41	4	33	63	16	17	12	20
With related children under 5 years	13	20	16	—	12	34	9	8	—	6
Female householder, no husband present	26	13	141	21	151	11	45	44	18	24
Householder worked in 1989	7	13	27	3	35	11	6	11	12	18
With related children under 18 years	20	8	116	15	110	11	40	44	12	18
With related children under 5 years	—	—	47	15	43	—	23	16	12	—
Unrelated individuals	131	67	313	80	448	76	100	114	113	40
Nonfamily householder	112	67	204	60	274	46	74	79	75	35
65 years and over	55	48	92	40	141	27	53	73	18	9
Persons	395	217	1 100	197	1 238	413	383	356	291	247
Percent below poverty level	14.3	9.6	22.3	36.2	39.8	23.2	24.5	12.3	18.3	18.0
Persons under 18 years	101	63	390	25	356	167	123	133	54	86
Related children under 18 years	101	63	382	17	352	167	118	114	40	86
Related children 5 to 17 years	60	28	283	4	254	137	70	70	30	75
Persons 65 years and over	88	54	150	64	186	27	53	92	75	22
Persons 75 years and over	56	27	111	40	111	14	29	57	16	15
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	135	107	650	108	605	132	239	197	77	152
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	659	236	1 475	231	1 508	579	437	651	361	446
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 153	481	2 144	320	2 063	854	856	1 223	762	663

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV—Con.					Vienna city, Wood County, WV				
	Tract 9.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106.02 (pt.)	Tract 107.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 694	144	93	12	—	—	1 537	752	725	1 446
Less than \$5,000	250	17	—	—	—	—	36	23	28	150
\$5,000 to \$9,999	243	—	—	—	—	—	93	73	85	166
\$10,000 to \$14,999	174	—	—	12	—	—	105	62	60	145
\$15,000 to \$24,999	227	8	29	—	—	—	294	144	152	232
\$25,000 to \$34,999	245	24	9	—	—	—	199	137	139	159
\$35,000 to \$49,999	282	38	25	—	—	—	330	129	191	330
\$50,000 to \$74,999	218	23	25	—	—	—	267	106	59	209
\$75,000 to \$99,999	50	4	5	—	—	—	113	25	11	21
\$100,000 or more	5	30	—	—	—	—	100	53	—	34
Median (dollars)	23 192	41 250	41 750	11 250	—	—	37 413	31 597	28 150	26 974
Mean (dollars)	26 877	57 215	40 904	11 200	—	—	43 966	47 182	28 617	31 228
Families	1 248	105	83	12	—	—	1 182	551	508	965
Median income (dollars)	30 597	56 690	42 250	11 250	—	—	41 368	34 744	32 109	36 974
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 339	138	123	12	—	—	1 419	642	645	1 173
Median income (dollars)	19 716	31 833	18 984	8 750	—	—	26 030	21 300	20 495	22 232
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.3	61.6	56.1	100.0	—	—	60.2	51.9	57.7	59.2
Median income (dollars)	30 122	45 313	28 125	8 750	—	—	37 875	30 875	28 281	35 658
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 523	155	72	10	—	—	1 397	755	621	1 252
Median income (dollars)	8 680	10 486	14 000	3 750	—	—	9 732	8 845	10 292	8 315
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.4	29.7	38.9	—	—	—	29.8	21.6	39.1	30.0
Median income (dollars)	17 473	24 000	18 750	—	—	—	19 013	12 214	15 772	17 337
Per capita income (dollars)	11 258	24 662	16 910	3 861	—	—	17 002	19 243	12 363	13 546
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 694	144	93	12	—	—	1 537	752	725	1 446
With earnings	1 094	119	69	12	—	—	1 221	520	538	1 001
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 440	52 588	38 918	11 000	—	—	44 369	44 618	29 831	36 800
With Social Security income	544	42	33	—	—	—	472	331	260	501
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 099	7 753	10 606	—	—	—	8 535	8 217	7 888	7 790
With public assistance income	197	—	13	—	—	—	44	4	45	69
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 757	—	8 631	—	—	—	2 768	400	5 131	4 078
With retirement income	339	33	36	—	—	—	340	191	159	218
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 666	8 253	10 875	—	—	—	9 066	8 314	6 253	5 872
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	31 855	72 542	41 878	11 200	—	—	49 877	49 682	31 817	39 532
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 095	83 418	25 033	11 200	—	—	55 758	48 912	35 507	46 774
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 003	67 774	45 594	—	—	—	44 324	50 097	29 612	33 387
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 345	72 542	43 486	11 200	—	—	53 533	51 918	34 938	42 342
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 634	83 418	27 556	11 200	—	—	62 005	53 236	39 322	50 675
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 155	67 774	45 594	—	—	—	46 069	51 195	32 230	35 090
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 691	—	21 248	—	—	—	21 240	27 612	18 078	20 563
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 846	—	21 248	—	—	—	20 449	20 316	15 210	15 993
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 163	—	—	—	—	—	23 306	31 162	19 687	23 867
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 248	105	83	12	—	—	1 182	551	508	965
Householder worked in 1989	832	97	54	12	—	—	948	388	359	768
With related children under 18 years	625	32	15	12	—	—	591	206	196	464
With related children under 5 years	344	15	9	—	—	—	154	63	48	115
Married-couple families	969	105	77	12	—	—	1 042	477	419	836
Householder worked in 1989	707	97	48	12	—	—	832	350	295	691
With related children under 18 years	405	32	9	12	—	—	499	182	160	397
With related children under 5 years	203	15	9	—	—	—	143	57	42	103
Female householder, no husband present	251	—	6	—	—	—	112	55	64	95
Householder worked in 1989	125	—	6	—	—	—	88	25	43	63
With related children under 18 years	207	—	6	—	—	—	81	18	29	40
With related children under 5 years	141	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	12
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	502	53	21	—	—	—	413	225	246	504
Nonfamily householder	446	39	10	—	—	—	355	201	217	481
65 years and over	247	32	6	—	—	—	148	129	101	301
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 087	349	234	33	—	—	3 980	1 847	1 688	3 344
Persons under 18 years	998	51	19	10	—	—	1 002	351	337	710
Related children under 18 years	990	41	19	10	—	—	1 002	351	337	710
Related children 5 to 17 years	674	41	11	10	—	—	765	267	255	532
Persons 65 years and over	586	87	44	—	—	—	562	414	318	546
Persons 75 years and over	222	58	13	—	—	—	207	199	108	265
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	240	—	—	—	—	—	19	23	31	62
Percent below poverty level	19.2	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	4.2	6.1	6.4
Householder worked in 1989	47	—	—	—	—	—	13	6	13	19
With related children under 18 years	194	—	—	—	—	—	13	6	16	18
With related children under 5 years	169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Married-couple families	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	31
Householder worked in 1989	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	7
With related children under 18 years	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—
With related children under 5 years	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	129	—	—	—	—	—	19	6	18	31
Householder worked in 1989	21	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	5	12
With related children under 18 years	114	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	11	18
With related children under 5 years	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Unrelated individuals	192	31	—	—	—	—	59	37	18	158
Nonfamily householder	160	17	—	—	—	—	40	28	11	158
65 years and over	86	24	—	—	—	—	30	18	—	121
Persons	864	31	—	—	—	—	97	92	81	308
Percent below poverty level	21.1	8.9	—	—	—	—	2.4	5.0	4.8	9.2
Persons under 18 years	318	—	—	—	—	—	13	7	17	32
Related children under 18 years	310	—	—	—	—	—	13	7	17	32
Related children 5 to 17 years	132	—	—	—	—	—	13	7	17	11
Persons 65 years and over	136	24	—	—	—	—	30	35	7	137
Persons 75 years and over	77	24	—	—	—	—	17	23	—	71
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	438	7	—	—	—	—	31	30	19	107
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 023	31	—	33	—	—	177	139	134	372
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 653	31	12	33	—	—	498	454	405	736

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Wood County, WV									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.03 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	205	—	63	259	115	192	596	711	1 160	154
Less than \$5,000	18	—	11	25	7	5	24	73	56	5
\$5,000 to \$9,999	24	—	6	19	7	—	32	74	124	10
\$10,000 to \$14,999	26	—	6	53	13	16	58	45	130	39
\$15,000 to \$24,999	39	—	5	83	20	36	146	92	295	19
\$25,000 to \$34,999	49	—	9	31	34	19	72	60	212	31
\$35,000 to \$49,999	19	—	18	21	9	61	123	89	159	42
\$50,000 to \$74,999	18	—	8	27	15	55	122	151	142	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6	—	—	—	10	—	13	67	42	8
\$100,000 or more	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	60	—	—
Median (dollars)	24 338	—	30 972	16 982	27 656	38 125	33 152	37 212	23 106	25 667
Mean (dollars)	29 035	—	27 679	22 261	32 097	37 908	33 683	48 784	28 875	27 013
Families	149	—	46	223	95	144	526	548	859	123
Median income (dollars)	21 250	—	40 313	19 196	30 391	40 536	34 444	48 889	29 222	27 250
Males 15 years and over, with income	166	—	51	245	79	203	596	653	956	136
Median income (dollars)	16 765	—	30 750	15 046	25 469	28 250	21 161	30 268	19 569	16 964
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.2	—	33.3	44.5	82.3	48.8	60.1	58.2	57.2	54.4
Median income (dollars)	19 583	—	31 250	20 156	27 656	36 583	33 750	50 887	22 485	30 000
Females 15 years and over, with income	165	—	60	179	117	230	508	539	1 017	106
Median income (dollars)	6 996	—	7 667	6 361	11 691	7 404	11 014	8 313	9 827	6 800
Percent year-round full-time workers	38.8	—	30.0	36.3	53.0	26.1	42.7	22.8	35.7	28.3
Median income (dollars)	18 929	—	10 000	15 062	14 643	12 262	17 462	21 648	14 750	15 833
Per capita income (dollars)	12 349	—	9 111	9 160	12 415	13 772	11 835	17 748	11 809	11 268
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	205	—	63	259	115	192	596	711	1 160	154
With earnings	173	—	35	185	93	174	481	552	857	123
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 686	—	41 356	25 013	35 138	34 726	35 173	54 319	29 931	26 068
With Social Security income	40	—	25	77	15	56	162	159	394	47
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 636	—	8 714	7 287	10 377	7 321	8 191	7 685	7 511	9 185
With public assistance income	17	—	2	12	—	—	12	78	76	8
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 054	—	9 200	4 332	—	—	4 213	3 570	4 506	2 540
With retirement income	18	—	11	41	22	28	95	78	236	10
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 078	—	1 755	3 857	7 096	11 067	6 137	11 984	7 505	6 251
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	28 463	—	35 981	24 444	36 273	41 124	35 205	56 224	33 849	28 681
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 928	—	42 754	24 775	33 188	45 768	41 217	51 423	33 511	34 865
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 693	—	14 429	24 155	40 002	37 712	28 618	62 204	34 091	24 587
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 742	—	36 209	25 721	41 796	42 904	37 352	62 706	35 227	29 895
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 448	—	43 469	29 337	43 939	51 036	43 258	60 481	36 445	40 806
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 839	—	14 429	23 123	40 002	37 712	30 614	65 113	34 350	24 587
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	9 556	—	—	16 027	9 000	10 867	14 047	7 404	25 075	18 411
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 290	—	—	8 324	9 000	10 867	11 067	6 971	18 335	18 411
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 462	—	—	34 000	—	—	15 976	9 376	31 279	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	149	—	46	223	95	144	526	548	859	123
Householder worked in 1989	112	—	33	165	80	126	380	459	636	87
With related children under 18 years	71	—	35	110	52	61	275	312	368	49
With related children under 5 years	38	—	8	34	36	36	58	112	132	21
Married-couple families	88	—	44	177	79	136	471	481	717	110
Householder worked in 1989	75	—	33	132	71	118	345	431	549	74
With related children under 18 years	27	—	33	74	36	53	251	258	310	36
With related children under 5 years	21	—	8	26	36	36	58	90	123	15
Female householder, no husband present	56	—	20	16	16	8	28	61	121	13
Householder worked in 1989	32	—	—	13	9	8	22	24	66	13
With related children under 18 years	39	—	—	14	16	8	11	50	58	13
With related children under 5 years	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	9	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	95	—	23	46	20	61	89	193	352	35
Nonfamily householder	56	—	17	36	20	48	70	163	301	31
65 years and over	13	—	21	20	7	6	15	56	153	10
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	480	—	188	634	291	493	1 731	1 944	2 853	372
Persons under 18 years	107	—	66	159	88	107	472	580	634	89
Related children under 18 years	107	—	66	159	88	107	472	576	634	89
Related children 5 to 17 years	64	—	59	120	48	62	400	400	482	55
Persons 65 years and over	38	—	47	97	22	36	180	167	551	47
Persons 75 years and over	25	—	26	40	—	6	100	59	232	12
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	45	—	—	32	7	—	54	76	58	14
Percent below poverty level	30.2	—	—	14.3	7.4	—	10.3	13.9	6.8	11.4
Householder worked in 1989	26	—	—	9	—	—	14	40	24	7
With related children under 18 years	39	—	—	16	7	—	32	61	41	7
With related children under 5 years	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	22	7
Married-couple families	11	—	—	25	—	—	41	35	38	14
Householder worked in 1989	5	—	—	9	—	—	8	28	13	7
With related children under 18 years	11	—	—	9	—	—	26	22	21	7
With related children under 5 years	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	13	7
Female householder, no husband present	29	—	—	7	7	—	6	41	20	—
Householder worked in 1989	16	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	11	—
With related children under 18 years	23	—	—	7	7	—	6	39	20	—
With related children under 5 years	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	9	—
Unrelated individuals	33	—	15	16	—	12	5	49	84	12
Nonfamily householder	13	—	11	6	—	12	5	35	54	8
65 years and over	7	—	15	—	—	—	—	17	37	5
Persons	159	—	15	102	21	12	176	275	262	59
Percent below poverty level	33.1	—	8.0	16.1	7.2	2.4	10.2	14.1	9.2	15.9
Persons under 18 years	63	—	—	29	14	—	67	101	79	20
Related children under 18 years	63	—	—	29	14	—	67	97	79	20
Related children 5 to 17 years	38	—	—	29	14	—	67	54	57	—
Persons 65 years and over	7	—	15	24	—	—	20	24	71	5
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	8	6	—	—	20	12	50	5
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	79	—	9	43	21	5	108	155	129	4
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	179	—	17	175	21	35	213	346	305	98
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	231	—	49	316	56	57	445	580	805	127

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Wood County, WV—Con.									
	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106.01	Tract 106.02 (pt.)	Tract 107.01	Tract 107.02 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109.01	Tract 109.02 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	17	—	178	1 641	1 435	2 041	2 323	1 012	1 684	1 512
Less than \$5,000	—	—	19	60	86	95	173	82	86	91
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	20	82	175	184	171	128	100	139
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	20	129	218	230	151	70	96	185
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	64	292	282	387	490	212	255	268
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	19	326	233	465	449	201	244	216
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10	—	7	422	277	426	507	224	465	327
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7	—	7	285	140	210	280	85	327	232
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	22	27	24	20	93	10	97	42
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	18	—	24	9	—	14	12
Median (dollars)	44 625	—	20 000	32 056	23 993	26 921	29 473	25 507	37 089	28 632
Mean (dollars)	53 390	—	25 189	35 166	26 862	29 493	31 445	27 121	37 454	33 013
Families	17	—	124	1 374	1 149	1 688	1 943	859	1 478	1 207
Median income (dollars)	44 625	—	20 893	35 039	26 768	28 582	31 649	27 399	38 339	32 610
Males 15 years and over, with income	17	—	167	1 675	1 444	1 979	2 299	1 009	1 700	1 425
Median income (dollars)	37 125	—	15 812	22 355	15 914	17 646	20 279	19 183	26 974	23 295
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.8	—	45.5	60.8	44.0	51.7	54.8	53.7	65.1	59.9
Median income (dollars)	36 250	—	19 423	28 403	25 217	25 000	27 201	25 524	33 648	31 477
Females 15 years and over, with income	22	—	178	1 298	1 219	1 796	1 797	735	1 351	1 248
Median income (dollars)	4 464	—	6 714	9 860	7 124	7 388	9 642	6 707	9 706	7 386
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	19.1	43.2	30.8	34.7	41.0	27.1	39.0	33.0
Median income (dollars)	—	—	13 529	17 768	15 692	16 030	15 798	16 133	20 963	14 444
Per capita income (dollars)	16 206	—	9 253	12 402	9 838	10 561	11 143	9 293	13 443	12 133
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	17	—	178	1 641	1 435	2 041	2 323	1 012	1 684	1 512
With earnings	17	—	165	1 435	1 105	1 659	1 911	796	1 463	1 255
Mean earnings (dollars)	50 023	—	25 857	35 045	28 374	29 924	33 039	28 273	37 768	34 089
With Social Security income	10	—	—	265	393	556	481	283	306	295
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 028	—	—	9 318	7 442	7 236	7 176	6 309	8 656	8 358
With public assistance income	—	—	20	60	94	173	110	69	79	97
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	2 442	4 269	4 625	3 616	4 847	4 323	3 500	3 637
With retirement income	10	—	8	251	218	358	392	164	253	196
Mean retirement income (dollars)	3 108	—	3 808	6 815	7 809	9 217	7 205	8 737	8 894	8 321
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	53 390	—	22 719	37 253	30 161	31 591	34 587	29 435	39 592	34 212
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	66 609	—	11 608	35 961	31 284	33 027	33 460	30 967	37 639	31 108
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 136	—	36 659	38 778	28 993	30 309	35 846	27 976	41 279	37 859
Married-couple families (dollars)	53 390	—	33 789	39 079	32 182	33 825	36 976	30 073	41 883	37 271
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	66 609	—	20 911	38 056	34 119	36 308	36 194	31 860	42 036	36 395
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 136	—	42 584	40 297	30 184	31 611	37 834	28 375	41 765	38 179
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	8 831	13 516	17 735	18 464	16 382	21 610	17 534	18 385
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	5 254	7 491	12 438	13 182	13 902	18 856	13 872	12 374
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	19 305	21 010	21 540	22 461	19 234	24 681	29 226	31 753
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	17	—	124	1 374	1 149	1 688	1 943	859	1 478	1 207
Householder worked in 1989	17	—	111	1 210	866	1 260	1 612	678	1 256	1 009
With related children under 18 years	7	—	69	773	651	867	1 055	431	712	682
With related children under 5 years	—	—	42	273	163	273	381	194	230	289
Married-couple families	17	—	69	1 275	967	1 455	1 710	778	1 323	998
Householder worked in 1989	17	—	69	1 152	765	1 114	1 433	636	1 147	835
With related children under 18 years	7	—	28	718	528	734	909	391	590	535
With related children under 5 years	—	—	12	267	148	250	332	173	203	227
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	55	92	122	202	187	55	109	187
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	42	58	57	122	139	22	71	152
With related children under 18 years	—	—	41	55	69	110	110	29	90	132
With related children under 5 years	—	—	30	6	15	16	39	15	7	62
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	70	321	343	450	467	203	264	364
Nonfamily householder	—	—	54	267	286	353	380	153	206	305
65 years and over	—	—	—	71	150	110	159	83	80	91
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	55	—	381	4 611	3 914	5 499	6 577	2 953	4 645	4 125
Persons under 18 years	7	—	96	1 337	1 026	1 442	1 878	857	1 212	1 189
Related children under 18 years	7	—	96	1 324	1 026	1 442	1 878	857	1 212	1 189
Related children 5 to 17 years	7	—	49	932	804	1 117	1 422	643	949	858
Persons 65 years and over	8	—	17	320	438	638	550	317	363	324
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	75	175	217	176	123	158	90
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	—	—	41	109	151	180	169	112	102	139
Percent below poverty level	—	—	33.1	7.9	13.1	10.7	8.7	13.0	6.9	11.5
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	36	63	57	79	104	56	62	114
With related children under 18 years	—	—	41	77	110	138	106	54	89	131
With related children under 5 years	—	—	30	13	33	23	63	36	37	64
Married-couple families	—	—	64	90	112	93	93	64	52	87
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	45	45	54	64	49	45	42	42
With related children under 18 years	—	—	39	49	70	50	39	51	48	48
With related children under 5 years	—	—	7	25	8	32	21	37	27	27
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	41	45	55	52	70	19	30	87
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	36	18	12	16	40	7	17	72
With related children under 18 years	—	—	41	38	55	52	50	15	30	83
With related children under 5 years	—	—	30	6	8	8	31	15	—	37
Unrelated individuals	—	—	24	72	139	100	178	85	56	92
Nonfamily householder	—	—	8	36	96	52	128	55	32	80
65 years and over	—	—	—	6	65	26	76	38	22	30
Persons	—	—	122	451	638	770	726	485	411	566
Percent below poverty level	—	—	32.0	9.8	16.3	14.0	11.0	16.4	8.8	13.7
Persons under 18 years	—	—	57	195	187	294	240	141	190	261
Related children under 18 years	—	—	57	182	187	294	240	141	190	261
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	22	141	138	256	176	105	149	176
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	10	112	78	104	120	32	40
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	45	36	62	61	21	16
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	47	161	90	303	265	201	195	188
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	122	521	865	985	865	629	632	775
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	—	181	1 262	1 591	2 059	2 053	1 065	1 171	1 489

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wood County, WV					
	Parkersburg–Marietta, WV–OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Washington County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Total	Parkersburg city
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	146 632	61 138	61 138	85 494	85 494	33 109
Native	145 921	60 866	60 866	85 055	85 055	32 896
Foreign born	711	272	272	439	439	213
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	128	43	43	85	85	68
Persons 5 years and over	137 389	57 241	57 241	80 148	80 148	31 164
Speak a language other than English	2 760	1 197	1 197	1 563	1 563	656
Do not speak English "very well"	842	323	323	519	519	250
In linguistically isolated households	167	49	49	118	118	74
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	34 860	15 182	15 182	19 678	19 678	6 884
Preprimary school	2 136	910	910	1 226	1 226	434
Public school	1 420	634	634	786	786	274
Elementary or high school	25 595	10 990	10 990	14 605	14 605	5 054
Public school	24 420	10 354	10 354	14 066	14 066	4 785
College	7 129	3 282	3 282	3 847	3 847	1 396
Public college	5 095	1 885	1 885	3 210	3 210	1 200
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	96 903	39 716	39 716	57 187	57 187	22 998
Less than 9th grade	9 887	3 112	3 112	6 775	6 775	3 134
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	14 274	5 736	5 736	8 538	8 538	3 933
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	38 226	17 353	17 353	20 873	20 873	7 696
Some college, no degree	16 044	5 987	5 987	10 057	10 057	4 056
Associate degree	5 697	2 331	2 331	3 366	3 366	1 224
Bachelor's degree	8 349	3 501	3 501	4 848	4 848	1 813
Graduate or professional degree	4 426	1 696	1 696	2 730	2 730	1 142
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.1	77.7	77.7	73.2	73.2	69.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.3	13.3	12.8
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 297	1 295	1 295	1 298	1 298	1 267
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	137 389	57 241	57 241	80 148	80 148	31 164
Same house	85 500	36 041	36 041	49 459	49 459	17 691
Different house in United States	51 752	21 125	21 125	30 627	30 627	13 451
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	16 305	5 140	5 140	11 165	11 165	6 845
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	20 805	9 423	9 423	11 382	11 382	3 102
Different MSA/PMSA	7 892	3 744	3 744	4 148	4 148	1 790
Not in an MSA/PMSA	6 750	2 818	2 818	3 932	3 932	1 714
Abroad	137	75	75	62	62	22
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	62 939	26 404	26 404	36 535	36 535	13 328
Car, truck, or van	58 443	24 314	24 314	34 129	34 129	12 016
Drove alone	50 405	20 930	20 930	29 475	29 475	10 291
Carpooled	8 038	3 384	3 384	4 654	4 654	1 725
Public transportation	437	168	168	269	269	168
Other means	2 699	1 245	1 245	1 454	1 454	881
Worked at home	1 360	677	677	683	683	263
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.0	19.0	19.0	17.3	17.3	14.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	59 050	24 576	24 576	34 474	34 474	12 648
Central city	34 908	13 588	13 588	21 320	21 320	9 355
Outside central city	24 142	10 988	10 988	13 154	13 154	3 293
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	3 889	1 828	1 828	2 061	2 061	680
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	114 478	47 467	47 467	67 011	67 011	26 764
In labor force	68 414	28 568	28 568	39 846	39 846	14 793
Employed	64 009	26 829	26 829	37 180	37 180	13 611
Unemployed	4 309	1 721	1 721	2 588	2 588	1 164
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.5	6.5	7.9
Females 16 years and over	61 053	25 141	25 141	35 912	35 912	14 905
Employed	28 380	11 882	11 882	16 498	16 498	6 307
Unemployed	1 748	738	738	1 010	1 010	539
With own children under 6 years	8 160	3 322	3 322	4 838	4 838	1 792
In labor force	4 496	1 915	1 915	2 581	2 581	940
With own children 6 to 17 years only	11 597	4 928	4 928	6 669	6 669	2 185
In labor force	7 920	3 308	3 308	4 612	4 612	1 573
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 514	3 793	3 793	4 721	4 721	1 653
Not enrolled in school	1 731	713	713	1 018	1 018	389
Unemployed or not in labor force	758	239	239	519	519	199
Not high school graduate	645	209	209	436	436	176
Employed	132	54	54	78	78	24
Unemployed	106	9	9	97	97	40
Not in labor force	407	146	146	261	261	112
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	73 253	30 764	30 764	42 489	42 489	15 520
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	56 751	23 134	23 134	33 617	33 617	12 014
50 to 52 weeks	41 152	16 520	16 520	24 632	24 632	8 663
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	92 827	38 830	38 830	53 997	53 997	20 041
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 012	1 586	1 586	2 426	2 426	1 089
With a mobility limitation	2 011	845	845	1 166	1 166	557
In labor force	311	139	139	172	172	119
With a self-care limitation	2 913	1 110	1 110	1 803	1 803	826
With a work disability	8 555	3 608	3 608	4 947	4 947	2 333
In labor force	2 755	1 164	1 164	1 591	1 591	708
Prevented from working	4 953	2 062	2 062	2 891	2 891	1 438
No work disability	84 272	35 222	35 222	49 050	49 050	17 708
In labor force	63 817	26 661	26 661	37 156	37 156	13 490
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	20 281	8 046	8 046	12 235	12 235	6 247
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 902	1 831	1 831	3 071	3 071	1 719
With a mobility limitation	3 952	1 512	1 512	2 440	2 440	1 368
With a self-care limitation	2 827	1 062	1 062	1 765	1 765	987

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wood County, WV					
	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Washington County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Total	Parkersburg city
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	64 009	26 829	26 829	37 180	37 180	13 611
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 443	2 838	2 838	3 605	3 605	1 361
Professional specialty occupations	8 179	3 343	3 343	4 836	4 836	1 728
Technicians and related support occupations	2 634	1 043	1 043	1 591	1 591	517
Sales occupations	7 495	3 050	3 050	4 445	4 445	1 765
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9 839	4 078	4 078	5 761	5 761	2 159
Private household occupations	199	76	76	123	123	45
Protective service occupations	706	242	242	464	464	195
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 683	3 069	3 069	4 614	4 614	1 824
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	969	617	617	352	352	112
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 954	3 421	3 421	4 533	4 533	1 473
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 396	2 142	2 142	3 254	3 254	1 118
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 459	1 479	1 479	1 980	1 980	639
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 053	1 431	1 431	1 622	1 622	675
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	57 103	23 241	23 241	33 862	33 862	14 300
Less than \$5,000	4 348	1 590	1 590	2 758	2 758	1 619
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 554	2 778	2 778	3 776	3 776	2 080
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 395	2 626	2 626	3 769	3 769	1 917
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11 350	4 827	4 827	6 523	6 523	2 735
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 318	3 810	3 810	5 508	5 508	2 224
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10 462	4 245	4 245	6 217	6 217	2 054
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 366	2 402	2 402	3 964	3 964	1 261
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 422	599	599	823	823	204
\$100,000 or more	888	364	364	524	524	206
Median (dollars)	24 910	24 526	24 526	25 161	25 161	20 558
Mean (dollars)	29 964	29 784	29 784	30 088	30 088	25 884
Families	42 124	17 213	17 213	24 911	24 911	9 330
Median income (dollars)	30 257	29 857	29 857	30 528	30 528	26 576
Per capita income (dollars)	11 753	11 429	11 429	11 985	11 985	11 322
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	57 103	23 241	23 241	33 862	33 862	14 300
With earnings	42 452	17 353	17 353	25 099	25 099	9 508
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 928	31 663	31 663	32 112	32 112	28 460
With Social Security income	17 499	6 868	6 868	10 631	10 631	5 518
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 610	7 547	7 547	7 651	7 651	7 468
With public assistance income	4 312	1 972	1 972	2 340	2 340	1 287
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 538	3 582	3 582	3 502	3 502	3 133
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	34 313	34 238	34 238	34 364	34 364	30 915
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 878	33 846	33 846	33 900	33 900	28 371
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 368	36 910	36 910	37 691	37 691	35 119
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 509	37 810	37 810	39 030	39 030	35 033
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 319	17 832	17 832	17 001	17 001	16 213
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 452	12 086	12 086	12 674	12 674	11 999
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels In 1989						
Families	42 124	17 213	17 213	24 911	24 911	9 330
Householder worked in 1989	31 864	13 067	13 067	18 797	18 797	6 392
With related children under 18 years	20 684	8 532	8 532	12 152	12 152	4 224
With related children under 5 years	7 295	2 955	2 955	4 340	4 340	1 689
Married-couple families	35 211	14 567	14 567	20 644	20 644	7 128
Householder worked in 1989	27 610	11 438	11 438	16 172	16 172	5 155
With related children under 18 years	16 573	7 039	7 039	9 534	9 534	2 878
With related children under 5 years	6 072	2 555	2 555	3 517	3 517	1 187
Female householder, no husband present	5 515	2 108	2 108	3 407	3 407	1 745
Householder worked in 1989	3 271	1 224	1 224	2 047	2 047	978
With related children under 18 years	3 372	1 249	1 249	2 123	2 123	1 119
With related children under 5 years	955	283	283	672	672	418
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	17 832	7 179	7 179	10 653	10 653	5 927
Nonfamily householder	14 979	6 028	6 028	8 951	8 951	4 970
65 years and over	7 178	2 871	2 871	4 307	4 307	2 595
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	143 967	59 556	59 556	84 411	84 411	32 524
Persons under 18 years	36 092	15 434	15 434	20 658	20 658	7 133
Related children under 18 years	35 984	15 404	15 404	20 580	20 580	7 072
Related children 5 to 17 years	26 803	11 537	11 537	15 266	15 266	5 147
Persons 65 years and over	20 281	8 046	8 046	12 235	12 235	6 247
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	4 670	1 843	1 843	2 827	2 827	1 425
Percent below poverty level	11.1	10.7	10.7	11.3	11.3	15.3
Householder worked in 1989	2 099	855	855	1 244	1 244	515
With related children under 18 years	3 434	1 469	1 469	1 965	1 965	977
With related children under 5 years	1 444	545	545	899	899	517
Married-couple families	2 373	1 005	1 005	1 368	1 368	594
Householder worked in 1989	1 190	493	493	697	697	275
With related children under 18 years	1 530	743	743	787	787	339
With related children under 5 years	674	273	273	401	401	202
Female householder, no husband present	2 019	748	748	1 271	1 271	697
Householder worked in 1989	793	304	304	489	489	196
With related children under 18 years	1 692	655	655	1 037	1 037	538
With related children under 5 years	674	219	219	455	455	284
Unrelated individuals	5 019	1 966	1 966	3 053	3 053	1 844
Nonfamily householder	3 616	1 434	1 434	2 182	2 182	1 320
65 years and over	2 111	810	810	1 301	1 301	794
Persons	19 942	8 081	8 081	11 861	11 861	6 132
Percent below poverty level	13.9	13.6	13.6	14.1	14.1	18.9
Persons under 18 years	6 628	2 788	2 788	3 840	3 840	1 862
Related children under 18 years	6 534	2 772	2 772	3 762	3 762	1 801
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 699	2 075	2 075	2 624	2 624	1 175
Persons 65 years and over	3 128	1 099	1 099	2 029	2 029	1 164
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	8 595	3 420	3 420	5 175	5 175	3 020
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	26 999	11 195	11 195	15 804	15 804	8 313

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wood County, WV					
	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Washington County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Total	Parkersburg city
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	1 487	718	718	769	769	507
Native	1 477	718	718	759	759	497
Foreign born	10	—	—	10	10	10
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 312	667	667	645	645	417
Speak a language other than English	29	13	13	16	16	16
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	344	181	181	163	163	120
Preprimary school	19	—	—	19	19	16
Public school	12	—	—	12	12	9
Elementary or high school	258	142	142	116	116	82
Public school	242	135	135	107	107	73
College	67	39	39	28	28	22
Public college	33	17	17	16	16	10
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	862	430	430	432	432	280
Less than 9th grade	132	84	84	48	48	48
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	142	96	96	46	46	38
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	303	150	150	153	153	104
Some college, no degree	158	61	61	97	97	56
Associate degree	21	—	—	21	21	21
Bachelor's degree	73	31	31	42	42	13
Graduate or professional degree	33	8	8	25	25	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.2	58.1	58.1	78.2	78.2	69.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.3	9.1	9.1	15.5	15.5	4.6
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 188	860	860	1 670	1 670	1 704
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	1 312	667	667	645	645	417
Same house	726	413	413	313	313	202
Different house in United States	586	254	254	332	332	215
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	153	18	18	135	135	90
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	155	103	103	52	52	5
Different MSA/PMSA	201	98	98	103	103	78
Not in an MSA/PMSA	77	35	35	42	42	42
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	568	251	251	317	317	179
Car, truck, or van	477	219	219	258	258	128
Drove alone	435	194	194	241	241	128
Carpooled	42	25	25	17	17	—
Public transportation	18	—	—	18	18	18
Other means	49	16	16	33	33	33
Worked at home	24	16	16	8	8	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.4	21.2	21.2	14.5	14.5	11.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	536	228	228	308	308	179
Central city	325	110	110	215	215	156
Outside central city	211	118	118	93	93	23
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	32	23	23	9	9	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	1 068	549	549	519	519	345
In labor force	667	312	312	355	355	217
Employed	575	245	245	330	330	192
Unemployed	86	61	61	25	25	25
Percent of civilian labor force	13.0	19.9	19.9	7.0	7.0	11.5
Females 16 years and over	515	248	248	267	267	193
Employed	252	99	99	153	153	100
Unemployed	12	12	—	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	88	37	37	51	51	36
In labor force	56	24	24	32	32	26
With own children 6 to 17 years only	65	36	36	29	29	13
In labor force	46	20	20	26	26	13
Persons 16 to 19 years	75	41	41	34	34	19
Not enrolled in school	17	—	—	17	17	9
Unemployed or not in labor force	14	—	—	14	14	9
Not high school graduate	9	—	—	9	9	9
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	9	—	—	9	9	9
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	650	308	308	342	342	196
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	556	241	241	315	315	182
50 to 52 weeks	356	152	152	204	204	104
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	891	425	425	466	466	298
With a mobility or self-care limitation	82	35	35	47	47	41
With a mobility limitation	46	21	21	25	25	19
In labor force	13	—	—	13	13	13
With a self-care limitation	58	22	22	36	36	36
With a work disability	143	64	64	79	79	73
In labor force	35	—	—	35	35	35
Prevented from working	92	64	64	28	28	22
No work disability	748	361	361	387	387	225
In labor force	612	292	292	320	320	182
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	138	85	85	53	53	47
With a mobility or self-care limitation	49	43	43	6	6	6
With a mobility limitation	49	43	43	6	6	6
With a self-care limitation	29	29	29	—	—	—

Table 23. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wood County, WV					
	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Washington County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Total	Parkersburg city
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	575	245	245	330	330	192
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	62	21	21	41	41	34
Professional specialty occupations	76	36	36	40	40	14
Technicians and related support occupations	7	—	—	7	7	—
Sales occupations	51	10	10	41	41	32
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	99	36	36	63	63	38
Private household occupations	5	5	5	—	5	—
Protective service occupations	83	33	33	50	50	26
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	45	27	27	18	18	16
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	86	44	44	42	42	10
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	21	21	21	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	35	12	12	23	23	17
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	574	265	265	309	309	214
Less than \$5,000	101	55	55	46	46	38
\$5,000 to \$9,999	73	47	47	26	26	17
\$10,000 to \$14,999	33	23	23	10	10	10
\$15,000 to \$24,999	118	34	34	84	84	76
\$25,000 to \$34,999	41	11	11	30	30	24
\$35,000 to \$49,999	121	62	62	59	59	39
\$50,000 to \$74,999	64	26	26	38	38	10
\$75,000 to \$99,999	23	7	7	16	16	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	18 523	16 172	16 172	23 403	23 403	17 143
Mean (dollars)	26 381	23 776	23 776	28 616	28 616	21 404
Families	393	177	177	216	216	129
Median income (dollars)	35 272	31 458	31 458	38 125	38 125	25 347
Per capita income (dollars)	10 502	8 994	8 994	11 910	11 910	8 976
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	574	265	265	309	309	214
With earnings	441	208	208	233	233	153
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 398	25 480	25 480	32 896	32 896	24 077
With Social Security income	118	54	54	64	64	58
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 429	5 949	5 949	4 990	4 990	4 815
With public assistance income	3 618	81	81	67	67	58
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 148	3 915	3 915	3 260	3 260	2 649
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	33 429	31 170	31 170	35 281	35 281	27 123
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 100	30 259	30 259	39 023	39 023	27 381
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 133	33 164	33 164	44 927	44 927	31 831
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 082	32 068	32 068	51 472	51 472	34 612
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 482	25 581	25 581	20 154	20 154	22 035
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 652	—	—	18 652	18 652	21 597
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels in 1989						
Families	393	177	177	216	216	129
Householder worked in 1989	270	107	107	163	163	91
With related children under 18 years	214	98	98	116	116	63
With related children under 5 years	111	42	42	69	69	40
Married-couple families	270	133	133	137	137	67
Householder worked in 1989	205	93	93	112	112	48
With related children under 18 years	155	83	83	72	72	28
With related children under 5 years	73	35	35	38	38	18
Female householder, no husband present	94	23	23	71	71	62
Householder worked in 1989	48	5	5	43	43	35
With related children under 18 years	48	4	4	44	44	43
With related children under 5 years	31	—	—	31	31	22
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	225	106	106	119	119	104
Nonfamily householder	181	88	88	93	93	85
65 years and over	34	11	11	23	23	17
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 439	673	673	766	766	507
Persons under 18 years	460	187	187	273	273	181
Related children under 18 years	455	187	187	268	268	176
Related children 5 to 17 years	280	136	136	144	144	86
Persons 65 years and over	138	85	85	53	53	47
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	64	37	37	27	27	10
Percent below poverty level	16.3	20.9	20.9	12.5	12.5	7.8
Householder worked in 1989	22	14	14	8	8	—
With related children under 18 years	56	37	37	19	19	10
With related children under 5 years	32	13	13	19	19	10
Married-couple families	26	26	26	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	14	14	14	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	26	26	26	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	6	6	6	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	23	4	4	19	19	10
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	23	4	4	19	19	10
With related children under 5 years	19	—	—	19	19	10
Unrelated individuals	106	64	64	42	42	39
Nonfamily householder	81	53	53	28	28	28
65 years and over	10	—	—	10	10	10
Persons	309	157	157	152	152	98
Percent below poverty level	21.5	23.3	23.3	19.8	19.8	19.3
Persons under 18 years	121	38	38	83	83	54
Related children under 18 years	116	38	38	78	78	49
Related children 5 to 17 years	42	21	21	21	21	—
Persons 65 years and over	10	—	—	10	10	10
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	142	80	80	62	62	59
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	374	165	165	209	209	155

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
PLACE OF BIRTH	
All persons	615
Native	260
Foreign born	355
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	
Linguistically isolated households	42
Persons 5 years and over	598
Speak a language other than English	376
Do not speak English "very well"	147
In linguistically isolated households	98
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	256
Preprimary school	18
Public school	2
Elementary or high school	159
Public school	144
College	79
Public college	60
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	
Persons 25 years and over	358
Less than 9th grade	19
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	20
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	54
Some college, no degree	20
Associate degree	-
Bachelor's degree	113
Graduate or professional degree	132
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	68.4
FERTILITY	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 226
RESIDENCE IN 1985	
Persons 5 years and over	598
Same house	236
Different house in United States	262
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	13
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	38
Different MSA/PMSA	181
Not in an MSA/PMSA	30
Abroad	100
JOURNEY TO WORK	
Workers 16 years and over	249
Car, truck, or van	235
Drove alone	213
Carpooled	22
Public transportation	-
Other means	-
Worked at home	14
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	216
Central city	104
Outside central city	112
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	33
LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	440
In labor force	257
Employed	249
Unemployed	8
Percent of civilian labor force	3.1
Females 16 years and over	250
Employed	99
Unemployed	8
With own children under 6 years	38
In labor force	11
With own children 6 to 17 years only	69
In labor force	17
Persons 16 to 19 years	47
Not enrolled in school	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	-
Not high school graduate	2
Employed	2
Unemployed	-
Not in labor force	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	294
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	219
50 to 52 weeks	144
DISABILITY	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	427
With a mobility or self-care limitation	-
With a mobility limitation	-
In labor force	-
With a self-care limitation	-
With a work disability	6
In labor force	-
Prevented from working	6
No work disability	421
In labor force	257
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	13
With a mobility or self-care limitation	7
With a mobility limitation	7
With a self-care limitation	7

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg—Marietta, WV—OH MSA
OCCUPATION	
Employed persons 16 years and over	249
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	39
Professional specialty occupations	131
Technicians and related support occupations	2
Sales occupations	21
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12
Private household occupations	—
Protective service occupations	5
Service occupations, except protective and household	26
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5
Transportation and material moving occupations	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2
INCOME IN 1989	
Households	121
Less than \$5,000	6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	48
\$75,000 to \$99,999	16
\$100,000 or more	34
Median (dollars)	66 094
Mean (dollars)	105 337
Families	110
Median income (dollars)	66 401
Per capita income (dollars)	22 714
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	
Households	121
With earnings	115
Mean earnings (dollars)	102 082
With Social Security income	10
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	2 478
With public assistance income	8
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 944
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	
Families (dollars)	102 879
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	96 680
Married-couple families (dollars)	111 294
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	96 680
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 225
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	
All Income Levels In 1989	
Families	110
Householder worked in 1989	109
With related children under 18 years	66
With related children under 5 years	20
Married-couple families	101
Householder worked in 1989	101
With related children under 18 years	66
With related children under 5 years	20
Female householder, no husband present	1
Householder worked in 1989	—
With related children under 18 years	—
With related children under 5 years	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	39
Nonfamily householder	11
65 years and over	6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	615
Persons under 18 years	192
Related children under 18 years	192
Related children 5 to 17 years	175
Persons 65 years and over	13
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	
Families	8
Percent below poverty level	7.3
Householder worked in 1989	8
With related children under 18 years	—
With related children under 5 years	—
Married-couple families	—
Householder worked in 1989	—
With related children under 18 years	—
With related children under 5 years	—
Female householder, no husband present	—
Householder worked in 1989	—
With related children under 18 years	—
With related children under 5 years	—
Unrelated individuals	28
Nonfamily householder	6
65 years and over	6
Persons	57
Percent below poverty level	9.3
Persons under 18 years	—
Related children under 18 years	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	—
Persons 65 years and over	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	22
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	57

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
PLACE OF BIRTH	
All persons	481
Native	406
Foreign born	75
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	
Linguistically isolated households	8
Persons 5 years and over	423
Speak a language other than English	91
Do not speak English "very well"	45
In linguistically isolated households	14
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	184
Preprimary school	9
Public school	—
Elementary or high school	149
Public school	148
College	26
Public college	7
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	
Persons 25 years and over	198
Less than 9th grade	21
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	65
Some college, no degree	67
Associate degree	14
Bachelor's degree	21
Graduate or professional degree	4
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.6
FERTILITY	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 470
RESIDENCE IN 1985	
Persons 5 years and over	423
Same house	160
Different house in United States	231
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	90
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	25
Different MSA/PMSA	111
Not in on MSA/PMSA	5
Abroad	32
JOURNEY TO WORK	
Workers 16 years and over	156
Car, truck, or van	135
Drove alone	103
Carpooled	32
Public transportation	13
Other means	8
Worked at home	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	145
Central city	101
Outside central city	44
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	11
LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	294
In labor force	165
Employed	158
Unemployed	7
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2
Females 16 years and over	151
Employed	69
Unemployed	—
With own children under 6 years	41
In labor force	17
With own children 6 to 17 years only	39
In labor force	26
Persons 16 to 19 years	41
Not enrolled in school	15
Unemployed or not in labor force	15
Not high school graduate	15
Employed	—
Unemployed	—
Not in labor force	15
WORK STATUS IN 1989	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	189
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	175
50 to 52 weeks	121
DISABILITY	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	263
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6
With a mobility limitation	6
In labor force	—
With a self-care limitation	—
With a work disability	13
In labor force	—
Prevented from working	13
No work disability	250
In labor force	165
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	22
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—
With a mobility limitation	—
With a self-care limitation	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
OCCUPATION	
Employed persons 16 years and over	158
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	23
Professional specialty occupations	11
Technicians and related support occupations	8
Sales occupations	20
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	20
Private household occupations	-
Protective service occupations	11
Service occupations, except protective and household	31
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	21
Transportation and material moving occupations	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	-
INCOME IN 1989	
Households	137
Less than \$5,000	11
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14
\$15,000 to \$24,999	42
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10
\$100,000 or more	14
Median (dollars)	23 393
Mean (dollars)	45 316
Families	115
Median income (dollars)	23 750
Per capita income (dollars)	12 668
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	
Households	137
With earnings	103
Mean earnings (dollars)	50 922
With Social Security income	25
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	11 302
With public assistance income	9
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 852
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	
Families (dollars)	41 635
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 583
Married-couple families (dollars)	49 080
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 067
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 370
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 370
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	
All Income Levels in 1989	
Families	115
Householder worked in 1989	85
With related children under 18 years	74
With related children under 5 years	43
Married-couple families	88
Householder worked in 1989	65
With related children under 18 years	47
With related children under 5 years	31
Female householder, no husband present	27
Householder worked in 1989	20
With related children under 18 years	27
With related children under 5 years	12
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	32
Nonfamily householder	22
65 years and over	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	472
Persons under 18 years	208
Related children under 18 years	208
Related children 5 to 17 years	150
Persons 65 years and over	22
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level	
Families	6
Percent below poverty level	5.2
Householder worked in 1989	6
With related children under 18 years	6
With related children under 5 years	-
Married-couple families	6
Householder worked in 1989	6
With related children under 18 years	6
With related children under 5 years	-
Female householder, no husband present	-
Householder worked in 1989	-
With related children under 18 years	-
With related children under 5 years	-
Unrelated individuals	16
Nonfamily householder	11
65 years and over	-
Persons	84
Percent below poverty level	17.8
Persons under 18 years	53
Related children under 18 years	53
Related children 5 to 17 years	49
Persons 65 years and over	-
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	39
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	102

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
PLACE OF BIRTH	
All persons	146 211
Native	145 558
Foreign born	653
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	
Linguistically isolated households	120
Persons 5 years and over	137 013
Speak a language other than English	2 684
Do not speak English "very well"	800
In linguistically isolated households	153
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	34 707
Preprimary school	2 130
Public school	1 420
Elementary or high school	25 455
Public school	24 281
College	7 122
Public college	5 095
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	
Persons 25 years and over	96 724
Less than 9th grade	9 871
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	14 268
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	38 172
Some college, no degree	15 977
Associate degree	5 683
Bachelor's degree	8 331
Graduate or professional degree	4 422
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.2
FERTILITY	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 297
RESIDENCE IN 1985	
Persons 5 years and over	137 013
Same house	85 353
Different house in United States	51 545
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	16 220
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	20 787
Different MSA/PMSA	7 793
Not in an MSA/PMSA	6 745
Abroad	115
JOURNEY TO WORK	
Workers 16 years and over	62 812
Car, truck, or van	58 337
Drove alone	50 328
Carpooled	8 009
Public transportation	424
Other means	2 691
Worked at home	1 360
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	58 934
Central city	34 836
Outside central city	24 098
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	3 878
LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	114 222
In labor force	68 278
Employed	63 880
Unemployed	4 302
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3
Females 16 years and over	60 925
Employed	28 330
Unemployed	1 748
With own children under 6 years	8 135
In labor force	4 491
With own children 6 to 17 years only	11 565
In labor force	7 901
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 473
Not enrolled in school	1 716
Unemployed or not in labor force	743
Not high school graduate	630
Employed	132
Unemployed	106
Not in labor force	392
WORK STATUS IN 1989	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	73 093
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	56 598
50 to 52 weeks	41 053
DISABILITY	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	92 602
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 006
With a mobility limitation	2 005
In labor force	311
With a self-care limitation	2 913
With a work disability	2 513
In labor force	8 542
Prevented from working	2 755
No work disability	4 940
No work disability	84 060
In labor force	63 681
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	20 259
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 902
With a mobility limitation	3 952
With a self-care limitation	2 827

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
OCCUPATION	
Employed persons 16 years and over	63 880
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 420
Professional specialty occupations	8 175
Technicians and related support occupations	2 629
Sales occupations	7 482
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9 819
Private household occupations	199
Protective service occupations	695
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 664
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	969
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 947
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 375
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 453
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 053
INCOME IN 1989	
Households	56 988
Less than \$5,000	4 337
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 548
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 381
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11 327
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 305
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10 448
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 356
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 412
\$100,000 or more	874
Median (dollars)	24 906
Mean (dollars)	29 923
Families	42 031
Median income (dollars)	30 267
Per capita income (dollars)	11 748
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	
Households	56 988
With earnings	42 371
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 875
With Social Security income	17 474
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 605
With public assistance income	4 303
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 538
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	
Families (dollars)	34 285
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 828
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 335
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 445
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 314
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 418
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	
All Income Levels in 1989	
Families	41 915
Householder worked in 1989	31 670
With related children under 18 years	20 533
With related children under 5 years	7 284
Married-couple families	35 016
Householder worked in 1989	27 435
With related children under 18 years	16 496
With related children under 5 years	6 044
Female householder, no husband present	5 466
Householder worked in 1989	3 229
With related children under 18 years	3 295
With related children under 5 years	965
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	17 800
Nonfamily householder	14 899
65 years and over	7 100
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	143 499
Persons under 18 years	35 958
Related children under 18 years	35 845
Related children 5 to 17 years	26 702
Persons 65 years and over	20 150
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level	
Families	4 632
Percent below poverty level	11.0
Householder worked in 1989	2 070
With related children under 18 years	3 390
With related children under 5 years	1 445
Married-couple families	2 371
Householder worked in 1989	1 179
With related children under 18 years	1 537
With related children under 5 years	665
Female householder, no husband present	1 962
Householder worked in 1989	761
With related children under 18 years	1 642
With related children under 5 years	677
Unrelated individuals	5 117
Nonfamily householder	3 665
65 years and over	2 119
Persons	19 929
Percent below poverty level	13.9
Persons under 18 years	6 593
Related children under 18 years	6 494
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 650
Persons 65 years and over	3 131
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	8 586
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	26 945

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA		Washington County, OH			Wood County, WV			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County, OH	
	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Total	Marietta city	West Virginia (pt.)	Total	Parkersburg city	Vienna city	Tract 203	Tract 204
All housing units	63 372	25 752	25 752	6 481	37 620	37 620	16 291	4 825	1 257	930
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	748	265	265	12	483	483	71	92	14	-
1985 to 1988	3 416	1 598	1 598	207	1 818	1 818	326	231	92	30
1980 to 1984	5 343	2 682	2 682	310	2 661	2 661	685	375	193	43
1970 to 1979	14 068	5 530	5 530	831	8 538	8 538	2 209	821	427	173
1960 to 1969	10 363	4 401	4 401	885	5 962	5 962	2 156	846	176	255
1950 to 1959	9 003	3 053	3 053	650	5 950	5 950	2 908	1 219	137	215
1940 to 1949	4 821	1 149	1 149	367	3 672	3 672	2 256	557	78	85
1939 or earlier	15 610	7 074	7 074	3 219	8 536	8 536	5 680	684	140	129
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	304	138	138	59	166	166	123	-	-	5
1 bedroom	5 204	2 005	2 005	948	3 199	3 199	2 242	376	45	67
2 bedrooms	18 640	7 266	7 266	1 927	11 374	11 374	5 515	1 326	292	232
3 bedrooms	29 539	12 060	12 060	2 434	17 479	17 479	6 357	2 346	788	438
4 bedrooms	8 158	3 622	3 622	954	4 536	4 536	1 739	669	113	180
5 or more bedrooms	1 527	661	661	159	866	866	315	108	19	8
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	61	36	36	-	25	25	-	8	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	112	33	33	11	79	79	56	-	-	-
Vocant condominium housing units	8	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	62 637	25 557	25 557	6 462	37 080	37 080	16 116	4 825	1 242	923
Source of water, public system or private company	52 307	18 741	18 741	6 437	33 566	33 566	16 257	4 813	979	892
Sewage disposal, public sewer	41 603	13 235	13 235	6 240	28 368	28 368	16 159	4 767	92	760
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	964	385	385	27	579	579	52	19	16	7
Owner-occupied housing units	538	227	227	6	311	311	6	12	16	7
Renter-occupied housing units	171	107	107	21	64	64	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units	57 804	23 636	23 636	5 935	34 168	34 168	14 425	4 514	1 208	876
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	44 662	17 398	17 398	5 131	27 264	27 264	12 658	3 974	963	765
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 573	840	840	22	733	733	100	42	63	-
Electricity	7 323	3 474	3 474	694	3 849	3 849	1 379	405	98	105
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	608	465	465	31	143	143	44	8	8	-
All other fuels	3 610	1 448	1 448	57	2 162	2 162	235	85	84	6
No fuel used	28	11	11	-	17	17	9	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	5 796	1 915	1 915	868	3 881	3 881	2 599	418	36	39
1	19 482	7 680	7 680	2 501	11 802	11 802	5 927	1 432	344	325
2	22 960	9 428	9 428	1 900	13 532	13 532	4 486	1 984	545	356
3 or more	9 566	4 613	4 613	666	4 953	4 953	1 413	680	283	156
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	42 814	17 614	17 614	3 537	25 200	25 200	9 081	3 448	1 035	727
1989 to March 1990	3 001	1 168	1 168	262	1 833	1 833	612	213	96	55
1985 to 1988	8 535	3 680	3 680	682	4 855	4 855	1 539	584	225	118
1980 to 1984	6 187	2 716	2 716	419	3 471	3 471	1 035	489	179	93
1970 to 1979	11 470	4 655	4 655	820	6 815	6 815	2 187	968	264	216
1969 or earlier	13 621	5 395	5 395	1 354	8 226	8 226	3 708	1 194	271	245
Renter-occupied housing units	14 990	6 022	6 022	2 398	8 968	8 968	5 344	1 066	173	149
1989 to March 1990	6 334	2 641	2 641	1 175	3 693	3 693	2 256	492	82	80
1985 to 1988	5 130	1 942	1 942	666	3 188	3 188	1 879	298	60	58
1980 to 1984	1 742	665	665	193	1 077	1 077	598	192	20	-
1970 to 1979	1 070	446	446	253	624	624	421	35	6	11
1969 or earlier	714	328	328	111	386	386	190	49	5	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	3 842	1 412	1 412	450	2 430	2 430	1 342	112	55	36
Householder 65 years and over	14 548	5 725	5 725	1 681	8 823	8 823	4 523	1 336	167	195
Owner-occupied housing units	11 631	4 533	4 533	1 213	7 098	7 098	3 418	1 062	154	186
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	245	135	135	12	110	110	-	6	16	7
No telephone in unit	458	197	197	60	261	261	143	23	-	8
No vehicle available	3 492	1 165	1 165	456	2 327	2 327	1 451	328	10	23
Complete plumbing facilities	57 095	23 302	23 302	5 908	33 793	33 793	14 419	4 502	1 192	869
1.00 or less persons per room	56 554	23 059	23 059	5 852	33 495	33 495	14 325	4 502	1 174	869
1.01 or more persons per room	541	243	243	56	298	298	94	-	18	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	709	334	334	27	375	375	6	12	16	7
1.00 or less persons per room	683	323	323	27	360	360	6	12	16	7
1.01 or more persons per room	26	11	11	-	15	15	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	33 704	33 589	33 589	34 707	33 785	33 785	30 702	41 334	35 502	34 877
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 368	18 185	18 185	18 706	18 492	18 492	16 918	22 850	18 966	15 572
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	8 659	3 460	3 460	1 103	5 199	5 199	2 826	385	98	95
Owner-occupied housing units	4 040	1 573	1 573	322	2 467	2 467	1 001	222	46	45
Renter-occupied housing units	4 619	1 887	1 887	781	2 732	2 732	1 825	163	52	50

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County, OH—Con.							Marietta city, Washington County, OH		
	Tract 205	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)
All housing units.....	606	2 151	1 198	1 662	1 714	1 682	548	7	767	596
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	6	6	21	5	9	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	19	110	14	33	210	56	40	—	30	19
1980 to 1984.....	37	59	124	167	270	166	13	—	37	37
1970 to 1979.....	75	142	226	247	554	330	187	7	115	65
1960 to 1969.....	56	101	285	194	254	421	115	—	218	56
1950 to 1959.....	17	94	137	234	175	326	103	—	168	17
1940 to 1949.....	14	149	58	67	80	75	10	—	75	14
1939 or earlier.....	388	1 496	348	714	150	303	71	—	124	388
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	17	23	—	14	—	4	—	—	5	17
1 bedroom.....	84	419	241	166	159	18	34	—	64	84
2 bedrooms.....	278	501	311	581	494	298	125	—	183	278
3 bedrooms.....	168	771	384	740	803	903	335	7	356	168
4 bedrooms.....	41	366	217	150	218	395	48	—	151	41
5 or more bedrooms.....	18	71	45	11	40	64	6	—	8	8
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	11	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	606	2 132	1 198	1 662	1 714	1 675	548	7	767	596
Source of water, public system or private company.....	596	2 151	1 162	1 622	1 388	991	351	7	767	596
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	606	2 151	1 063	1 513	696	312	42	7	734	596
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	12	15	—	7	8	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	6	—	7	8	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	519	1 936	1 123	1 575	1 630	1 582	514	7	725	509
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	457	1 781	907	1 220	1 180	1 281	458	7	636	447
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	6	11	—	5	—	69	—	—	—	6
Electricity.....	44	124	196	305	397	175	24	—	89	44
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	20	11	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	12	—	9	45	53	41	27	—	—	12
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	104	367	200	225	58	53	—	—	32	94
1.....	218	808	434	676	496	465	116	—	293	218
2.....	150	554	354	520	740	738	267	7	295	150
3 or more.....	47	207	135	154	336	326	131	—	105	47
Vehicles per household.....	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	243	1 120	650	925	1 265	1 403	437	7	589	233
1989 to March 1990.....	12	44	75	77	108	48	34	—	55	12
1985 to 1988.....	43	239	108	181	317	242	60	—	93	43
1980 to 1984.....	35	135	54	143	218	263	75	—	69	35
1970 to 1979.....	42	299	142	190	312	399	119	7	163	32
1969 or earlier.....	111	403	271	334	310	451	149	—	209	111
Renter-occupied housing units.....	276	816	473	650	365	179	77	—	136	276
1989 to March 1990.....	175	369	164	308	189	69	36	—	80	175
1985 to 1988.....	35	273	145	178	118	60	—	—	45	35
1980 to 1984.....	14	50	90	81	34	30	16	—	—	14
1970 to 1979.....	30	64	68	65	8	—	11	—	11	30
1969 or earlier.....	22	60	6	18	16	20	14	—	—	22
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	43	174	46	114	29	12	9	—	36	43
Householder 65 years and over.....	133	493	473	465	242	437	123	—	168	133
Owner-occupied housing units.....	90	371	261	320	207	394	98	—	159	90
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	22	7	20	10	6	—	—	8	—
No vehicle available.....	66	147	159	139	37	38	—	—	16	66
Complete plumbing facilities.....	519	1 936	1 111	1 560	1 630	1 575	506	7	725	509
1.00 or less persons per room.....	512	1 917	1 111	1 535	1 622	1 554	485	7	725	502
1.01 or more persons per room.....	7	19	—	25	8	21	21	—	—	7
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	12	15	—	7	8	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	12	15	—	7	8	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	21 158	40 312	39 239	27 217	34 163	43 333	35 730	65 029	34 420	21 162
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	28 172	19 375	16 305	13 618	20 887	21 629	30 553	—	15 158	28 172
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	120	330	164	381	139	142	37	—	88	120
Owner-occupied housing units.....	33	110	52	89	70	91	17	—	38	33
Renter-occupied housing units.....	87	220	112	292	69	51	20	—	50	87

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Marietta city, Washington County, OH—Con.								Remainder of Washington County, OH	
	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 214 (pt.)	Tract 215 (pt.)	Tract 201.01	Tract 201.02
All housing units.....	122	174	2 151	991	1 587	70	16	—	1 795	1 222
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	3	11
1985 to 1988.....	10	—	110	14	24	—	—	—	133	57
1980 to 1984.....	10	6	59	10	141	10	—	—	269	136
1970 to 1979.....	32	—	142	181	238	45	6	—	310	133
1960 to 1969.....	6	—	101	285	194	15	10	—	559	269
1950 to 1959.....	10	5	94	132	224	—	—	—	279	306
1940 to 1949.....	—	22	149	47	60	—	—	—	92	42
1939 or earlier.....	54	141	1 496	316	700	—	—	—	150	268
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	—	23	—	14	—	—	—	20	—
1 bedroom.....	42	45	419	87	160	47	—	—	175	114
2 bedrooms.....	60	11	501	305	566	23	—	—	536	446
3 bedrooms.....	4	67	771	359	686	—	16	—	818	491
4 bedrooms.....	16	29	366	201	150	—	—	—	224	121
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	22	71	39	11	—	—	—	22	50
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	122	174	2 132	991	1 587	70	16	—	1 795	1 222
Source of water, public system or private company.....	117	174	2 151	974	1 581	70	—	—	1 771	1 222
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	122	174	2 151	886	1 500	70	—	—	1 791	1 203
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	12	15	—	—	—	6	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	12	9	—	—	—	6	—
Occupied housing units.....	87	165	1 936	925	1 504	61	16	—	1 712	1 074
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	56	165	1 781	846	1 177	—	16	—	1 414	972
Battled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	—	11	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity.....	31	—	124	59	286	61	—	—	284	83
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	20	11	—	—	—	—	—	6
All other fuels.....	—	—	—	9	36	—	—	—	14	13
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	11	27	367	112	225	—	—	—	106	92
1.....	41	63	808	365	642	61	10	—	613	474
2.....	20	62	554	329	483	—	—	—	667	358
3 or more.....	15	13	207	119	154	—	6	—	326	150
Vehicles per household.....	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.8	—	1.8	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	20	73	1 120	603	882	—	10	—	1 179	705
1989 to March 1990.....	—	6	44	68	77	—	—	—	81	54
1985 to 1988.....	—	23	239	108	176	—	—	—	239	164
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	135	49	121	—	—	—	177	80
1970 to 1979.....	—	20	299	125	174	—	—	—	303	152
1969 or earlier.....	10	24	403	253	334	—	10	—	379	255
Renter-occupied housing units.....	67	92	816	322	622	61	6	—	533	349
1989 to March 1990.....	36	53	369	126	295	35	6	—	244	157
1985 to 1988.....	21	13	273	98	169	12	—	—	211	155
1980 to 1984.....	—	5	50	35	75	14	—	—	60	31
1970 to 1979.....	10	16	64	57	65	—	—	—	—	26
1969 or earlier.....	—	5	60	6	18	—	—	—	18	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	32	12	174	36	107	10	—	—	10	98
Householder 65 years and over.....	20	30	493	353	451	23	10	—	507	282
Owner-occupied housing units.....	10	25	371	242	306	—	10	—	349	254
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	22	7	13	10	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	—	5	147	83	139	—	—	—	90	73
Complete plumbing facilities.....	87	165	1 936	913	1 489	61	16	—	1 706	1 074
1.00 or less persons per room.....	87	160	1 917	913	1 464	61	16	—	1 706	1 058
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	5	19	—	25	—	—	—	—	16
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	12	15	—	—	—	6	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	12	15	—	—	—	6	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	64 331	42 790	40 312	39 239	26 923	—	13 287	—	33 852	31 053
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	13 549	21 672	19 375	19 449	13 307	28 539	4 900	—	23 328	15 000
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	29	16	330	119	381	14	6	—	117	234
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	110	52	89	—	—	—	73	71
Renter-occupied housing units.....	29	16	220	67	292	14	6	—	44	163

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County, OH—Con.									
	Tract 202	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212	Tract 213
All housing units	2 614	1 250	163	10	—	207	75	1 644	2 559	2 232
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	74	14	—	—	—	—	—	21	43	29
1985 to 1988	232	92	—	—	—	—	9	210	176	107
1980 to 1984	305	193	6	—	—	114	26	260	254	231
1970 to 1979	1 082	420	58	10	—	45	9	509	628	262
1960 to 1969	473	176	37	—	—	—	—	239	348	419
1950 to 1959	235	137	47	—	—	5	10	175	237	241
1940 to 1949	43	78	10	—	—	11	7	80	163	111
1939 or earlier	170	140	5	—	—	32	14	150	710	832
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	101	45	3	—	—	154	6	112	112	122
2 bedrooms	712	292	49	—	—	6	15	471	862	696
3 bedrooms	1 366	781	82	—	—	25	54	803	1 331	1 052
4 bedrooms	387	113	29	—	—	16	—	218	212	300
5 or more bedrooms	30	19	—	10	—	6	—	40	42	62
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 582	1 235	156	10	—	207	75	1 644	2 535	2 204
Source of water, public system or private company	2 162	972	125	—	—	188	41	1 318	858	1 096
Sewage disposal, public sewer	615	85	26	10	—	177	13	626	839	950
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	37	16	7	—	—	—	—	—	146	26
Owner-occupied housing units	14	16	7	—	—	—	—	—	101	26
Renter-occupied housing units	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—
Occupied housing units	2 478	1 201	151	10	—	198	71	1 569	2 280	1 988
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 634	956	129	10	—	61	43	1 180	1 567	1 345
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	112	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	81
Electricity	598	98	16	—	—	137	19	336	225	297
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	75
All other fuels	106	84	6	—	—	—	9	53	207	190
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	123	36	7	10	—	88	—	58	241	129
1	686	344	32	—	—	69	34	435	632	634
2	1 071	538	61	—	—	25	37	740	901	814
3 or more	598	283	51	—	—	16	—	336	506	411
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0	2.2	—	—	.9	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	2 033	1 028	138	10	—	47	43	1 265	1 736	1 550
1989 to March 1990	146	96	—	—	—	7	—	108	59	136
1985 to 1988	584	225	25	—	—	—	5	317	345	246
1980 to 1984	296	179	24	—	—	5	22	218	277	271
1970 to 1979	580	257	53	10	—	17	16	312	545	383
1969 or earlier	427	271	36	—	—	18	—	310	510	514
Renter-occupied housing units	445	173	13	—	—	151	28	304	544	438
1989 to March 1990	225	82	—	—	—	38	13	154	187	158
1985 to 1988	113	60	13	—	—	47	9	106	177	193
1980 to 1984	77	20	—	—	—	55	6	20	61	42
1970 to 1979	21	6	—	—	—	11	—	8	66	25
1969 or earlier	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	16	53	20
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	181	55	—	—	—	10	7	19	196	119
Householder 65 years and over	380	167	27	—	—	120	14	219	612	523
Owner-occupied housing units	330	154	27	—	—	19	14	207	450	442
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14	16	7	—	—	—	—	—	52	11
No telephone in unit	48	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	26	13
No vehicle available	73	10	7	—	—	76	—	37	153	79
Complete plumbing facilities	2 441	1 185	144	10	—	198	71	1 569	2 143	1 962
1.00 or less persons per room	2 427	1 167	144	10	—	198	71	1 561	2 110	1 952
1.01 or more persons per room	14	18	—	—	—	—	—	8	33	10
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	37	16	7	—	—	—	—	—	137	26
1.00 or less persons per room	37	16	7	—	—	—	—	—	137	26
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 900	35 301	36 826	21 053	—	39 243	33 245	34 163	26 370	27 997
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 337	18 966	19 900	—	—	9 601	20 547	19 351	12 766	17 721
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	311	98	7	—	—	45	—	125	530	327
Owner-occupied housing units	148	46	7	—	—	—	—	70	266	190
Renter-occupied housing units	163	52	—	—	—	45	—	55	264	137

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County, OH—Con.				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Wood County, WV					
	Tract 214 (pt.)	Tract 215 (pt.)	Tract 216	Tract 217	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02	Tract 9.02	Tract 9.03
All housing units	1 666	548	1 426	1 860	1 532	1 488	834	1 566	736	1 961
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	5	9	25	19	—	—	5	17	13	10
1985 to 1988	56	40	109	170	49	31	—	50	7	180
1980 to 1984	166	13	176	223	115	48	13	93	104	161
1970 to 1979	324	187	321	401	281	298	88	215	136	662
1960 to 1969	411	115	154	316	276	191	80	187	87	527
1950 to 1959	326	103	146	156	421	232	61	280	154	267
1940 to 1949	75	10	35	25	216	215	116	351	75	94
1939 or earlier	303	71	460	550	174	473	471	373	160	60
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	4	—	7	30	5	8	—	24	16	12
1 bedroom	18	34	49	12	69	169	71	101	72	222
2 bedrooms	298	125	333	498	601	700	377	590	277	543
3 bedrooms	887	335	734	867	647	480	284	667	344	901
4 bedrooms	395	48	243	362	156	118	83	177	27	218
5 or more bedrooms	64	6	60	91	54	13	19	7	—	65
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	25	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 659	548	1 406	1 817	1 532	1 456	813	1 560	730	1 961
Source of water, public system or private company	991	351	401	808	1 522	1 470	823	1 551	736	1 961
Sewage disposal, public sewer	312	42	267	39	1 464	1 481	814	1 489	727	1 950
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	8	24	81	—	21	—	6	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	7	8	7	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	6	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 566	514	1 202	1 687	1 448	1 338	724	1 440	674	1 881
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 265	458	561	672	1 346	1 058	678	1 293	548	1 574
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	69	—	123	197	15	—	—	10	—	12
Electricity	175	24	176	312	59	259	13	94	82	263
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	16	—	113	88	13	—	—	7	10	—
All other fuels	41	27	223	418	15	21	33	36	34	23
No fuel used	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	53	—	41	63	154	230	107	128	84	261
1	455	116	207	448	589	643	313	581	252	660
2	738	267	573	738	537	383	197	523	280	654
3 or more	320	131	381	438	168	82	107	208	58	306
Vehicles per household	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 393	437	1 061	1 452	1 099	761	495	1 033	449	1 151
1989 to March 1990	48	34	51	86	65	52	74	93	24	74
1985 to 1988	242	60	199	347	193	175	50	86	144	186
1980 to 1984	263	75	194	216	104	97	88	116	35	114
1970 to 1979	399	119	293	396	238	148	127	266	135	396
1969 or earlier	441	149	324	407	499	289	156	472	111	381
Renter-occupied housing units	173	77	141	235	349	577	229	407	225	730
1989 to March 1990	63	36	42	67	197	224	81	158	137	291
1985 to 1988	60	—	48	84	112	208	110	159	78	317
1980 to 1984	30	16	16	38	31	58	27	40	10	75
1970 to 1979	—	11	5	14	9	66	11	26	—	43
1969 or earlier	20	14	30	32	—	21	—	24	—	4
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	12	9	84	162	105	82	120	95	88	114
Householder 65 years and over	427	123	274	369	500	508	208	396	119	408
Owner-occupied housing units	384	98	255	337	466	343	176	347	109	266
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	6	—	12	25	21	7	29	7	—	6
No vehicle available	38	—	41	32	103	146	78	91	32	107
Complete plumbing facilities	1 559	506	1 195	1 631	1 448	1 338	724	1 434	674	1 881
1.00 or less persons per room	1 538	485	1 183	1 597	1 442	1 338	714	1 415	660	1 875
1.01 or more persons per room	21	21	12	34	6	—	10	19	14	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	8	7	56	—	—	—	6	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	7	8	7	45	—	—	—	6	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	43 549	35 730	33 236	28 402	32 971	26 723	23 313	24 534	30 312	36 821
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 209	30 553	16 144	16 586	21 257	21 702	13 578	19 832	14 680	15 600
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	136	37	174	216	213	157	200	180	98	398
Owner-occupied housing units	91	17	116	156	121	93	79	109	30	60
Renter-occupied housing units	45	20	58	60	92	64	121	71	68	338

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Wood County, WV—Con.								Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV	
	Tract 101.02	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02	Tract 106.02	Tract 107.02	Tract 109.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
All housing units.....	751	1 863	808	813	1 869	1 637	2 437	1 641	1 301	1 488
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	4	93	5	—	19	47	55	52	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	51	142	28	27	61	60	260	108	27	31
1980 to 1984.....	77	138	45	21	215	113	289	240	51	48
1970 to 1979.....	349	257	88	63	583	479	856	478	234	298
1960 to 1969.....	163	296	131	114	450	294	413	338	242	191
1950 to 1959.....	38	445	217	266	349	238	226	245	391	232
1940 to 1949.....	29	165	143	167	98	124	109	59	203	215
1939 or earlier.....	40	327	151	155	94	282	229	121	153	473
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	5	8
1 bedroom.....	31	38	22	61	270	63	62	35	56	169
2 bedrooms.....	121	494	197	324	524	505	625	557	489	700
3 bedrooms.....	306	893	437	363	822	788	1 385	744	563	480
4 bedrooms.....	227	379	137	51	227	269	256	242	146	118
5 or more bedrooms.....	54	59	15	14	26	12	101	56	42	13
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	8	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	12	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	744	1 863	808	813	1 863	1 537	2 424	1 587	1 301	1 456
Source of water, public system or private company.....	681	1 863	804	813	1 861	1 038	1 734	1 593	1 296	1 470
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	573	1 782	804	813	1 833	557	1 377	720	1 279	1 481
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	10	6	—	13	—	134	36	26	—	21
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	6	—	6	—	92	15	14	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	7	—	—	—	—	16	8	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	709	1 733	746	755	1 754	1 517	2 300	1 501	1 230	1 338
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	595	1 596	737	703	1 366	1 012	1 618	1 181	1 153	1 058
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	9	12	—	—	30	56	106	19	15	—
Electricity.....	91	73	6	33	324	113	278	228	49	259
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	10	8	—	—	—	18	13	—	13	—
All other fuels.....	4	44	3	19	34	318	285	73	—	21
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	59	91	28	81	242	104	130	79	134	230
1.....	167	464	285	275	572	467	579	462	487	643
2.....	302	899	319	292	721	724	1 130	674	464	383
3 or more.....	181	279	114	107	219	222	461	286	145	82
Vehicles per household.....	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	517	1 405	635	568	1 185	1 300	2 026	1 094	955	761
1989 to March 1990.....	82	117	31	16	122	87	159	105	52	52
1985 to 1988.....	86	307	88	82	212	189	431	240	128	175
1980 to 1984.....	70	210	98	58	155	240	315	107	84	97
1970 to 1979.....	164	314	153	182	374	338	648	328	231	148
1969 or earlier.....	115	457	265	230	322	446	473	314	460	289
Renter-occupied housing units.....	192	328	111	187	569	217	274	407	275	577
1989 to March 1990.....	83	195	67	78	235	49	72	157	154	224
1985 to 1988.....	69	63	32	69	180	119	130	179	85	208
1980 to 1984.....	17	26	7	31	128	16	41	50	27	58
1970 to 1979.....	23	20	—	—	15	17	19	5	9	66
1969 or earlier.....	—	24	5	9	11	16	12	16	—	21
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	52	52	—	7	75	109	125	78	74	82
Householder 65 years and over.....	93	395	268	250	503	357	345	267	474	508
Owner-occupied housing units.....	65	366	263	193	320	336	321	234	440	343
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	6	—	18	8	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	7	—	7	22	—	19	—	21	7
No vehicle available.....	24	61	22	58	200	90	95	48	103	146
Complete plumbing facilities.....	702	1 727	746	749	1 754	1 409	2 277	1 487	1 230	1 338
1.00 or less persons per room.....	687	1 727	746	749	1 754	1 385	2 255	1 479	1 224	1 338
1.01 or more persons per room.....	15	—	—	—	—	24	22	8	6	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	7	6	—	6	—	108	23	14	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	7	6	—	6	—	104	23	14	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	59 886	44 765	49 633	29 195	38 280	28 707	33 502	38 534	33 255	26 723
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	14 387	29 730	22 297	25 323	18 511	21 615	17 273	17 117	19 961	21 702
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	117	87	56	46	275	241	302	219	155	157
Owner-occupied housing units.....	36	57	39	28	133	178	211	72	78	93
Renter-occupied housing units.....	81	30	17	18	142	63	91	147	77	64

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV—Con.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
All housing units	1 409	1 129	2 427	469	1 831	805	746	1 276	768	622
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	11	—	16	—	—	—	5	17	—	7
1985 to 1988	11	—	—	13	19	8	—	28	6	—
1980 to 1984	54	8	18	36	153	24	13	53	7	70
1970 to 1979	232	172	30	20	162	74	71	168	78	87
1960 to 1969	106	269	149	28	52	55	80	152	155	82
1950 to 1959	350	468	275	54	83	147	61	202	167	154
1940 to 1949	261	95	295	34	198	164	102	324	186	69
1939 or earlier	384	117	1 644	284	1 164	333	414	332	169	153
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	23	—	8	12	9	6	—	24	—	16
1 bedroom	234	85	275	213	562	95	71	94	107	72
2 bedrooms	482	284	759	102	549	284	321	477	326	226
3 bedrooms	545	651	962	45	530	314	258	533	273	281
4 bedrooms	100	89	368	77	151	94	77	141	53	27
5 or more bedrooms	25	20	55	20	30	12	19	7	9	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	7	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 353	1 129	2 410	453	1 816	805	725	1 270	768	616
Source of water, public system or private company	1 409	1 129	2 427	469	1 831	805	735	1 276	768	622
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 409	1 129	2 427	469	1 824	795	726	1 250	748	613
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	6	—	16	9	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 296	1 066	2 027	324	1 425	722	658	1 159	673	564
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 115	971	1 924	252	1 191	653	619	1 026	591	480
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	18	—	18	10	—	10	6	—
Electricity	181	78	55	67	186	29	6	94	52	66
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	7	6	10
All other fuels	—	17	22	5	30	30	33	22	18	8
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	271	45	438	149	577	80	89	115	142	70
1	622	470	859	127	552	321	290	449	218	213
2	364	462	570	30	228	265	172	407	247	223
3 or more	39	89	160	18	68	56	107	188	66	58
Vehicles per household	1.1	1.6	1.2	.8	.9	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	770	810	1 202	96	607	501	439	860	480	359
1989 to March 1990	49	22	73	—	46	27	65	79	24	12
1985 to 1988	156	125	240	20	67	104	50	71	88	109
1980 to 1984	112	60	174	16	90	61	75	76	54	18
1970 to 1979	125	255	313	25	131	73	107	230	67	109
1969 or earlier	328	348	402	35	273	236	142	404	247	111
Renter-occupied housing units	526	256	825	228	818	221	219	299	193	205
1989 to March 1990	178	119	364	82	365	109	77	134	56	117
1985 to 1988	180	90	280	73	220	71	110	99	80	78
1980 to 1984	87	14	70	19	123	27	27	34	34	10
1970 to 1979	61	28	71	30	73	4	5	14	17	—
1969 or earlier	20	5	40	24	37	10	—	18	6	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	55	22	258	80	318	20	120	68	50	75
Householder 65 years and over	502	382	560	124	507	204	171	326	214	102
Owner-occupied housing units	316	354	421	48	276	191	145	301	184	92
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	6	—	20	16	26	—	29	—	6	—
No vehicle available	204	45	195	101	266	47	60	84	62	25
Complete plumbing facilities	1 296	1 060	2 027	324	1 425	722	658	1 159	673	564
1.00 or less persons per room	1 296	1 060	2 017	324	1 391	722	658	1 140	668	550
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	10	—	34	—	—	19	5	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 647	44 758	31 655	23 126	23 209	25 510	22 774	24 360	24 005	29 190
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 595	22 912	18 145	15 118	13 483	16 063	13 002	20 392	14 990	14 713
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	195	106	460	135	528	123	189	143	149	91
Owner-occupied housing units	65	75	151	36	134	46	68	84	69	30
Renter-occupied housing units	130	31	309	99	394	77	121	59	80	61

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV—Con.					Vienno city, Wood County, WV				
	Tract 9.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106.02 (pt.)	Tract 107.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 744	156	109	11	—	—	1 700	791	811	1 523
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	10	5	—	—	—	—	80	5	—	7
1985 to 1988.....	165	7	—	11	—	—	131	28	27	45
1980 to 1984.....	137	13	—	—	—	—	135	45	21	174
1970 to 1979.....	565	6	12	—	—	—	217	71	63	470
1960 to 1969.....	484	82	29	—	—	—	267	131	112	336
1950 to 1959.....	229	27	68	—	—	—	421	217	266	315
1940 to 1949.....	94	16	—	—	—	—	165	143	167	82
1939 or earlier.....	60	—	—	—	—	—	284	151	155	94
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	199	10	—	—	—	—	33	22	61	260
2 bedrooms.....	491	25	—	—	—	—	439	197	322	368
3 bedrooms.....	787	31	93	11	—	—	824	420	363	739
4 bedrooms.....	198	84	16	—	—	—	345	137	51	136
5 or more bedrooms.....	57	6	—	—	—	—	59	15	14	20
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 744	150	109	11	—	—	1 700	791	811	1 523
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 744	156	109	11	—	—	1 700	787	811	1 515
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 733	156	109	11	—	—	1 682	787	811	1 487
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	13	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 678	148	106	11	—	—	1 579	734	755	1 446
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	1 391	133	101	—	—	—	1 463	725	703	1 083
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	12	—	—	11	—	—	12	—	—	30
Electricity.....	243	9	5	—	—	—	61	6	33	305
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	23	6	—	—	—	—	35	3	19	28
No fuel used.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	253	6	—	—	—	—	86	28	81	223
1.....	623	29	24	—	—	—	419	285	275	453
2.....	529	94	48	—	—	—	795	312	292	585
3 or more.....	273	19	34	11	—	—	279	109	107	185
Vehicles per household.....	1.6	1.9	2.1	3.0	—	—	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 000	129	101	11	—	—	1 281	623	568	976
1989 to March 1990.....	74	33	4	—	—	—	104	31	16	62
1985 to 1988.....	151	25	19	11	—	—	258	81	82	163
1980 to 1984.....	98	14	6	—	—	—	207	98	58	126
1970 to 1979.....	336	21	16	—	—	—	299	148	182	339
1969 or earlier.....	341	36	56	—	—	—	413	265	230	286
Renter-occupied housing units.....	678	19	5	—	—	—	298	111	187	470
1989 to March 1990.....	267	10	—	—	—	—	172	67	78	175
1985 to 1988.....	296	9	—	—	—	—	56	32	69	141
1980 to 1984.....	68	—	—	—	—	—	26	7	31	128
1970 to 1979.....	43	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	15
1969 or earlier.....	4	—	5	—	—	—	24	5	9	11
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	114	6	—	—	—	—	52	—	7	53
Householder 65 years and over.....	377	36	36	—	—	—	358	268	250	460
Owner-occupied housing units.....	235	36	36	—	—	—	329	263	193	277
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
No telephone in unit.....	6	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	9
No vehicle available.....	107	6	—	—	—	—	61	22	58	187
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 678	148	106	11	—	—	1 573	734	749	1 446
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 672	148	106	11	—	—	1 573	734	749	1 446
1.01 or more persons per room.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	36 492	58 772	40 744	11 200	—	—	46 491	49 558	29 195	36 380
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	14 672	40 789	56 540	—	—	—	30 817	22 297	25 323	16 945
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	383	12	—	—	—	—	59	56	46	224
Owner-occupied housing units.....	60	12	—	—	—	—	34	39	28	121
Renter-occupied housing units.....	323	—	—	—	—	—	25	17	18	103

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Wood County, WV									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.03 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)
All housing units	231	—	88	290	114	217	650	751	1 243	163
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	6	—	23	4	—	13
1985 to 1988	22	—	—	22	7	15	65	51	39	11
1980 to 1984	64	—	—	40	34	24	67	77	38	3
1970 to 1979	47	—	17	47	49	97	226	349	184	40
1960 to 1969	34	—	—	35	5	43	145	163	114	29
1950 to 1959	30	—	—	78	—	38	47	38	239	24
1940 to 1949	13	—	14	27	6	—	48	29	133	—
1939 or earlier	21	—	57	41	7	—	29	40	496	43
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
1 bedroom	13	—	—	7	—	23	12	31	97	5
2 bedrooms	112	—	56	113	51	52	98	121	332	55
3 bedrooms	84	—	26	134	63	114	450	306	631	69
4 bedrooms	10	—	6	36	—	20	85	227	163	34
5 or more bedrooms	12	—	—	—	—	8	5	54	20	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	231	—	88	290	114	217	643	744	1 237	163
Source of water, public system or private company	226	—	88	275	114	217	480	681	1 236	163
Sewage disposal, public sewer	185	—	88	239	114	217	326	573	1 207	100
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	10	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	7	—	—
Occupied housing units	218	—	66	281	110	203	617	709	1 170	154
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	193	—	59	267	68	183	449	595	1 001	133
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	9	—	—
Electricity	10	—	7	—	16	20	61	91	149	12
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	—
All other fuels	15	—	—	14	26	—	53	4	6	9
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	20	—	18	13	14	8	8	59	102	5
1	102	—	23	132	39	37	131	167	494	45
2	73	—	25	116	57	125	340	302	446	104
3 or more	23	—	—	20	—	33	138	181	128	—
Vehicles per household	1.5	—	1.1	1.5	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	144	—	56	173	90	151	562	517	916	124
1989 to March 1990	13	—	9	14	12	—	29	82	49	13
1985 to 1988	65	—	—	15	35	35	132	86	162	49
1980 to 1984	20	—	13	40	17	16	77	70	109	3
1970 to 1979	7	—	20	36	26	60	163	164	258	15
1969 or earlier	39	—	14	68	—	40	161	115	338	44
Renter-occupied housing units	74	—	10	108	20	52	55	192	254	30
1989 to March 1990	43	—	4	24	20	24	34	83	92	23
1985 to 1988	27	—	—	60	—	21	21	69	106	7
1980 to 1984	4	—	—	6	—	7	—	17	35	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	6	12	—	—	—	23	14	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	7	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	31	—	—	27	13	—	7	52	58	—
Householder 65 years and over	26	—	37	70	17	31	128	93	434	37
Owner-occupied housing units	26	—	31	46	17	31	121	65	370	37
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	18	7	7	—	8	24	66	—
Complete plumbing facilities	218	—	66	275	110	203	617	702	1 170	154
1.00 or less persons per room	218	—	56	275	110	203	610	687	1 163	154
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	10	—	—	—	7	15	7	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	7	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	7	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 085	—	27 543	25 397	34 790	39 002	34 686	59 886	29 282	26 925
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 071	—	26 204	18 281	14 338	27 692	21 097	14 387	20 401	18 937
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	58	—	11	37	7	15	59	117	126	28
Owner-occupied housing units	43	—	11	25	—	—	53	36	71	23
Renter-occupied housing units	15	—	—	12	7	15	6	81	55	5

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Wood County, WV—Con.									
	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106.01	Tract 106.02 (pt.)	Tract 107.01	Tract 107.02 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109.01	Tract 109.02 (pt.)
All housing units	17	2	190	1 711	1 528	2 317	2 426	1 173	1 752	1 641
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	—	7	43	47	27	55	18	25	52
1985 to 1988	—	—	9	149	60	170	249	122	162	108
1980 to 1984	—	—	28	109	113	229	289	123	123	240
1970 to 1979	17	—	107	844	467	768	856	301	614	478
1960 to 1969	—	2	32	218	265	412	413	191	521	338
1950 to 1959	—	—	7	112	170	340	226	111	118	245
1940 to 1949	—	—	—	42	124	140	109	38	77	59
1939 or earlier	—	—	—	194	282	231	229	269	112	121
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	8	—	7
1 bedroom	—	—	—	36	63	119	62	21	57	35
2 bedrooms	—	2	131	384	505	771	625	278	290	557
3 bedrooms	17	—	52	1 036	695	1 207	1 374	659	1 115	744
4 bedrooms	—	—	7	218	253	162	256	164	245	242
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—	37	12	50	101	43	45	56
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	17	2	190	1 702	1 428	2 227	2 413	1 118	1 728	1 587
Source of water, public system or private company	17	2	190	1 614	929	1 505	1 723	17	1 426	1 593
Sewage disposal, public sewer	17	2	190	647	448	555	1 366	11	437	720
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	134	140	36	118	38	26
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	92	77	15	90	5	14
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	16	19	8	8	—	—
Occupied housing units	12	—	160	1 604	1 411	2 039	2 289	1 031	1 654	1 501
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	12	—	150	1 133	911	1 159	1 618	179	1 341	1 181
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—	12	56	127	95	174	45	19
Electricity	—	—	10	352	108	393	278	138	192	228
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	6	18	—	13	34	4	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	101	318	360	285	506	72	73
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	—	—	13	79	104	108	130	71	33	79
1	—	—	90	400	443	629	579	227	443	462
2	7	—	42	822	676	849	1 130	507	767	674
3 or more	5	—	15	303	188	453	450	226	411	286
Vehicles per household	2.4	—	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	12	—	80	1 356	1 199	1 743	2 015	903	1 536	1 094
1989 to March 1990	—	—	27	130	83	73	159	68	142	105
1985 to 1988	—	—	24	371	170	347	420	198	376	240
1980 to 1984	—	—	15	247	234	331	315	199	134	107
1970 to 1979	5	—	14	423	322	509	648	196	466	328
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	185	390	483	473	242	418	314
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	80	248	212	296	274	128	118	407
1989 to March 1990	—	—	50	95	49	138	72	6	31	157
1985 to 1988	—	—	30	105	119	62	130	42	33	179
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	16	16	34	41	39	22	50
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	10	17	19	19	17	26	5
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	22	11	43	12	24	6	16
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	—	—	16	76	109	201	125	69	114	78
Householder 65 years and over	—	—	7	231	321	440	345	232	248	267
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	194	300	380	321	204	234	234
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	18	31	8	39	—	8
No telephone in unit	—	—	7	9	—	38	19	15	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	7	37	90	92	95	38	11	48
Complete plumbing facilities	12	—	160	1 604	1 303	1 943	2 266	933	1 649	1 487
1.00 or less persons per room	12	—	160	1 578	1 279	1 880	2 244	911	1 649	1 479
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	26	24	63	22	22	—	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	108	96	23	98	5	14
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	104	96	23	87	5	14
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	11	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	53 500	—	28 417	36 812	27 693	29 302	33 624	27 111	38 014	38 534
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	—	22 417	21 118	20 792	22 071	17 273	26 224	20 968	17 117
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	—	—	39	145	241	263	302	185	136	219
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	75	178	185	211	141	120	72
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	39	70	63	78	91	44	16	147

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV—OH MSA		Washington County, OH		West Virginia (pt.)	Wood County, WV			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County, OH	
	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV—OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Total	Marietta city		Total	Parkersburg city	Vienna city	Tract 203	Tract 204
Specified owner-occupied housing units	32 302	12 160	12 160	3 170	20 142	20 142	8 310	3 209	652	669
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	17 198	6 758	6 758	1 601	10 440	10 440	3 812	1 716	437	417
Less than \$300	1 625	600	600	130	1 025	1 025	415	207	7	23
\$300 to \$399	3 172	1 163	1 163	331	2 009	2 009	855	283	45	72
\$400 to \$499	3 630	1 440	1 440	378	2 190	2 190	875	333	149	97
\$500 to \$599	2 887	1 099	1 099	253	1 788	1 788	732	221	83	65
\$600 to \$799	3 325	1 364	1 364	227	1 961	1 961	623	323	99	88
\$800 to \$999	1 554	696	696	169	858	858	211	171	50	53
\$1,000 to \$1,499	828	325	325	90	503	503	83	115	4	19
\$1,500 to \$1,999	129	52	52	15	77	77	13	53	—	—
\$2,000 or more	48	19	19	8	29	29	5	10	—	—
Median (dollars)	505	515	515	491	500	500	476	515	524	529
Not mortgaged	15 104	5 402	5 402	1 569	9 702	9 702	4 498	1 493	215	252
Less than \$100	1 472	533	533	232	939	939	372	141	28	47
\$100 to \$199	10 676	3 745	3 745	1 039	6 931	6 931	3 198	1 126	136	177
\$200 to \$299	2 580	1 003	1 003	276	1 577	1 577	787	203	45	24
\$300 to \$399	265	96	96	22	169	169	105	6	6	4
\$400 to \$499	51	14	14	—	37	37	9	11	—	—
\$500 or more	60	11	11	—	49	49	6	6	—	—
Median (dollars)	155	158	158	148	153	153	157	151	157	138
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	9 909	3 580	3 580	1 128	6 329	6 329	3 134	894	121	187
Less than 20 percent	4 592	1 734	1 734	509	2 858	2 858	1 295	477	87	76
20 to 24 percent	1 300	500	500	204	800	800	423	104	—	25
25 to 29 percent	927	262	262	82	665	665	365	87	7	18
30 to 34 percent	802	335	335	105	467	467	253	58	23	21
35 percent or more	2 059	718	718	221	1 341	1 341	701	154	—	47
Not computed	229	31	31	7	198	198	97	14	4	—
Median	21.0	20.4	20.4	21.3	21.3	21.3	22.6	18.8	16.7	23.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8 443	3 364	3 364	800	5 079	5 079	2 219	716	216	181
Less than 20 percent	6 037	2 296	2 296	568	3 741	3 741	1 642	548	98	113
20 to 24 percent	1 147	505	505	91	642	642	291	86	69	24
25 to 29 percent	676	295	295	63	381	381	157	39	32	20
30 to 34 percent	240	79	79	13	161	161	89	18	—	5
35 percent or more	343	189	189	65	154	154	40	25	17	19
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.5	14.5	14.5	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.1	11.8	20.7	17.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 278	2 718	2 718	616	4 560	4 560	1 633	788	183	182
Less than 20 percent	6 019	2 262	2 262	541	3 757	3 757	1 418	603	138	168
20 to 24 percent	893	318	318	42	575	575	150	121	31	14
25 to 29 percent	263	103	103	27	160	160	31	46	7	—
30 to 34 percent	70	29	29	—	41	41	26	6	7	—
35 percent or more	33	6	6	6	27	27	8	12	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.9	12.7	12.7	10.7	13.1	13.1	12.2	13.2	14.8	11.3
\$50,000 or more	6 672	2 498	2 498	626	4 174	4 174	1 324	811	132	119
Less than 20 percent	6 127	2 253	2 253	598	3 874	3 874	1 289	715	126	119
20 to 24 percent	406	211	211	28	195	195	35	44	6	—
25 to 29 percent	84	30	30	—	54	54	—	20	—	—
30 to 34 percent	33	—	—	—	33	33	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more	20	2	2	—	18	18	—	5	—	—
Not computed	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.2	10.7	10.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	14 423	5 658	5 658	2 389	8 765	8 765	5 316	1 066	152	147
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	447	185	185	76	262	262	142	45	—	10
\$100 to \$199	1 678	679	679	264	999	999	631	106	—	13
\$200 to \$299	3 573	1 721	1 721	799	1 852	1 852	1 171	201	34	45
\$300 to \$399	4 635	1 697	1 697	682	2 938	2 938	1 862	346	60	46
\$400 to \$499	1 944	620	620	361	1 324	1 324	880	142	27	22
\$500 to \$599	645	184	184	57	461	461	219	105	13	3
\$600 to \$749	296	68	68	28	228	228	101	41	3	3
\$750 to \$999	77	27	27	14	50	50	20	12	—	—
\$1,000 or more	20	5	5	—	15	15	6	—	—	—
No cash rent	1 108	472	472	108	636	636	284	68	18	2
Median (dollars)	318	300	300	300	332	332	328	343	321	309
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	5 258	2 092	2 092	882	3 166	3 166	2 170	305	36	63
Less than 20 percent	270	97	97	38	173	173	95	30	—	4
20 to 24 percent	331	166	166	77	165	165	120	16	—	9
25 to 29 percent	255	113	113	41	142	142	97	8	—	4
30 to 34 percent	328	119	119	41	209	209	117	52	—	—
35 percent or more	3 447	1 365	1 365	604	2 082	2 082	1 479	177	30	44
Not computed	627	232	232	81	395	395	262	22	6	2
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 938	1 595	1 595	720	2 343	2 343	1 398	262	33	37
Less than 20 percent	633	285	285	113	348	348	229	42	—	21
20 to 24 percent	724	353	353	169	371	371	213	63	—	7
25 to 29 percent	882	288	288	191	594	594	381	91	3	6
30 to 34 percent	681	303	303	116	378	378	220	19	22	3
35 percent or more	662	191	191	100	471	471	317	20	—	—
Not computed	356	175	175	31	181	181	38	27	8	—
Median	27.5	26.3	26.3	26.6	28.0	28.0	28.1	25.7	32.2	19.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 356	1 291	1 291	525	2 065	2 065	1 167	281	83	41
Less than 20 percent	2 234	933	933	347	1 301	1 301	787	141	66	9
20 to 24 percent	607	207	207	128	400	400	246	49	—	27
25 to 29 percent	209	56	56	34	153	153	37	58	13	5
30 to 34 percent	34	—	—	—	34	34	—	17	—	—
35 percent or more	15	—	—	—	15	15	6	4	—	—
Not computed	257	95	95	16	162	162	91	12	4	—
Median	17.2	16.0	16.0	17.1	17.8	17.8	17.6	19.6	15.1	22.1
\$35,000 or more	1 871	680	680	262	1 191	1 191	581	218	—	6
Less than 20 percent	1 693	631	631	243	1 062	1 062	520	199	—	3
20 to 24 percent	65	10	10	3	55	55	12	12	—	3
25 to 29 percent	11	7	7	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	102	32	32	9	70	70	49	7	—	—
Median	11.6	11.6	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.6	11.3	11.3	—	20.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Washington County, OH—Con.							Marietta city, Washington County, OH		
	Tract 205	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	176	1 020	573	832	844	1 091	348	7	561	176
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	70	558	257	359	494	668	230	7	358	70
Less than \$300	19	41	18	30	38	84	23	—	23	19
\$300 to \$399	15	116	42	91	97	64	44	—	67	15
\$400 to \$499	16	129	29	122	94	103	20	—	79	16
\$500 to \$599	12	84	26	80	65	129	55	7	50	12
\$600 to \$799	8	80	61	6	124	138	50	—	71	8
\$800 to \$999	—	71	40	15	45	72	21	—	49	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	37	24	15	31	59	10	—	19	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	9	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	403	494	640	461	527	560	552	525	518	403
Not mortgaged	106	462	316	473	350	423	118	—	203	106
Less than \$100	33	77	28	67	7	25	9	—	27	33
\$100 to \$199	61	287	198	324	242	263	83	—	161	61
\$200 to \$299	12	84	90	69	101	118	26	—	11	12
\$300 to \$399	—	14	—	4	—	17	—	—	4	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	116	152	173	146	172	178	163	—	136	116
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	105	370	159	326	208	244	66	—	171	105
Less than 20 percent	42	179	69	154	93	127	30	—	67	42
20 to 24 percent	18	73	39	56	12	32	9	—	25	18
25 to 29 percent	6	—	19	39	42	6	13	—	18	6
30 to 34 percent	23	44	—	18	11	40	6	—	14	23
35 percent or more	16	74	25	59	46	39	8	—	47	16
Not computed	—	—	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.9	20.4	20.9	20.8	23.8	19.4	21.7	—	23.7	22.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	34	213	148	269	205	239	111	—	149	34
Less than 20 percent	14	156	114	192	138	189	62	—	94	14
20 to 24 percent	12	18	19	42	26	22	25	—	11	12
25 to 29 percent	—	16	—	27	18	28	5	—	20	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	8	18	—	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more	8	23	15	—	5	—	19	—	19	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.3	13.3	10.0	12.5	15.1	14.0	14.8	—	17.8	21.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	22	182	106	154	246	269	115	—	141	22
Less than 20 percent	22	149	87	141	202	235	98	—	131	22
20 to 24 percent	—	26	6	—	37	17	13	—	10	—
25 to 29 percent	—	7	13	7	7	17	4	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	12.6	10.0	10.0	11.1	13.0	12.7	—	10.6	10.0
\$50,000 or more	15	255	160	83	185	339	56	7	100	15
Less than 20 percent	15	249	136	74	162	297	49	7	100	15
20 to 24 percent	—	6	24	9	17	28	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	6	14	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	11.3	10.0	11.1	11.6	16.5	10.0	12.8	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	276	809	473	650	343	173	59	—	134	276
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	45	44	—	—	5	—	10	—
\$100 to \$199	6	76	121	112	5	15	17	—	13	6
\$200 to \$299	111	322	62	191	78	13	18	—	45	111
\$300 to \$399	78	193	201	153	181	83	5	—	33	78
\$400 to \$499	48	138	24	102	42	13	—	—	22	48
\$500 to \$599	9	37	8	—	8	21	7	—	3	9
\$600 to \$749	—	19	6	6	6	—	7	—	3	—
\$750 to \$999	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	17	20	12	42	23	28	—	—	2	17
Median (dollars)	316	299	302	284	320	355	285	—	297	316
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	89	258	193	286	100	70	15	—	63	89
Less than 20 percent	—	—	27	26	—	—	—	—	4	—
20 to 24 percent	—	21	56	35	—	—	—	—	9	—
25 to 29 percent	—	9	25	11	—	11	—	—	4	—
30 to 34 percent	—	7	14	28	7	17	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	82	189	65	164	86	27	9	—	44	82
Not computed	7	32	6	22	7	15	—	—	2	7
Median	50.0+	50.0+	27.1	49.6	50.0+	34.9	41.7	—	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	102	250	153	180	96	11	16	—	24	102
Less than 20 percent	19	18	32	59	—	—	11	—	8	19
20 to 24 percent	14	76	36	23	35	4	—	—	7	14
25 to 29 percent	4	87	29	39	18	—	—	—	6	4
30 to 34 percent	39	41	37	6	12	—	5	—	3	39
35 percent or more	22	28	13	37	13	7	—	—	—	22
Not computed	4	—	6	16	18	—	—	—	—	4
Median	31.5	26.8	25.9	25.0	26.1	36.1	18.6	—	22.9	31.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	49	179	97	164	86	34	5	—	41	49
Less than 20 percent	31	135	82	92	66	6	5	—	9	31
20 to 24 percent	12	35	15	46	12	6	—	—	27	12
25 to 29 percent	—	9	—	12	8	9	—	—	5	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.5	15.7	16.9	18.4	17.6	23.8	10.0	—	22.1	13.5
\$35,000 or more	36	122	30	20	61	58	23	—	6	36
Less than 20 percent	29	122	30	20	56	58	23	—	3	29
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.3	11.9	10.0	10.0	11.7	13.2	10.0	—	20.0	11.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Marietta city, Washington County, OH—Con.								Remainder of Washington County, OH	
	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 214 (pt.)	Tract 215 (pt.)	Tract 201.01	Tract 201.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units	20	52	1 020	539	795	-	-	-	994	547
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	10	23	558	228	347	-	-	-	567	257
Less than \$300	-	6	41	18	23	-	-	-	71	30
\$300 to \$399	-	-	116	42	91	-	-	-	102	62
\$400 to \$499	10	-	129	22	122	-	-	-	104	17
\$500 to \$599	-	5	84	20	75	-	-	-	68	63
\$600 to \$799	-	6	80	56	6	-	-	-	126	55
\$800 to \$999	-	-	71	34	15	-	-	-	62	23
\$1,000 to \$1,499	-	-	37	19	15	-	-	-	30	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	6	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	4	-
Median (dollars)	475	604	494	635	462	-	-	-	508	521
Not mortgaged	10	29	462	311	448	-	-	-	427	290
Less than \$100	-	-	77	28	67	-	-	-	11	13
\$100 to \$199	-	20	287	193	317	-	-	-	331	213
\$200 to \$299	10	5	84	90	64	-	-	-	68	53
\$300 to \$399	-	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	12	11
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Median (dollars)	225	169	152	173	144	-	-	-	165	159
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	-	11	370	159	312	-	-	-	279	253
Less than 20 percent	-	5	179	69	147	-	-	-	116	96
20 to 24 percent	-	-	73	39	49	-	-	-	64	40
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	19	39	-	-	-	17	35
30 to 34 percent	-	6	44	-	18	-	-	-	12	13
35 percent or more	-	-	74	25	59	-	-	-	70	62
Not computed	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Median	-	30.4	20.4	20.9	20.9	-	-	-	21.8	23.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	-	14	213	130	260	-	-	-	294	126
Less than 20 percent	-	14	156	107	183	-	-	-	216	102
20 to 24 percent	-	-	18	8	42	-	-	-	49	5
25 to 29 percent	-	-	16	-	27	-	-	-	15	5
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	14	14
35 percent or more	-	-	23	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	10.0	13.3	10.0	10.8	-	-	-	13.2	11.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10	6	182	101	154	-	-	-	177	71
Less than 20 percent	10	6	149	82	141	-	-	-	124	64
20 to 24 percent	-	-	26	6	-	-	-	-	38	3
25 to 29 percent	-	-	7	13	7	-	-	-	15	4
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	10.0	17.5	12.6	10.0	10.0	-	-	-	15.1	10.0
\$50,000 or more	10	21	255	149	69	-	-	-	244	97
Less than 20 percent	10	21	249	136	60	-	-	-	216	91
20 to 24 percent	-	-	6	13	9	-	-	-	24	6
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	10.0	10.5	10.0	10.6	10.0	-	-	-	11.2	10.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	67	92	809	322	622	61	6	-	533	369
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	-	-	-	22	44	-	-	-	11	-
\$100 to \$199	11	5	76	41	112	-	-	-	43	33
\$200 to \$299	36	40	322	53	179	13	-	-	134	147
\$300 to \$399	20	12	193	162	153	25	6	-	194	107
\$400 to \$499	-	16	138	24	95	18	-	-	88	45
\$500 to \$599	-	-	37	8	-	-	-	-	18	14
\$600 to \$749	-	-	19	-	6	-	-	-	6	-
\$750 to \$999	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
No cash rent	-	19	20	12	33	5	-	-	34	23
Median (dollars)	280	284	299	333	285	320	338	-	319	294
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	21	31	258	108	286	20	6	-	133	164
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	8	26	-	-	-	6	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	21	12	35	-	-	-	5	7
25 to 29 percent	-	-	9	17	11	-	-	-	11	7
30 to 34 percent	-	-	7	6	28	-	-	-	15	-
35 percent or more	21	26	189	59	164	13	6	-	89	125
Not computed	-	5	32	6	22	7	-	-	7	25
Median	50.0+	48.7	50.0+	42.2	49.6	50.0+	50.0+	-	45.4	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	36	30	250	98	168	12	-	-	172	106
Less than 20 percent	-	5	18	16	47	-	-	-	21	-
20 to 24 percent	29	7	76	13	23	-	-	-	51	18
25 to 29 percent	7	7	87	29	39	12	-	-	5	50
30 to 34 percent	-	6	41	21	6	-	-	-	59	34
35 percent or more	-	-	28	13	37	-	-	-	24	-
Not computed	-	5	-	16	-	-	-	-	12	4
Median	23.1	25.4	26.8	27.9	25.8	27.5	-	-	30.3	28.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	-	14	179	86	148	8	-	-	131	51
Less than 20 percent	-	9	135	71	92	-	-	-	84	43
20 to 24 percent	-	-	35	15	39	-	-	-	32	3
25 to 29 percent	-	-	9	-	12	8	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	15	5
Median	-	17.5	15.7	16.7	18.1	27.5	-	-	15.0	17.1
\$35,000 or more	10	17	122	30	20	21	-	-	97	48
Less than 20 percent	10	13	122	30	20	16	-	-	92	44
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	4
Median	12.5	12.5	11.9	10.0	10.0	11.0	-	-	10.0	12.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County, OH—Con.									
	Tract 202	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212	Tract 213
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 355	645	108	—	—	34	37	844	876	990
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	934	430	59	—	—	29	12	494	375	486
Less than \$300	69	7	—	—	—	—	7	38	48	64
\$300 to \$399	100	45	5	—	—	—	—	97	71	104
\$400 to \$499	156	149	18	—	—	7	—	94	102	107
\$500 to \$599	191	76	15	—	—	6	5	65	31	61
\$600 to \$799	232	99	17	—	—	5	—	124	64	101
\$800 to \$999	131	50	4	—	—	6	—	45	41	27
\$1,000 to \$1,499	37	4	—	—	—	5	—	31	18	22
\$1,500 to \$1,999	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	577	524	572	—	—	665	293	527	470	467
Not mortgaged	421	215	49	—	—	5	25	350	501	504
Less than \$100	42	28	20	—	—	—	—	7	55	39
\$100 to \$199	300	136	16	—	—	5	7	242	372	390
\$200 to \$299	73	45	13	—	—	—	5	101	71	68
\$300 to \$399	—	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	5
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	3	2
\$500 or more	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	168	157	164	—	—	175	306	172	144	151
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	300	121	16	—	—	—	14	208	251	359
Less than 20 percent	111	87	9	—	—	—	7	93	176	176
20 to 24 percent	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	24	50
25 to 29 percent	16	7	—	—	—	—	—	42	8	23
30 to 34 percent	51	23	7	—	—	—	—	11	10	25
35 percent or more	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	33	82
Not computed	6	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3
Median	30.5	16.7	19.4	—	—	—	17.5	23.8	16.2	20.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	323	216	32	—	—	18	9	205	341	331
Less than 20 percent	230	98	19	—	—	7	9	138	249	186
20 to 24 percent	18	69	13	—	—	11	—	26	42	60
25 to 29 percent	65	32	—	—	—	—	—	18	12	36
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	13	7
35 percent or more	10	17	—	—	—	—	—	5	25	42
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.3	20.7	17.0	—	—	20.9	17.5	15.1	12.8	16.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	363	183	41	—	—	5	—	246	170	194
Less than 20 percent	266	138	37	—	—	5	—	202	146	176
20 to 24 percent	71	31	4	—	—	—	—	37	7	17
25 to 29 percent	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
30 to 34 percent	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.4	14.8	13.1	—	—	10.0	—	11.1	10.2	11.6
\$50,000 or more	369	125	19	—	—	11	14	185	114	106
Less than 20 percent	303	119	19	—	—	—	14	162	99	101
20 to 24 percent	66	6	—	—	—	11	—	17	7	3
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.4	10.0	10.0	—	—	22.5	10.0	11.1	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	406	152	13	—	—	151	28	282	439	360
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	25	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	31	9
\$100 to \$199	25	—	—	—	—	80	—	5	85	64
\$200 to \$299	87	34	—	—	—	9	12	65	199	117
\$300 to \$399	164	60	13	—	—	39	—	156	30	72
\$400 to \$499	30	27	—	—	—	—	7	24	4	21
\$500 to \$599	28	13	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	7
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	16	5
\$750 to \$999	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	34	18	—	—	—	—	9	18	71	65
Median (dollars)	331	321	313	—	—	138	265	320	246	280
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	133	36	—	—	—	85	—	80	267	129
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	17	9
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	18	5
25 to 29 percent	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	21	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	7	23	2
35 percent or more	112	30	—	—	—	6	—	73	129	92
Not computed	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	15
Median	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	—	22.7	—	50.0+	45.2	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	116	33	13	—	—	55	12	84	62	97
Less than 20 percent	25	—	13	—	—	16	12	—	31	28
20 to 24 percent	16	—	—	—	—	23	—	35	13	13
25 to 29 percent	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	14
30 to 34 percent	28	22	—	—	—	16	—	12	2	9
35 percent or more	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	4	10
Not computed	12	8	—	—	—	—	—	18	9	23
Median	30.2	32.2	17.5	—	—	22.5	17.5	24.7	19.1	23.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	101	83	—	—	—	11	16	78	80	83
Less than 20 percent	96	66	—	—	—	11	—	66	69	59
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	12	—	7
25 to 29 percent	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.4	15.1	—	—	—	17.5	22.5	17.2	15.6	13.7
\$35,000 or more	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	30	51
Less than 20 percent	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	28	36
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13
Median	16.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.9	15.6	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Washington County, OH—Con.				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Wood County, WV					
	Tract 214 (pt.)	Tract 215 (pt.)	Tract 216	Tract 217	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02	Tract 9.02	Tract 9.03
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 091	348	451	670	986	602	424	898	378	1 084
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	668	230	239	377	434	247	219	346	214	616
Less than \$300.....	84	23	20	9	22	25	61	64	7	49
\$300 to \$399.....	64	44	50	88	70	59	56	99	65	150
\$400 to \$499.....	103	20	85	100	119	49	63	127	40	141
\$500 to \$599.....	129	55	33	48	68	32	32	29	55	112
\$600 to \$799.....	138	50	23	103	106	59	7	20	41	133
\$800 to \$999.....	72	21	22	23	28	23	—	7	—	31
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	59	10	6	6	21	—	—	—	6	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	560	552	443	493	509	488	387	406	488	484
Not mortgaged.....	423	118	212	293	552	355	205	552	164	468
Less than \$100.....	25	9	—	52	32	42	21	47	9	13
\$100 to \$199.....	263	83	147	201	403	221	169	447	139	372
\$200 to \$299.....	118	26	46	40	85	73	15	52	16	83
\$300 to \$399.....	17	—	19	—	18	19	—	6	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	178	163	171	139	159	160	153	150	140	159
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	244	66	122	219	303	268	180	432	127	237
Less than 20 percent.....	127	30	77	120	138	128	74	204	57	81
20 to 24 percent.....	32	9	6	37	46	27	52	52	5	27
25 to 29 percent.....	6	13	7	6	37	20	17	55	22	38
30 to 34 percent.....	40	6	26	6	28	16	—	35	—	40
35 percent or more.....	39	8	6	50	49	69	24	71	28	44
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	5	8	13	15	15	7
Median.....	19.4	21.7	16.4	18.4	21.2	20.4	20.9	20.4	19.8	25.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	239	111	140	179	289	143	141	257	100	289
Less than 20 percent.....	189	62	111	112	211	109	82	213	83	220
20 to 24 percent.....	22	25	21	53	33	6	39	29	—	51
25 to 29 percent.....	28	5	2	14	29	15	5	11	17	5
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	16	13	15	—	—	6
35 percent or more.....	—	19	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	7
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.0	14.8	15.4	16.4	14.0	12.3	14.4	10.4	11.5	10.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	269	115	97	171	187	102	69	147	88	276
Less than 20 percent.....	235	98	91	139	161	96	69	140	68	248
20 to 24 percent.....	17	13	6	32	26	6	—	—	20	28
25 to 29 percent.....	17	4	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.0	12.7	11.6	13.9	10.0	10.0	13.6	11.4	13.8	12.8
\$50,000 or more.....	339	56	92	101	207	89	34	62	63	282
Less than 20 percent.....	297	49	92	93	199	89	34	62	63	282
20 to 24 percent.....	28	7	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.6	16.5	10.8	11.9	11.3	13.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	167	59	122	188	349	577	225	400	225	730
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	81
\$100 to \$199.....	15	17	15	33	9	66	27	16	8	171
\$200 to \$299.....	13	18	35	52	45	75	90	71	80	61
\$300 to \$399.....	77	5	45	53	130	294	59	134	72	217
\$400 to \$499.....	13	—	—	—	78	99	25	82	25	133
\$500 to \$599.....	21	7	8	—	40	17	—	25	14	16
\$600 to \$749.....	—	7	—	—	10	13	—	5	—	16
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	28	—	19	45	37	13	24	67	26	35
Median (dollars).....	357	285	326	276	372	360	290	360	311	320
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	64	15	50	54	97	102	117	109	98	355
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	46
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	10	—	6	—	6	—	28
25 to 29 percent.....	11	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	24
30 to 34 percent.....	17	6	—	—	—	25	—	—	10	16
35 percent or more.....	21	9	44	31	84	63	94	78	67	211
Not computed.....	15	—	6	5	13	—	23	25	21	30
Median.....	34.0	41.7	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	47.5	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	44.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	11	16	21	77	83	184	37	112	54	190
Less than 20 percent.....	—	11	—	15	11	46	7	10	9	48
20 to 24 percent.....	4	—	—	11	10	5	15	26	—	9
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	6	7	49	9	14	23	39
30 to 34 percent.....	—	5	—	—	16	33	—	23	4	48
35 percent or more.....	7	—	8	—	26	51	—	20	13	33
Not computed.....	—	—	13	45	13	—	6	19	5	13
Median.....	36.1	18.6	45.0	20.5	32.2	29.2	22.8	28.8	28.4	29.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	34	5	46	47	107	217	53	137	65	82
Less than 20 percent.....	6	5	34	47	53	151	31	90	50	43
20 to 24 percent.....	6	—	12	—	32	56	9	15	8	39
25 to 29 percent.....	9	—	—	—	12	4	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	13	—	—	—	10	6	13	23	7	—
Median.....	23.8	10.0	13.1	12.9	18.8	18.2	17.7	17.5	15.0	19.5
\$35,000 or more.....	58	23	5	10	62	74	18	42	8	103
Less than 20 percent.....	58	23	5	10	57	64	18	42	8	98
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.2	10.0	10.0	12.5	14.0	10.5	10.0	12.5	12.5	10.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Wood County, WV—Con.								Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV	
	Tract 101.02	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105.01	Tract 105.02	Tract 106.02	Tract 107.02	Tract 109.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	459	1 240	618	512	1 098	767	1 245	852	903	602
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	316	710	255	278	636	352	774	457	390	247
Less than \$300	7	75	32	34	79	66	37	44	22	25
\$300 to \$399	15	106	27	75	92	56	93	80	63	59
\$400 to \$499	45	126	39	51	137	63	129	79	99	49
\$500 to \$599	29	95	20	68	58	58	159	58	62	32
\$600 to \$799	79	96	70	50	144	73	205	102	101	59
\$800 to \$999	41	95	30	—	87	29	75	50	28	23
\$1,000 to \$1,499	93	74	21	—	26	7	76	32	15	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	6	38	11	—	13	—	—	5	—	—
\$2,000 or more	1	5	5	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Median (dollars)	746	565	614	473	511	483	575	551	516	488
Not mortgaged	143	530	363	234	462	415	471	395	513	355
Less than \$100	33	44	17	34	52	59	38	37	32	42
\$100 to \$199	50	406	250	177	339	272	317	312	364	221
\$200 to \$299	38	80	78	23	46	78	105	40	85	73
\$300 to \$399	16	—	6	—	14	—	11	—	18	19
\$400 to \$499	3	—	6	—	5	6	—	—	9	—
\$500 or more	3	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	5	—
Median (dollars)	181	159	169	135	145	143	159	144	161	160
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	85	305	175	163	304	282	292	222	283	268
Less than 20 percent	40	170	83	110	129	151	130	114	138	128
20 to 24 percent	8	36	30	27	23	30	23	—	38	27
25 to 29 percent	11	39	—	14	34	20	12	24	30	20
30 to 34 percent	3	6	12	6	46	7	22	22	28	16
35 percent or more	16	54	44	6	64	56	89	62	44	69
Not computed	7	—	6	—	8	18	16	—	5	8
Median	19.7	17.6	20.2	16.1	24.1	18.1	21.7	19.8	20.1	20.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	57	241	147	158	235	215	329	146	260	143
Less than 20 percent	35	175	113	129	165	169	220	121	189	109
20 to 24 percent	10	35	12	18	27	23	36	—	33	6
25 to 29 percent	2	5	6	11	17	11	45	20	22	15
30 to 34 percent	—	13	4	—	18	12	8	—	16	13
35 percent or more	10	13	12	—	8	—	20	5	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.5	11.9	12.2	13.2	11.7	10.0	14.4	10.0	14.3	12.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	71	302	135	145	284	141	331	240	181	102
Less than 20 percent	48	221	98	129	189	120	244	209	155	96
20 to 24 percent	5	56	17	16	54	21	70	21	26	6
25 to 29 percent	16	13	14	—	32	—	8	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	6	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—
35 percent or more	2	6	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.9	13.4	13.0	13.5	15.1	10.0	16.8	10.0	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more	246	392	161	46	275	129	293	244	179	89
Less than 20 percent	190	337	146	46	249	118	243	214	171	89
20 to 24 percent	36	21	5	—	18	11	42	17	8	—
25 to 29 percent	14	15	5	—	—	—	8	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	19	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.2	10.0	10.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	12.4	10.0	11.4	13.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	188	328	111	187	569	187	262	384	275	577
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	57	—	—	—	45	6	12	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	28	7	—	—	106	—	43	79	9	66
\$200 to \$299	5	59	14	60	94	58	62	41	27	75
\$300 to \$399	43	91	48	64	188	62	76	126	105	294
\$400 to \$499	26	44	23	34	73	16	22	60	63	99
\$500 to \$599	7	74	16	—	26	30	8	13	34	17
\$600 to \$749	2	23	4	8	6	—	20	20	10	13
\$750 to \$999	3	—	—	12	—	—	—	6	—	—
\$1,000 or more	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	8	30	6	9	31	15	19	39	27	13
Median (dollars)	287	394	385	357	312	335	311	345	376	360
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	102	43	31	57	212	39	96	119	92	102
Less than 20 percent	29	—	—	—	30	6	13	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	15	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent	9	—	—	—	8	—	6	13	—	8
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	52	—	—	7	—	25
35 percent or more	41	30	31	48	89	24	77	88	79	63
Not computed	2	13	—	9	17	9	—	11	13	—
Median	28.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	34.2	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	47.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999	34	57	21	37	179	52	71	134	65	184
Less than 20 percent	3	14	—	6	22	—	—	21	7	46
20 to 24 percent	5	7	—	21	42	—	19	25	10	5
25 to 29 percent	—	14	12	5	71	18	9	26	7	49
30 to 34 percent	14	4	9	—	6	7	24	15	6	33
35 percent or more	8	7	—	5	22	21	—	25	22	51
Not computed	4	11	—	—	16	6	19	22	13	—
Median	32.5	25.7	29.4	23.0	26.2	33.6	28.9	26.9	31.7	29.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	35	143	47	48	68	61	51	91	69	217
Less than 20 percent	22	53	17	32	59	45	23	57	40	151
20 to 24 percent	8	40	8	—	6	8	—	6	17	56
25 to 29 percent	—	33	10	12	3	8	20	22	12	4
30 to 34 percent	—	11	6	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Median	18.4	21.9	22.2	17.8	17.4	17.6	25.6	18.2	18.5	18.2
\$35,000 or more	17	85	12	45	110	35	44	40	49	74
Less than 20 percent	8	73	12	45	103	35	44	21	44	64
20 to 24 percent	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	3
25 to 29 percent	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	2	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	5	7
Median	19.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.9	11.5	12.2	14.8	14.8	10.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV—Con.									
	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	751	752	1 097	96	560	450	380	785	460	327
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage-----	344	349	609	48	211	169	195	297	158	173
Less than \$300-----	23	24	76	—	44	14	52	58	39	7
\$300 to \$399-----	78	72	127	9	48	39	50	77	27	55
\$400 to \$499-----	94	26	90	—	48	64	54	106	44	40
\$500 to \$599-----	100	77	142	20	41	35	32	29	20	47
\$600 to \$799-----	35	75	104	6	21	10	7	20	28	24
\$800 to \$999-----	10	43	33	13	5	7	—	7	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	4	23	37	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	474	545	506	572	425	445	390	411	438	461
Not mortgaged-----	407	403	488	48	349	281	185	488	302	154
Less than \$100-----	24	20	37	21	43	34	21	41	37	9
\$100 to \$199-----	309	268	321	12	239	204	149	400	213	129
\$200 to \$299-----	74	87	114	15	62	28	15	41	52	16
\$300 to \$399-----	—	28	10	—	—	10	—	6	—	—
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more-----	—	—	6	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	158	169	163	125	160	152	158	150	136	142
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000-----	248	188	438	54	328	204	160	374	215	127
Less than 20 percent-----	114	49	135	5	129	93	67	186	118	57
20 to 24 percent-----	42	11	78	12	43	25	45	40	22	5
25 to 29 percent-----	16	24	61	16	25	27	17	49	20	22
30 to 34 percent-----	26	18	38	—	25	7	—	35	17	—
35 percent or more-----	44	80	111	21	88	52	24	54	38	28
Not computed-----	6	6	15	—	18	—	7	10	—	15
Median-----	20.8	31.9	24.9	28.1	23.0	21.8	21.1	19.7	18.9	19.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	270	165	212	9	104	159	141	242	134	80
Less than 20 percent-----	150	139	167	9	81	128	82	198	102	63
20 to 24 percent-----	63	7	16	—	11	16	39	29	14	—
25 to 29 percent-----	34	6	20	—	—	10	5	11	12	17
30 to 34 percent-----	13	13	—	—	8	5	15	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	10	—	9	—	4	—	—	4	6	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	17.2	10.0	14.3	10.0	14.8	13.0	14.4	10.4	12.3	13.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	179	194	206	10	65	58	54	129	92	80
Less than 20 percent-----	163	156	165	6	59	52	54	122	87	68
20 to 24 percent-----	16	26	14	—	6	6	—	—	5	12
25 to 29 percent-----	—	4	10	4	—	—	—	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	12.4	13.8	15.2	19.2	10.0	10.3	15.3	12.0	10.0	13.2
\$50,000 or more-----	54	205	241	23	63	29	25	40	19	40
Less than 20 percent-----	54	196	232	14	63	29	25	40	19	40
20 to 24 percent-----	—	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.0	10.0	10.6	14.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.7	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	526	254	809	228	810	221	215	299	193	205
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100-----	14	—	8	8	26	5	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	111	—	33	39	147	—	27	16	4	8
\$200 to \$299-----	69	43	284	60	215	66	90	40	68	73
\$300 to \$399-----	161	129	302	73	223	79	55	111	81	72
\$400 to \$499-----	101	54	61	29	130	45	25	75	28	25
\$500 to \$599-----	34	15	40	—	29	12	—	16	—	6
\$600 to \$749-----	—	4	27	—	17	9	—	5	—	—
\$750 to \$999-----	11	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	25	11	45	19	23	5	18	36	6	21
Median (dollars)-----	332	363	313	296	302	341	288	372	316	311
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000-----	234	39	348	114	461	78	117	84	63	91
Less than 20 percent-----	7	—	8	8	26	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	35	—	8	—	32	5	—	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	36	—	7	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	8	9	7	28	8	—	—	6	10
35 percent or more-----	121	24	281	81	296	48	94	65	57	67
Not computed-----	35	7	35	18	57	17	23	13	—	14
Median-----	43.3	50.0	50.0	48.7	48.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	154	74	206	40	197	83	31	61	79	49
Less than 20 percent-----	22	—	26	15	28	7	7	5	9	9
20 to 24 percent-----	33	15	53	6	37	15	15	6	9	—
25 to 29 percent-----	39	29	69	14	36	37	9	14	23	23
30 to 34 percent-----	17	—	25	—	34	24	—	16	21	4
35 percent or more-----	39	30	25	5	62	—	—	20	17	13
Not computed-----	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	27.6	28.8	26.4	24.2	29.7	27.6	22.8	31.7	29.7	28.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	101	93	155	60	93	29	53	119	37	57
Less than 20 percent-----	50	68	117	44	54	23	31	81	25	50
20 to 24 percent-----	32	20	29	7	24	6	9	15	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	7	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	12	—	—	9	15	—	13	23	6	7
Median-----	19.3	17.7	16.5	17.1	17.9	17.6	17.7	17.2	16.3	14.1
\$35,000 or more-----	37	50	100	14	59	31	14	35	14	8
Less than 20 percent-----	37	46	72	14	59	22	14	35	14	8
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	4	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	11.9	12.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	16.4	10.6	12.5	12.5	12.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg city, Wood County, WV—Con.					Vienna city, Wood County, WV				
	Tract 9.03 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106.02 (pt.)	Tract 107.02 (pt.)	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	933	129	85	—	—	—	1 151	606	512	940
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	524	68	30	—	—	—	656	243	278	539
Less than \$300.....	31	—	—	—	—	—	62	32	24	79
\$300 to \$399.....	136	5	10	—	—	—	106	22	75	80
\$400 to \$499.....	141	20	—	—	—	—	126	39	51	117
\$500 to \$599.....	80	—	15	—	—	—	82	20	68	51
\$600 to \$799.....	113	15	5	—	—	—	89	70	50	114
\$800 to \$999.....	23	19	—	—	—	—	80	23	—	68
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	21	—	26
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	38	11	—	4
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—
Median (dollars).....	477	663	528	—	—	—	556	613	473	494
Not mortgaged.....	409	61	55	—	—	—	495	363	234	401
Less than \$100.....	—	6	5	—	—	—	44	17	34	46
\$100 to \$199.....	340	16	13	—	—	—	376	250	177	323
\$200 to \$299.....	69	19	37	—	—	—	75	78	23	27
\$300 to \$399.....	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	5
\$500 or more.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median (dollars).....	159	222	213	—	—	—	159	169	135	140
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	214	20	13	—	—	—	272	175	163	284
Less than 20 percent.....	67	—	9	—	—	—	155	83	110	129
20 to 24 percent.....	27	8	—	—	—	—	32	30	27	15
25 to 29 percent.....	38	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	14	34
30 to 34 percent.....	31	12	—	—	—	—	6	12	6	34
35 percent or more.....	44	—	4	—	—	—	40	44	6	64
Not computed.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	8
Median.....	26.3	30.8	18.6	—	—	—	17.4	20.2	16.1	23.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	255	18	27	—	—	—	216	147	158	195
Less than 20 percent.....	186	12	27	—	—	—	160	113	129	146
20 to 24 percent.....	51	6	—	—	—	—	35	12	18	21
25 to 29 percent.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	11	17
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	11
35 percent or more.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	13	12	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.3	17.0	10.0	—	—	—	11.8	12.2	13.2	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	225	39	19	—	—	—	277	128	145	238
Less than 20 percent.....	197	19	19	—	—	—	213	98	129	163
20 to 24 percent.....	28	5	—	—	—	—	39	17	16	49
25 to 29 percent.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	13	7	—	26
30 to 34 percent.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.7	20.5	10.0	—	—	—	12.2	11.4	13.5	14.6
\$50,000 or more.....	239	52	26	—	—	—	386	156	46	223
Less than 20 percent.....	239	52	26	—	—	—	331	141	46	197
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	5	—	18
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	8
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	—	—	10.0	10.0	11.1	11.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	678	19	5	—	—	—	298	111	187	470
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
\$100 to \$199.....	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106
\$200 to \$299.....	61	—	—	—	—	—	41	14	60	86
\$300 to \$399.....	172	—	5	—	—	—	91	48	64	143
\$400 to \$499.....	126	19	—	—	—	—	39	23	34	46
\$500 to \$599.....	16	—	—	—	—	—	74	16	—	15
\$600 to \$749.....	16	—	—	—	—	—	23	4	8	6
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	35	—	—	—	—	—	30	6	9	23
Median (dollars).....	305	413	313	—	—	—	402	385	357	290
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	347	—	—	—	—	—	38	31	57	179
Less than 20 percent.....	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
20 to 24 percent.....	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
25 to 29 percent.....	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent.....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
35 percent or more.....	203	—	—	—	—	—	25	31	48	73
Not computed.....	30	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	9	—
Median.....	43.3	—	—	—	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	33.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	175	—	—	—	—	—	45	21	37	159
Less than 20 percent.....	48	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	6	22
20 to 24 percent.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	42
25 to 29 percent.....	32	—	—	—	—	—	9	12	5	65
30 to 34 percent.....	40	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	—	6
35 percent or more.....	33	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	5	8
Not computed.....	13	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	16
Median.....	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	26.7	29.4	23.0	25.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	74	10	—	—	—	—	138	47	48	48
Less than 20 percent.....	43	10	—	—	—	—	53	17	32	39
20 to 24 percent.....	31	—	—	—	—	—	35	8	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	10	12	3
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—
Median.....	18.6	17.5	—	—	—	—	21.9	22.2	17.8	17.4
\$35,000 or more.....	82	9	5	—	—	—	77	12	45	84
Less than 20 percent.....	77	9	5	—	—	—	65	12	45	77
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Median.....	10.1	10.0	10.0	—	—	—	10.7	10.0	10.0	12.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Wood County, WV									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 9.03 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	83	—	44	113	51	151	404	459	824	89
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage-----	44	—	24	49	41	92	198	316	384	54
Less than \$300-----	7	—	9	6	—	18	—	7	27	13
\$300 to \$399-----	—	—	—	22	10	14	34	15	63	—
\$400 to \$499-----	20	—	9	21	—	—	11	45	111	—
\$500 to \$599-----	6	—	—	—	8	32	39	29	83	13
\$600 to \$799-----	5	—	—	—	17	20	73	79	56	7
\$800 to \$999-----	—	—	—	—	—	8	29	41	30	15
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	6	—	—	—	6	—	6	93	14	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	484	—	375	389	614	529	679	746	492	707
Not mortgaged-----	39	—	20	64	10	59	206	143	440	35
Less than \$100-----	—	—	—	6	—	13	14	33	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	39	—	20	47	10	32	134	50	337	30
\$200 to \$299-----	—	—	—	11	—	14	45	38	103	5
\$300 to \$399-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	16	—	—
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
\$500 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	136	—	125	154	125	157	148	181	159	161
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000-----	20	—	20	58	—	23	81	85	315	33
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	7	18	—	14	59	40	135	15
20 to 24 percent-----	8	—	7	12	—	—	9	8	50	4
25 to 29 percent-----	7	—	—	6	—	—	7	11	14	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	3	28	—
35 percent or more-----	5	—	—	17	—	—	6	16	72	14
Not computed-----	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	7	16	—
Median-----	26.4	—	17.5	23.5	—	10.0	14.3	19.7	21.4	21.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	29	—	—	15	20	34	90	57	226	25
Less than 20 percent-----	22	—	—	15	20	34	74	35	144	15
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	37	—
25 to 29 percent-----	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	39	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	10
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	6	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.0	—	—	15.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	13.5	16.4	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	6	—	15	18	8	51	105	71	134	25
Less than 20 percent-----	6	—	15	18	—	51	98	48	102	8
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	8	—	7	5	21	17
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	11	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.0	—	10.0	10.0	22.5	13.8	11.8	16.9	14.7	21.3
\$50,000 or more-----	28	—	9	22	23	43	128	246	149	6
Less than 20 percent-----	28	—	9	22	23	43	110	190	149	6
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	36	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.6	—	10.0	10.0	11.9	14.6	12.4	12.2	10.0	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	74	—	10	101	20	52	51	188	254	30
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	28	46	—
\$200 to \$299-----	18	—	—	31	7	—	6	5	67	18
\$300 to \$399-----	25	—	4	23	—	45	20	43	66	—
\$400 to \$499-----	15	—	—	7	—	7	—	26	46	5
\$500 to \$599-----	6	—	—	9	8	—	—	7	9	—
\$600 to \$749-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
\$750 to \$999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
No cash rent-----	10	—	6	31	5	—	17	8	20	—
Median (dollars)-----	364	—	313	310	503	387	311	287	307	250
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000-----	5	—	—	25	7	8	6	102	64	5
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	7	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	—
35 percent or more-----	5	—	—	13	—	—	6	41	41	5
Not computed-----	—	—	—	12	7	—	—	2	8	—
Median-----	50.0+	—	—	49.3	—	50.0+	50.0+	28.3	48.1	45.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	18	—	6	51	5	15	31	34	73	12
Less than 20 percent-----	4	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	15	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	20	—	—	7	5	5	7
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	16	5	—
30 to 34 percent-----	10	—	—	7	—	8	7	14	7	—
35 percent or more-----	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	18	—
Not computed-----	—	—	6	19	5	—	17	4	12	—
Median-----	32.5	—	—	22.7	—	30.3	27.5	32.5	28.3	24.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	38	—	—	18	8	8	8	35	85	5
Less than 20 percent-----	13	—	—	9	—	—	—	22	71	—
20 to 24 percent-----	15	—	—	—	8	8	—	8	6	5
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 or more-----	20.3	—	—	25.0	22.5	22.5	10.0	18.4	16.5	22.5
Less than 20 percent-----	13	—	4	7	—	21	6	17	32	8
20 to 24 percent-----	13	—	4	7	—	21	6	8	32	8
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	12.5	—	10.0	12.5	—	11.0	12.5	19.4	10.3	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Wood County, WV—Con.									
	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	Tract 106.01	Tract 106.02 (pt.)	Tract 107.01	Tract 107.02 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109.01	Tract 109.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	12	—	29	1 025	682	1 057	1 245	313	1 190	852
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	12	—	29	791	322	500	774	152	673	457
Less than \$300.....	—	—	—	75	66	15	37	8	78	44
\$300 to \$399.....	5	—	7	155	46	183	93	53	78	80
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	168	63	126	129	49	151	79
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	7	141	43	59	159	29	129	58
\$600 to \$799.....	—	—	15	165	68	70	205	8	125	102
\$800 to \$999.....	7	—	—	72	29	22	75	5	93	50
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	—	15	7	25	76	—	19	32
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Median (dollars).....	907	—	602	498	473	439	575	438	523	551
Not mortgaged.....	—	—	—	234	360	557	471	161	517	395
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	35	54	84	38	50	62	37
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	—	174	259	368	317	88	390	312
\$200 to \$299.....	—	—	—	17	41	85	105	23	60	40
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	—	—	13	11	—	5	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	6
Median (dollars).....	—	—	—	151	137	145	159	132	144	144
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	—	185	269	343	292	108	247	222
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	48	142	177	130	60	127	114
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	33	30	44	23	12	33	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	31	20	65	12	—	16	24
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	18	7	22	22	4	21	22
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	55	52	16	89	32	50	62
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	18	19	16	—	—	—
Median.....	—	—	—	26.9	18.0	18.9	21.7	18.3	19.7	19.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	—	22	295	188	323	329	111	234	146
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	7	193	142	261	220	84	164	121
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	76	23	28	36	13	42	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	11	11	26	45	9	10	20
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	7	7	12	—	8	—	4	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	8	8	—	8	20	5	14	5
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	—	32.9	18.0	10.4	10.6	14.4	11.2	12.1	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	7	—	7	323	122	239	331	65	372	240
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	7	252	101	207	244	61	309	209
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	59	21	24	70	4	47	21
25 to 29 percent.....	7	—	—	12	—	8	8	—	16	5
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	27.5	—	12.5	14.3	10.0	13.1	16.8	10.3	13.7	10.0
\$50,000 or more.....	5	—	—	222	103	152	293	29	337	244
Less than 20 percent.....	5	—	—	222	92	152	243	29	333	214
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	42	—	4	17
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	—	—	12.8	11.5	10.0	12.4	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	80	235	182	248	262	94	118	384
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	12	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	—	27	—	24	43	—	—	79
\$200 to \$299.....	—	—	8	76	58	20	62	—	63	41
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	45	51	57	99	76	44	6	126
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	8	24	16	33	22	13	20	60
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	11	20	30	11	8	—	5	13
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	—	24	—	16	20	—	4	20
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	6
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	—	8	4	15	45	19	37	20	39
Median (dollars).....	—	—	344	340	341	360	311	389	273	345
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	—	—	33	73	39	63	96	17	29	119
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	13	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	—	—	13
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	13	7
35 percent or more.....	—	—	16	67	24	23	77	—	12	88
Not computed.....	—	—	17	—	9	24	—	17	4	11
Median.....	—	—	50.0	49.8	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	34.8	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	—	—	20	75	52	40	71	6	40	134
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	21
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	19	—	—	25
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	6	6	18	11	9	—	18	26
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	23	7	—	24	—	17	15
35 percent or more.....	—	—	14	10	21	29	—	—	5	25
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	19	6	—	22
Median.....	—	—	37.5	26.3	33.6	38.5	28.9	—	30.6	26.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	—	10	37	61	98	51	49	15	91
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	10	16	45	66	23	22	11	57
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	17	8	11	—	13	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	22
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	—	17.5	20.1	17.6	16.3	25.6	14.0	15.4	18.2
\$35,000 or more.....	—	—	17	50	30	47	44	22	34	40
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	17	41	30	47	44	22	22	21
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	19
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	—	10.0	15.3	12.0	12.8	12.2	10.0	11.3	14.8

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wood County, WV					
	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Washington County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Total	Parkersburg city
Occupied housing units	56 928	23 241	23 241	33 687	33 687	14 123
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	634	228	228	406	406	36
1985 to 1988	2 982	1 440	1 440	1 542	1 542	304
1980 to 1984	4 861	2 428	2 428	2 433	2 433	622
1970 to 1979	12 790	4 987	4 987	7 803	7 803	1 960
1960 to 1969	9 507	3 981	3 981	5 526	5 526	1 980
1950 to 1959	8 387	2 827	2 827	5 560	5 560	2 704
1940 to 1949	4 383	1 037	1 037	3 346	3 346	2 019
1939 or earlier	13 384	6 313	6 313	7 071	7 071	4 498
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	189	88	88	101	101	73
1 bedroom	4 136	1 685	1 685	2 451	2 451	1 668
2 bedrooms	16 322	6 331	6 331	9 991	9 991	4 773
3 bedrooms	27 326	11 176	11 176	16 150	16 150	5 765
4 bedrooms	7 523	3 343	3 343	4 180	4 180	1 544
5 or more bedrooms	1 432	618	618	814	814	300
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities	56 491	23 096	23 096	33 395	33 395	14 056
Source of water, public system or private company	47 225	17 133	17 133	30 092	30 092	14 094
Sewage disposal, public sewer	37 196	11 991	11 991	25 205	25 205	14 009
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	697	322	322	375	375	6
Owner-occupied housing units	526	215	215	311	311	6
Renter-occupied housing units	171	107	107	64	64	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	44 044	17 145	17 145	26 899	26 899	12 419
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 544	824	824	720	720	88
Electricity	7 172	3 408	3 408	3 764	3 764	1 328
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	569	432	432	137	137	44
All other fuels	3 571	1 421	1 421	2 150	2 150	235
No fuel used	28	11	11	17	17	9
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	5 649	1 875	1 875	3 774	3 774	2 505
1	19 165	7 544	7 544	11 621	11 621	5 771
2	22 663	9 297	9 297	13 366	13 366	4 434
3 or more	9 451	4 525	4 525	4 926	4 926	1 413
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	42 272	17 352	17 352	24 920	24 920	8 943
1989 to March 1990	2 934	1 148	1 148	1 786	1 786	601
1985 to 1988	8 397	3 614	3 614	4 783	4 783	1 512
1980 to 1984	6 123	2 666	2 666	3 457	3 457	1 021
1970 to 1979	11 325	4 596	4 596	6 729	6 729	2 153
1969 or earlier	13 493	5 328	5 328	8 165	8 165	3 656
Renter-occupied housing units	14 656	5 889	5 889	8 767	8 767	5 180
1989 to March 1990	6 152	2 581	2 581	3 571	3 571	2 152
1985 to 1988	5 045	1 888	1 888	3 157	3 157	1 867
1980 to 1984	1 738	661	661	1 077	1 077	598
1970 to 1979	1 013	431	431	582	582	379
1969 or earlier	708	328	328	380	380	184
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	3 717	1 353	1 353	2 364	2 364	1 301
Householder 65 years and over	14 431	5 662	5 662	8 769	8 769	4 481
Owner-occupied housing units	11 543	4 484	4 484	7 059	7 059	3 391
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	245	135	135	110	110	1
No telephone in unit	458	197	197	261	261	143
No vehicle available	3 480	1 159	1 159	2 321	2 321	1 445
Complete plumbing facilities	56 231	22 919	22 919	33 312	33 312	14 117
1.00 or less persons per room	55 711	22 688	22 688	33 023	33 023	14 030
1.01 or more persons per room	520	231	231	289	289	87
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	697	322	322	375	375	6
1.00 or less persons per room	677	317	317	360	360	6
1.01 or more persons per room	20	5	5	15	15	-
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	33 585	33 486	33 486	33 654	33 654	30 822
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 354	18 247	18 247	18 426	18 426	16 801
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	8 440	3 335	3 335	5 105	5 105	2 763
Owner-occupied housing units	3 939	1 520	1 520	2 419	2 419	977
Renter-occupied housing units	4 501	1 815	1 815	2 686	2 686	1 786

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wood County, WV					
	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Washington County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Total	Parkersburg city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	31 866	11 958	11 958	19 908	19 908	8 193
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	16 893	6 620	6 620	10 273	10 273	3 747
Less than \$300	1 615	600	600	1 015	1 015	405
\$300 to \$399	3 113	1 130	1 130	1 983	1 983	835
\$400 to \$499	3 585	1 416	1 416	2 169	2 169	865
\$500 to \$599	2 855	1 087	1 087	1 768	1 768	719
\$600 to \$799	3 267	1 347	1 347	1 920	1 920	611
\$800 to \$999	1 511	662	662	849	849	211
\$1,000 to \$1,499	803	319	319	484	484	83
\$1,500 to \$1,999	102	40	40	62	62	13
\$2,000 or more	42	19	19	23	23	5
Median (dollars)	504	515	515	499	499	476
Not mortgaged	14 973	5 338	5 338	9 635	9 635	4 446
Less than \$100	1 455	524	524	931	931	364
\$100 to \$199	10 584	3 696	3 696	6 888	6 888	3 167
\$200 to \$299	2 561	997	997	1 564	1 564	774
\$300 to \$399	265	96	96	169	169	105
\$400 to \$499	48	14	14	34	34	9
\$500 or more	60	11	11	49	49	27
Median (dollars)	155	158	158	153	153	157
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	9 715	3 466	3 466	6 249	6 249	3 072
Less than 20 percent	4 554	1 709	1 709	2 845	2 845	1 288
20 to 24 percent	1 269	475	475	794	794	417
25 to 29 percent	909	256	256	653	653	353
30 to 34 percent	796	335	335	461	461	253
35 percent or more	1 958	660	660	1 298	1 298	664
Not computed	229	31	31	198	198	97
Median	20.7	20.1	20.1	21.1	21.1	22.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8 413	3 358	3 358	5 055	5 055	2 201
Less than 20 percent	6 018	2 290	2 290	3 728	3 728	1 629
20 to 24 percent	1 142	505	505	637	637	286
25 to 29 percent	676	295	295	381	381	157
30 to 34 percent	234	79	79	155	155	89
35 percent or more	343	189	189	154	154	40
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	13.5	14.5	14.5	12.9	12.9	13.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 215	2 692	2 692	4 523	4 523	1 607
Less than 20 percent	5 961	2 241	2 241	3 720	3 720	1 392
20 to 24 percent	893	318	318	575	575	150
25 to 29 percent	258	98	98	160	160	31
30 to 34 percent	33	29	29	41	41	26
35 percent or more	33	6	6	27	27	8
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	12.9	12.6	12.6	13.1	13.1	12.2
\$50,000 or more	6 523	2 442	2 442	4 081	4 081	1 313
Less than 20 percent	6 033	2 219	2 219	3 814	3 814	1 278
20 to 24 percent	373	189	189	184	184	35
25 to 29 percent	75	30	30	45	45	-
30 to 34 percent	20	-	-	20	20	-
35 percent or more	20	2	2	18	18	-
Not computed	2	2	2	-	-	-
Median	10.1	10.7	10.7	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	14 114	5 538	5 538	8 576	8 576	5 152
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100	434	177	177	257	257	137
\$100 to \$199	1 641	679	679	962	962	601
\$200 to \$299	3 529	1 695	1 695	1 834	1 834	1 159
\$300 to \$399	4 532	1 639	1 639	2 893	2 893	1 818
\$400 to \$499	1 923	620	620	1 303	1 303	859
\$500 to \$599	604	171	171	433	433	197
\$600 to \$749	284	65	65	219	219	92
\$750 to \$999	68	27	27	41	41	11
\$1,000 or more	15	5	5	10	10	6
No cash rent	1 084	460	460	624	624	272
Median (dollars)	318	299	299	333	333	328
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	5 121	2 024	2 024	3 097	3 097	2 114
Less than 20 percent	262	89	89	173	173	95
20 to 24 percent	320	166	166	154	154	109
25 to 29 percent	255	113	113	142	142	97
30 to 34 percent	315	119	119	196	196	117
35 percent or more	3 378	1 329	1 329	2 049	2 049	1 446
Not computed	591	208	208	383	383	250
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 879	1 576	1 576	2 303	2 303	1 358
Less than 20 percent	614	278	278	336	336	217
20 to 24 percent	711	353	353	358	358	200
25 to 29 percent	870	276	276	594	594	381
30 to 34 percent	681	303	303	378	378	220
35 percent or more	647	191	191	456	456	302
Not computed	356	175	175	181	181	38
Median	27.5	26.3	26.3	28.1	28.1	28.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 305	1 273	1 273	2 032	2 032	1 140
Less than 20 percent	2 196	915	915	1 281	1 281	767
20 to 24 percent	599	207	207	392	392	239
25 to 29 percent	209	56	56	153	153	37
30 to 34 percent	34	-	-	34	34	-
35 percent or more	10	-	-	10	10	6
Not computed	257	95	95	162	162	91
Median	17.2	16.1	16.1	17.8	17.8	17.6
\$35,000 or more	1 809	665	665	1 144	1 144	540
Less than 20 percent	1 650	619	619	1 031	1 031	495
20 to 24 percent	53	7	7	46	46	3
25 to 29 percent	11	7	7	4	4	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	95	32	32	63	63	42
Median	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.4

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area					Wood County, WV	
	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Washington County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Total	Parkersburg city
Occupied housing units	586	271	271	315	315	230
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	6	—	—	6	6	—
1985 to 1988	38	26	26	12	12	—
1980 to 1984	30	29	29	1	1	—
1970 to 1979	131	65	65	66	66	31
1960 to 1969	102	19	19	83	83	70
1950 to 1959	34	6	6	28	28	22
1940 to 1949	21	12	12	9	9	9
1939 or earlier	224	114	114	110	110	98
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	6	6	6	—	—	—
1 bedroom	93	40	40	53	53	53
2 bedrooms	154	57	57	97	97	64
3 bedrooms	261	114	114	147	147	113
4 bedrooms	66	48	48	18	18	—
5 or more bedrooms	6	6	6	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities	586	271	271	315	315	230
Source of water, public system or private company	504	189	189	315	315	230
Sewage disposal, public sewer	443	136	136	307	307	230
Locking complete plumbing facilities	12	12	12	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	12	12	12	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	412	179	179	233	233	184
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	28	15	15	13	13	12
Electricity	111	48	48	63	63	34
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	19	13	13	6	6	—
All other fuels	16	16	16	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	118	40	40	78	78	71
1	230	98	98	132	132	113
2	172	75	75	97	97	46
3 or more	66	58	58	8	8	—
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	349	169	169	180	180	109
1989 to March 1990	25	6	6	19	19	11
1985 to 1988	71	39	39	32	32	12
1980 to 1984	28	21	21	7	7	7
1970 to 1979	119	42	42	77	77	34
1969 or earlier	106	61	61	45	45	45
Renter-occupied housing units	237	102	102	135	135	121
1989 to March 1990	123	55	55	68	68	67
1985 to 1988	53	28	28	25	25	12
1980 to 1984	4	4	4	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	57	15	15	42	42	42
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	94	59	59	35	35	28
Householder 65 years and over	87	52	52	35	35	29
Owner-occupied housing units	64	38	38	26	26	20
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	12	6	6	6	6	6
Complete plumbing facilities	574	259	259	315	315	230
1.00 or less persons per room	574	259	259	315	315	230
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	12	12	12	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	6	6	6	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	6	6	6	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 700	29 282	29 282	30 093	30 093	21 397
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 911	11 550	11 550	24 472	24 472	22 931
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	151	97	97	54	54	35
Owner-occupied housing units	56	30	30	26	26	14
Renter-occupied housing units	95	67	67	28	28	21

Table 37. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wood County, WV					
	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Washington County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Total	Parkersburg city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	261	120	120	141	141	88
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	167	77	77	90	90	43
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	37	17	17	20	20	20
\$400 to \$499	23	13	13	10	10	10
\$500 to \$599	27	12	12	15	15	8
\$600 to \$799	48	17	17	31	31	5
\$800 to \$999	20	12	12	8	8	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	6	—	—	6	6	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	6	6	6	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	592	575	575	600	600	415
Not mortgaged	94	43	43	51	51	45
Less than \$100	17	9	9	8	8	8
\$100 to \$199	64	34	34	30	30	24
\$200 to \$299	13	—	—	13	13	13
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	138	128	128	149	149	160
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	128	70	70	58	58	52
Less than 20 percent	38	25	25	13	13	7
20 to 24 percent	12	6	6	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent	12	—	—	12	12	12
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	66	39	39	27	27	27
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	35.8	37.9	37.9	29.2	29.2	35.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	19	—	—	19	19	13
Less than 20 percent	13	—	—	13	13	13
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	6	6	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	—	—	17.5	17.5	15.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	46	26	26	20	20	12
Less than 20 percent	41	21	21	20	20	12
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	5	5	5	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.2	14.6	14.6	13.0	13.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more	68	24	24	44	44	11
Less than 20 percent	49	11	11	38	38	11
20 to 24 percent	19	13	13	6	6	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.3	20.4	20.4	14.4	14.4	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	224	89	89	135	135	121
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100	13	8	8	5	5	5
\$100 to \$199	31	—	—	31	31	24
\$200 to \$299	27	15	15	12	12	12
\$300 to \$399	70	43	43	27	27	26
\$400 to \$499	16	—	—	16	16	16
\$500 to \$599	34	13	13	21	21	15
\$600 to \$749	12	3	3	9	9	9
\$750 to \$999	9	—	—	9	9	9
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	12	7	7	5	5	5
Median (dollars)	319	324	324	316	316	316
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	96	63	63	33	33	26
Less than 20 percent	8	8	8	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	5	—	—	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	—	—	7	7	—
35 percent or more	45	36	36	9	9	9
Not computed	31	19	19	12	12	12
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	33.9	33.9	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	53	19	19	34	34	34
Less than 20 percent	19	7	7	12	12	12
20 to 24 percent	13	—	—	13	13	13
25 to 29 percent	12	12	12	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	9	—	—	9	9	9
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.9	26.0	26.0	21.9	21.9	21.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	28	—	—	28	28	27
Less than 20 percent	20	—	—	20	20	20
20 to 24 percent	8	—	—	8	8	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.7	—	—	17.7	17.7	17.5
\$35,000 or more	47	7	7	40	40	34
Less than 20 percent	35	4	4	31	31	25
20 to 24 percent	12	3	3	9	9	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.3	19.4	19.4	10.0	10.0	10.0

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
Occupied housing units	115
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
1989 to March 1990	—
1985 to 1988	26
1980 to 1984	10
1970 to 1979	35
1960 to 1969	19
1950 to 1959	11
1940 to 1949	—
1939 or earlier	14
BEDROOMS	
No bedroom	—
1 bedroom	13
2 bedrooms	6
3 bedrooms	33
4 bedrooms	46
5 or more bedrooms	17
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Complete kitchen facilities	115
Source of water, public system or private company	114
Sewage disposal, public sewer	88
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	
Utility gas	94
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1
Electricity	20
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—
All other fuels	—
No fuel used	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	
None	—
1	26
2	62
3 or more	27
Vehicles per household	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	
Owner-occupied housing units	95
1989 to March 1990	22
1985 to 1988	21
1980 to 1984	16
1970 to 1979	21
1969 or earlier	15
Renter-occupied housing units	20
1989 to March 1990	12
1985 to 1988	8
1980 to 1984	—
1970 to 1979	—
1969 or earlier	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
No telephone in unit	—
Householder 65 years and over	6
Owner-occupied housing units	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—
No telephone in unit	—
No vehicle available	—
Complete plumbing facilities	115
1.00 or less persons per room	108
1.01 or more persons per room	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—
Mean household income in 1989:	
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	115 183
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 994
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	11
Owner-occupied housing units	6
Renter-occupied housing units	5

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units	95
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	
With a mortgage	80
Less than \$300	—
\$300 to \$399	1
\$400 to \$499	11
\$500 to \$599	—
\$600 to \$799	7
\$800 to \$999	15
\$1,000 to \$1,499	19
\$1,500 to \$1,999	21
\$2,000 or more	6
Median (dollars)	1 167
Not mortgaged	15
Less than \$100	—
\$100 to \$199	12
\$200 to \$299	—
\$300 to \$399	—
\$400 to \$499	3
\$500 or more	—
Median (dollars)	181
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$20,000	6
Less than 20 percent	—
20 to 24 percent	—
25 to 29 percent	—
30 to 34 percent	—
35 percent or more	6
Not computed	—
Median	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	1
Less than 20 percent	1
20 to 24 percent	—
25 to 29 percent	—
30 to 34 percent	—
35 percent or more	—
Not computed	—
Median	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7
Less than 20 percent	7
20 to 24 percent	—
25 to 29 percent	—
30 to 34 percent	—
35 percent or more	—
Not computed	—
Median	17.5
\$50,000 or more	81
Less than 20 percent	45
20 to 24 percent	14
25 to 29 percent	9
30 to 34 percent	13
35 percent or more	—
Not computed	—
Median	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	20
GROSS RENT	
Less than \$100	—
\$100 to \$199	—
\$200 to \$299	—
\$300 to \$399	8
\$400 to \$499	—
\$500 to \$599	—
\$600 to \$749	—
\$750 to \$999	—
\$1,000 or more	—
No cash rent	12
Median (dollars)	313
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$10,000	5
Less than 20 percent	—
20 to 24 percent	—
25 to 29 percent	—
30 to 34 percent	—
35 percent or more	—
Not computed	5
Median	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—
Less than 20 percent	—
20 to 24 percent	—
25 to 29 percent	—
30 to 34 percent	—
35 percent or more	—
Not computed	—
Median	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—
Less than 20 percent	—
20 to 24 percent	—
25 to 29 percent	—
30 to 34 percent	—
35 percent or more	—
Not computed	—
Median	—
\$35,000 or more	15
Less than 20 percent	8
20 to 24 percent	—
25 to 29 percent	—
30 to 34 percent	—
35 percent or more	—
Not computed	7
Median	10.0-

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
Occupied housing units	146
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
1989 to March 1990	7
1985 to 1988	5
1980 to 1984	13
1970 to 1979	32
1960 to 1969	20
1950 to 1959	30
1940 to 1949	6
1939 or earlier	33
BEDROOMS	
No bedroom	—
1 bedroom	14
2 bedrooms	68
3 bedrooms	35
4 bedrooms	11
5 or more bedrooms	18
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Complete kitchen facilities	146
Source of water, public system or private company	122
Sewage disposal, public sewer	116
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	
Utility gas	86
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	12
Electricity	24
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	11
All other fuels	13
No fuel used	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	
None	19
1	26
2	67
3 or more	34
Vehicles per household	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	
Owner-occupied housing units	69
1989 to March 1990	7
1985 to 1988	32
1980 to 1984	—
1970 to 1979	4
1969 or earlier	26
Renter-occupied housing units	77
1989 to March 1990	48
1985 to 1988	24
1980 to 1984	5
1970 to 1979	—
1969 or earlier	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
No telephone in unit	13
Householder 65 years and over	14
Owner-occupied housing units	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—
No telephone in unit	—
No vehicle available	—
Complete plumbing facilities	146
1.00 or less persons per room	146
1.01 or more persons per room	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—
Mean household income in 1989:	
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	72 421
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 153
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	20
Owner-occupied housing units	—
Renter-occupied housing units	20

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units	54
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	
With a mortgage	34
Less than \$300	—
\$300 to \$399	—
\$400 to \$499	6
\$500 to \$599	7
\$600 to \$799	7
\$800 to \$999	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499	10
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—
\$2,000 or more	—
Median (dollars)	779
Not mortgaged	20
Less than \$100	8
\$100 to \$199	12
\$200 to \$299	—
\$300 to \$399	—
\$400 to \$499	—
\$500 or more	—
Median (dollars)	158
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$20,000	8
Less than 20 percent	8
20 to 24 percent	—
25 to 29 percent	—
30 to 34 percent	—
35 percent or more	—
Not computed	—
Median	10.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6
Less than 20 percent	6
20 to 24 percent	—
25 to 29 percent	—
30 to 34 percent	—
35 percent or more	—
Not computed	—
Median	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13
Less than 20 percent	13
20 to 24 percent	—
25 to 29 percent	—
30 to 34 percent	—
35 percent or more	—
Not computed	—
Median	15.4
\$50,000 or more	27
Less than 20 percent	27
20 to 24 percent	—
25 to 29 percent	—
30 to 34 percent	—
35 percent or more	—
Not computed	—
Median	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	77
GROSS RENT	
Less than \$100	—
\$100 to \$199	3
\$200 to \$299	40
\$300 to \$399	11
\$400 to \$499	16
\$500 to \$599	—
\$600 to \$749	2
\$750 to \$999	—
\$1,000 or more	5
No cash rent	—
Median (dollars)	265
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$10,000	20
Less than 20 percent	—
20 to 24 percent	—
25 to 29 percent	2
30 to 34 percent	—
35 percent or more	18
Not computed	—
Median	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	35
Less than 20 percent	12
20 to 24 percent	6
25 to 29 percent	6
30 to 34 percent	9
35 percent or more	2
Not computed	—
Median	24.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	21
Less than 20 percent	16
20 to 24 percent	—
25 to 29 percent	—
30 to 34 percent	—
35 percent or more	5
Not computed	—
Median	14.8
\$35,000 or more	1
Less than 20 percent	1
20 to 24 percent	—
25 to 29 percent	—
30 to 34 percent	—
35 percent or more	—
Not computed	—
Median	10.0

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
Occupied housing units	56 810
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
1989 to March 1990	627
1985 to 1988	2 977
1980 to 1984	4 853
1970 to 1979	12 770
1960 to 1969	9 487
1950 to 1959	8 368
1940 to 1949	4 377
1939 or earlier	13 351
BEDROOMS	
No bedroom	189
1 bedroom	4 134
2 bedrooms	16 265
3 bedrooms	27 291
4 bedrooms	7 517
5 or more bedrooms	1 414
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Complete kitchen facilities	56 373
Source of water, public system or private company	47 120
Sewage disposal, public sewer	37 097
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	697
Owner-occupied housing units	526
Renter-occupied housing units	171
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	
Utility gas	43 958
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 544
Electricity	7 153
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	569
All other fuels	3 558
No fuel used	28
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	
None	5 630
1	19 151
2	22 601
3 or more	9 428
Vehicles per household	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	
Owner-occupied housing units	42 203
1989 to March 1990	2 927
1985 to 1988	8 365
1980 to 1984	6 123
1970 to 1979	11 321
1969 or earlier	13 467
Renter-occupied housing units	14 607
1989 to March 1990	6 121
1985 to 1988	5 032
1980 to 1984	1 733
1970 to 1979	1 013
1969 or earlier	708
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
No telephone in unit	3 704
Householder 65 years and over	14 417
Owner-occupied housing units	11 529
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	245
No telephone in unit	458
No vehicle available	3 480
Complete plumbing facilities	56 113
1.00 or less persons per room	55 593
1.01 or more persons per room	520
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	697
1.00 or less persons per room	677
1.01 or more persons per room	20
Mean household income in 1989:	
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	33 522
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 374
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	8 420
Owner-occupied housing units	3 939
Renter-occupied housing units	4 481

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Parkersburg--Marietta, WV--OH MSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units	31 812
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	
With a mortgage	16 859
Less than \$300	1 615
\$300 to \$399	3 113
\$400 to \$499	3 579
\$500 to \$599	2 848
\$600 to \$799	3 260
\$800 to \$999	1 507
\$1,000 to \$1,499	793
\$1,500 to \$1,999	102
\$2,000 or more	42
Median (dollars)	504
Not mortgaged	14 953
Less than \$100	1 447
\$100 to \$199	10 572
\$200 to \$299	2 561
\$300 to \$399	265
\$400 to \$499	48
\$500 or more	60
Median (dollars)	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$20,000	9 707
Less than 20 percent	4 546
20 to 24 percent	1 269
25 to 29 percent	909
30 to 34 percent	796
35 percent or more	1 958
Not computed	229
Median	20.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8 407
Less than 20 percent	6 012
20 to 24 percent	1 142
25 to 29 percent	676
30 to 34 percent	234
35 percent or more	343
Not computed	-
Median	13.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 202
Less than 20 percent	5 948
20 to 24 percent	893
25 to 29 percent	258
30 to 34 percent	70
35 percent or more	33
Not computed	-
Median	12.9
\$50,000 or more	6 496
Less than 20 percent	6 006
20 to 24 percent	373
25 to 29 percent	75
30 to 34 percent	20
35 percent or more	20
Not computed	2
Median	10.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	14 065
GROSS RENT	
Less than \$100	434
\$100 to \$199	1 638
\$200 to \$299	3 512
\$300 to \$399	4 521
\$400 to \$499	1 907
\$500 to \$599	604
\$600 to \$749	282
\$750 to \$999	68
\$1,000 or more	15
No cash rent	1 084
Median (dollars)	318
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$10,000	5 101
Less than 20 percent	262
20 to 24 percent	320
25 to 29 percent	253
30 to 34 percent	315
35 percent or more	3 360
Not computed	591
Median	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 856
Less than 20 percent	614
20 to 24 percent	705
25 to 29 percent	864
30 to 34 percent	672
35 percent or more	645
Not computed	356
Median	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 300
Less than 20 percent	2 191
20 to 24 percent	599
25 to 29 percent	209
30 to 34 percent	34
35 percent or more	10
Not computed	257
Median	17.2
\$35,000 or more	1 808
Less than 20 percent	1 649
20 to 24 percent	53
25 to 29 percent	11
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	-
Not computed	95
Median	11.6

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample	
Parkersburg—Marietta, WV—OH MSA	149 169	15.5	63 372	15.7	TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNAs IN WOOD COUNTY, WV					
Ohio (pt.)	62 254	16.0	25 752	16.4						
WASHINGTON COUNTY, OH										
Total	62 254	16.0	25 752	16.4		Tract 1	3 501	17.3	1 532	16.6
Marietta city	15 026	14.2	6 481	14.3		Tract 2	2 830	15.4	1 488	15.0
West Virginia (pt.)	86 915	15.2	37 620	15.2		Tract 8.01	1 801	15.2	810	15.1
WOOD COUNTY, WV						Tract 8.02	3 524	15.4	1 553	15.8
Total	86 915	15.2	37 620	15.2		Tract 9.02	1 816	14.4	756	13.5
Parkersburg city	33 862	15.2	16 341	15.1		Tract 9.03	4 613	15.1	1 940	15.2
Vienna city	10 862	15.5	4 825	15.8		Tract 101.02	1 906	33.8	732	33.5
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNAs IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, OH						Tract 103	4 263	16.0	1 843	16.1
Tract 203	3 497	15.5	1 278	15.0		Tract 104	1 923	16.3	840	16.5
Tract 204	2 385	16.0	952	16.2		Tract 105.01	1 744	15.0	807	15.6
Tract 205	1 242	16.0	584	15.2		Tract 105.02	4 308	14.3	1 903	14.9
Tract 208	4 497	12.5	2 164	12.2		Tract 106.02	4 203	15.3	1 651	15.7
Tract 209	2 511	14.0	1 181	15.7		Tract 107.02	6 504	11.6	2 453	11.8
Tract 210	3 879	14.2	1 670	15.0		Tract 109.02	4 085	15.5	1 614	15.7
Tract 211	4 073	15.7	1 688	15.7		PARKERSBURG CITY, WOOD COUNTY, WV				
Tract 214	4 145	15.1	1 638	15.6		Tract 1 (pt.)	2 991	17.5	1 301	16.7
Tract 215	1 322	15.3	522	14.9	Tract 2 (pt.)	2 830	15.4	1 488	15.0	
MARIETTA CITY, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OH					Tract 3	2 842	16.8	1 398	16.0	
Tract 203 (pt.)	24	16.7	10	10.0	Tract 4	2 385	15.9	1 140	16.3	
Tract 204 (pt.)	1 946	16.2	784	16.2	Tract 5	5 013	11.7	2 477	12.1	
Tract 205 (pt.)	1 221	15.8	576	15.3	Tract 6	625	15.4	448	14.1	
Tract 206	180	11.7	111	14.4	Tract 7.01	3 119	16.6	1 831	16.1	
Tract 207	1 209	15.8	172	16.3	Tract 7.02	1 750	14.8	848	16.2	
Tract 208 (pt.)	4 497	12.5	2 164	12.2	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	1 596	15.0	729	15.0	
Tract 209 (pt.)	2 208	14.1	978	15.7	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	2 913	15.3	1 293	15.7	
Tract 210 (pt.)	3 630	14.4	1 599	14.9	Tract 9.01	1 705	14.7	815	15.1	
Tract 211 (pt.)	83	16.9	75	13.3	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	1 404	16.0	585	14.7	
Tract 214 (pt.)	28	17.9	12	16.7	Tract 9.03 (pt.)	4 087	15.1	1 744	15.1	
Tract 215 (pt.)	—	—	—	—	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	312	16.3	129	18.6	
REMAINDER OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, OH					Tract 106.02 (pt.)	287	15.0	114	15.8	
Tract 201.01	3 870	14.8	1 795	15.5	Tract 107.02 (pt.)	3	100.0	1	100.0	
Tract 201.02	2 453	16.3	1 205	15.5	Tract 109.02 (pt.)	—	—	—	—	
Tract 202	6 905	11.9	2 631	11.9	VIENNA CITY, WOOD COUNTY, WV					
Tract 203 (pt.)	3 473	15.5	1 268	15.1	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	3	—	1	—	
Tract 204 (pt.)	439	16.8	168	16.1	Tract 103 (pt.)	3 843	16.3	1 666	16.2	
Tract 205 (pt.)	21	28.6	8	12.5	Tract 104 (pt.)	1 877	16.4	821	16.6	
Tract 208 (pt.)	—	—	—	—	Tract 105.01 (pt.)	1 722	15.2	791	15.8	
Tract 209 (pt.)	303	13.5	203	15.8	Tract 105.02 (pt.)	3 417	14.4	1 546	14.8	
Tract 210 (pt.)	249	11.2	71	16.9	REMAINDER OF WOOD COUNTY, WV					
Tract 211 (pt.)	3 990	15.6	1 613	15.8	Tract 1 (pt.)	510	16.3	231	16.5	
Tract 212	6 210	17.3	2 559	19.1	Tract 2 (pt.)	—	—	—	—	
Tract 213	5 435	28.0	2 297	29.2	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	205	16.1	81	16.0	
Tract 214 (pt.)	4 117	15.1	1 626	15.6	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	611	15.7	260	16.2	
Tract 215 (pt.)	1 322	15.3	522	14.9	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	412	9.2	171	9.4	
Tract 216	3 671	15.2	1 445	15.4	Tract 9.03 (pt.)	526	14.8	196	15.8	
Tract 217	4 770	16.1	1 860	15.3	Tract 101.01	1 738	16.4	650	15.7	
					Tract 101.02 (pt.)	1 903	33.9	731	33.5	
					Tract 102	2 857	14.9	1 239	14.9	
					Tract 103 (pt.)	420	13.8	177	14.7	
					Tract 104 (pt.)	46	15.2	19	15.8	
					Tract 105.01 (pt.)	22	—	16	6.3	
					Tract 105.02 (pt.)	579	12.6	228	13.6	
					Tract 106.01	4 578	15.1	1 678	15.6	
					Tract 106.02 (pt.)	3 916	15.3	1 537	15.7	
					Tract 107.01	5 679	12.2	2 297	11.9	
					Tract 107.02 (pt.)	6 501	11.6	2 452	11.7	
					Tract 108	2 985	15.2	1 172	14.8	
					Tract 109.01	4 618	15.1	1 705	15.2	
					Tract 109.02 (pt.)	4 085	15.5	1 614	15.7	



APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives: Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

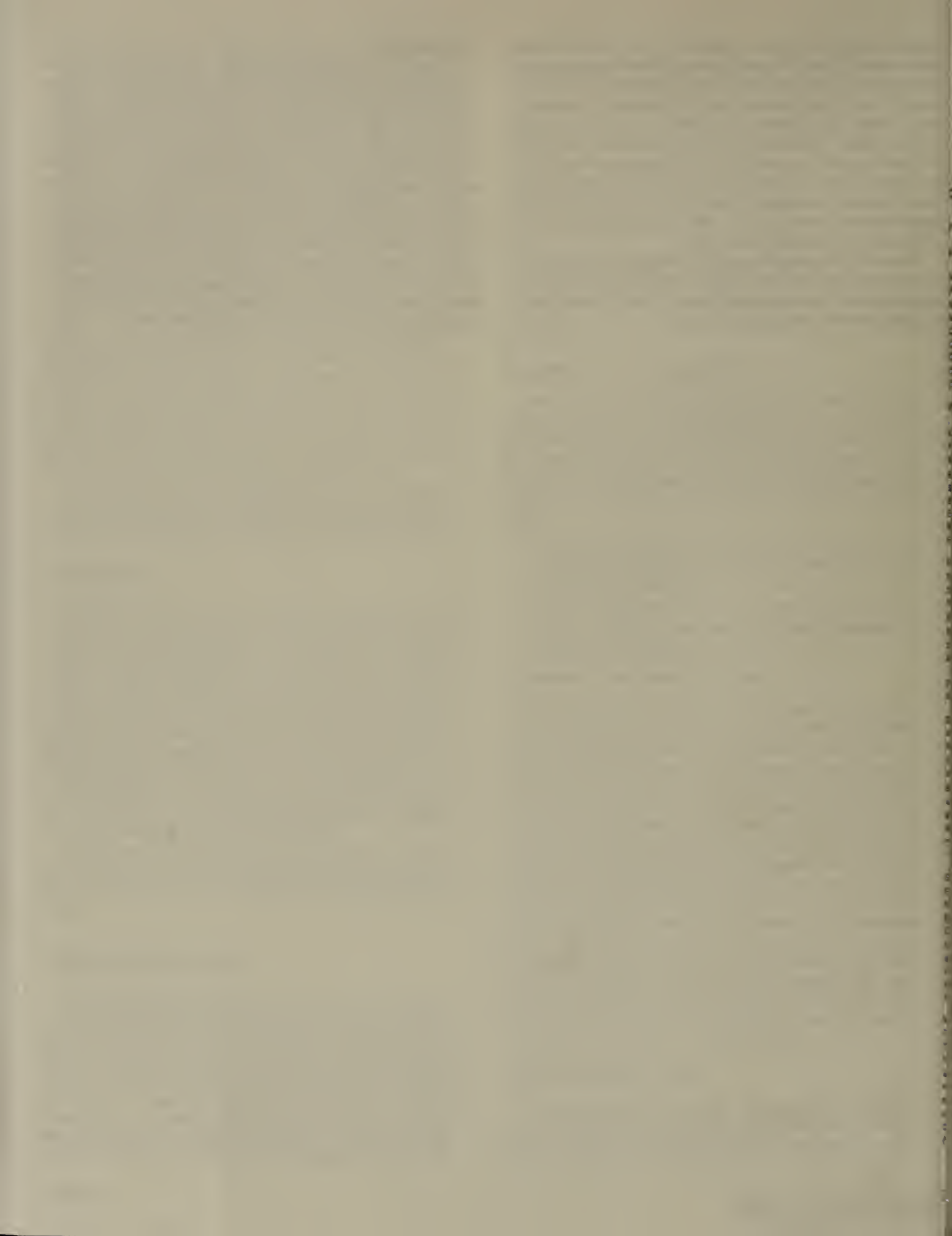
A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. These instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310								
Under 65 years.	6,451	\$6,451							
65 years and over.	5,947	5,947							
Two persons.	8,076								
Householder under 65 years. ...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547						
Householder 65 years and over.	7,501	7,495	8,515						
Three persons.	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990					
Four persons.	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619				
Five persons.	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572			
Six persons.	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259		
Seven persons.	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828	
Eight persons.	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230
Nine or more persons.	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933
									\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoa—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoa" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoa or Western Samoa.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoa
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes.

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948/21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120
Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200
Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5 \hat{Y} \left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p} (100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—West Virginia-Ohio

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.8	2.6	1.7	1.3
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9
Place of birth.....	2.5	2.3	1.4	1.1
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.8
Residence in 1985.....	2.2	1.9	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.4	2.4	0.9	0.9
Household type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 41	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1949	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 09	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1981
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1	9 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The *person listed in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This *property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket |] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service** as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city* and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following — | Do not enter — |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following — | Do not enter — |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government category*; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before deductions*. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated businesses* should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>				
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age b. Year of birth</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1 9 0 1 0 1</p> <p>2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0</p>		<p>a. Age b. Year of birth</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1 9 0 1 0 1</p> <p>2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0</p>	
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7		H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?		If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE — H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?	
Last name _____		<input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) _____ and reason(s). <u>7</u>		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
First name _____ Middle initial _____		<input type="radio"/> No		b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?	
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative <u>7</u> <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter		b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) _____ and reason(s). <u>7</u> <input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative				Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment — H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?	
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female <input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <u>7</u> <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <u>7</u> <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) <u>7</u>		H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other		<input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more	
a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0		b. Year of birth 1 0 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0		Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment — H7a. What is the monthly rent? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more	
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms		b. Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) <u>7</u>		H4. Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?			
FOR CENSUS USE					
A. Total persons		B. Type of unit		D. Months vacant	
Occupied Vacant		C1. Vacancy status		E. Complete after	
<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere		<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant		<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JC1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN	
<input type="radio"/> C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> JC2 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM		<input type="radio"/> F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1	
<input type="radio"/> G. DO <input type="radio"/> ID					

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- ☐ a.m.
☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³ Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's

Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



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PART B, GLOSSARY

1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide

electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

Previously Published—Part A, TEXT

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide*, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- **Data products**
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Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

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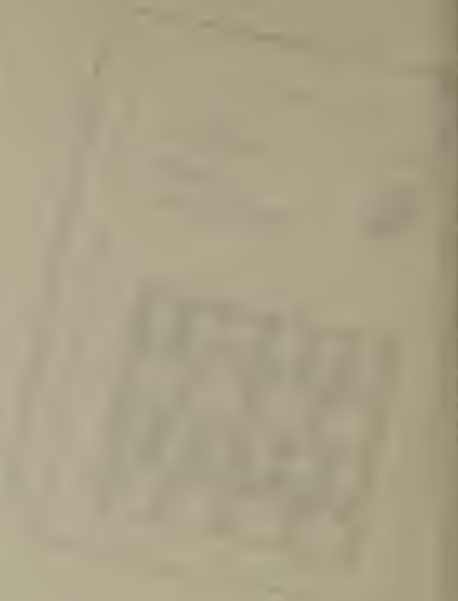
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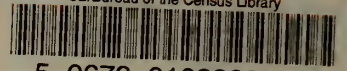
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